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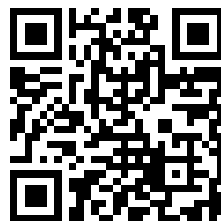


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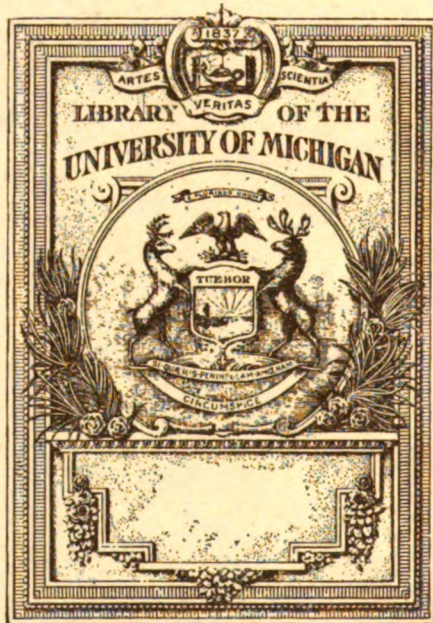
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 1.

LONDON: JANUARY 6, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

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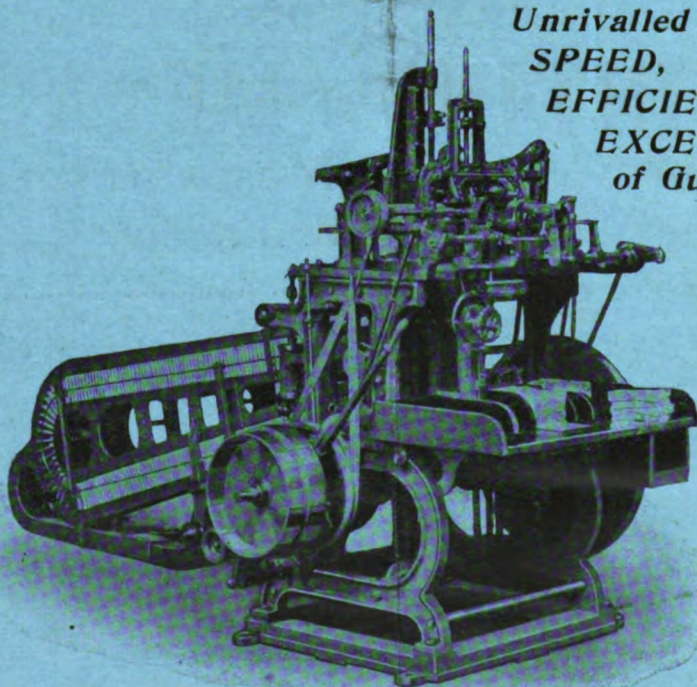
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## **"Dry" Lithography.**

**By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.**

In my article entitled "The New Lithography," published in the issue of December 9th last, I referred briefly to a process of "dry" lithography, and it will no doubt be interesting to describe more fully the features of this process. It is written about as though it were a new process, and one writer has stated that the idea was originated and developed in Chicago, but our American friends seem to be unacquainted with the fact that the process of lithography when first discovered and worked out by Senefelder was a "dry" process. In his description of his invention, published in 1821, he refers to his early difficulties in printing due to the liability of the stone to take up ink between the lines. To overcome this he etched the stone or metal plate more and more into relief, and made his inking pad harder. He writes: "When a pen drawing is so made that the various lines are close together, and there is no white space on it that is greater than at most half-an-inch in diameter, it will permit printing in a purely mechanical way without being prepared [i.e., with gum water]. It need merely be etched into all the relief possible without undereating the lines." This proves that Senefelder himself was the real inventor of "dry" as well as "wet" lithography.

The great superiority and ease of wet lithography put the dry process out of court for many years, but there were inventors who had visions of a successful dry method, and fore-

saw that if the difficulty of the plate taking ink in the whites could be overcome, there would be a decided advantage. In the "Process Year Book" for 1896, Joseph Scholefield describes a process called "Mercurographie or Photogravure with Quicksilver," and he says: "The basis of this process is founded on the fact of the amalgamation of mercury on a metal plate having the peculiar effect of repelling printer's ink when rolled or rubbed over it." He proceeds to describe the various ways in which this idea can be applied, and gives formulae for the mercuric preparations. In one case a hygroscopic photo-litho transfer paper is prepared, and after being exposed and inked up, is dusted with a powder consisting of iodide quicksilver, cyanide quicksilver and chromate quicksilver. When the print is transferred to a copper or zinc plate, the powder forms an amalgam on the metal, and repels ink from the parts thus affected when the plate is rolled up with lithographic ink.

Another formula is for making a lithographic crayon with the mercuric preparation, and a chemical ink for writing or drawing with the pen or brush is also described. For relief etching it is shown that certain acids will attack the zinc without affecting the parts covered by the mercury amalgam. Such relief plates can thus be prepared without rolling-up with ink.

The article referred to is probably a description of an old process—very likely French,



etch-  
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JANUARY 6, 1921.

judging by the title—though the author does not give the origin nor claim any originality for himself. He suggests that it may prove an interesting field for experiment in the hands of those who care to follow out "both new and obsolete methods." The present writer knew Mr. Scholefield as a very practical and well-informed lithographer, who had had a good deal of experience in Continental lithographic shops. His ideas were certainly running in the direction of "dry" lithography.

The next inventor in this field was Mr. G. R. Hildyard, a London colour printer, who in 1898 introduced the "wharf-litho process," which was a combination of lithographic and letterpress printing methods. The design drawn on the stone was re-transferred to as many zinc plates as there were to be colours in the finished print, and these plates were subjected to a certain chemical treatment which enabled them to be printed litho fashion, from the surface, on an ordinary wharfedale machine. In 1899 a company was formed to operate the process, under the auspices of Mr. Harvey Dalziel, but although much good work was done, the concern was wound up in 1904.

The present writer remembers a demonstration of the process being given in some premises in Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, E.C., and saw a double-crown sheet being printed. It was put through for the last of five colours at a speed of about 1,000 impressions per hour. The subject was a vignetted stipple-drawn portrait of Lord Tennyson, transferred 8-up. A copy of this sheet is before us as we write, and the result is certainly unexceptionable. There was nothing in the appearance of the zinc printing plate to give any clue to the process, and though we have many times tried to obtain from the inventor some information about the process, we have only been able to elicit the fact that he depended on the raising of innumerable fine grain points in the whites, these points being too fine to take ink, but sufficient to bear off the rollers and to prevent "dipping." We have the idea that these grain points were, or could be, produced by treatment of the plate with a mercury compound.

The revival of "dry" lithography in America occurred just before the late war, and we remember receiving particulars of a method which was being used by the Forbes Lithographic Co., of Boston, one of the largest lithographic houses in the United States. The success of the method was said to depend on the work being close, such as the backgrounds

of cheques, and on the use of a Levy Acid Blast Etching machine. The firm had had constructed a specially large etching machine of this type to deal with the large litho zinc plates used on their litho machines.

Since then the process has made rapid progress, and we hear of its being worked extensively in America. One of the claims made for this method is that it is possible to print in water sensitive inks on safety papers for bank cheques. We should not be surprised to hear that such a process has been used for many years past by London cheque printers. We know that background tints have long been printed on letterpress machines, and it is quite likely that the reason for it was the difficulty of printing water-sensitive inks by litho.

It has been found that the "dry" process is worked most successfully on offset machines, using indiarubber rollers in place of the usual leather ones.

Whether the new method which is said to have been devised by an English lithographer, and likely to be put on the market shortly, will prove something very different from what we have described, remains to be seen.

MR. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, printers' auctioneer, etc., of 71, Fleet-street, E.C.4, has forwarded us a copy of his useful publication "Engagements, 1921." The months are clearly shown on the margin. Each opening covers a week, the days set out in columns, with the time 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. given in the margin. Engagements can thus be entered up without the slightest fear of confusion. The book is well bound, and the paper used of excellent quality. We note that the certified valuations taken by Mr. Ruddock for the six months ended June, 1920, amounted to £4,694,602.

MESSRS. ROBT. CRAIG AND SONS, LTD., have celebrated their centenary this year, and the event is now marked by the publication of a crown 4to, 144 pp. souvenir, printed on coated paper and bound in stiff canvas, titled, "A Century of Papermaking." The book is copiously illustrated with views of mills, deparmments and personalities. Unlike most productions of the kind, there is no prime effort to display proprietors and principals, attention being given principally to the staffs and workmen. A perusal of the pages serves the purpose of bringing the reader into intimate touch with the inside of the mills. There are a surprising number of paper men about whose first acquaintance with paper and papermaking was made with Craig's, and not a few Manchester men have pleasant recollections of Caldercrux. To these in particular a glance through the souvenir will stir up a memory of younger days when paper was cheaper and better than it is to-day.

THERE were six fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during November.

## The Printing Trade in 1921.

By R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH  
 (President, London Master Printers' Association).

It would take a brave man to be an optimist to-day about the immediate future of the printing trade—except on the principle that if there is bound to be a bad time, the sooner it comes the better. For there can be no manner of doubt that the two comparatively good years which the trade has enjoyed since the Armistice are now definitely over, and that we are in for the inevitable slump that follows every great war. Palliatives in the way of meeting the increased cost of living by higher wages may be effective in staving off the crisis for a time, but sooner or later economic laws are certain to have their innings. The last year has seen two considerable increases in the wages paid to the printing trade, with the result that, influenced, too, by the enormous price of paper, the demand for our printed product has largely fallen off, and there is to-day a growing amount of unemployment in the trade. In addition, foreign competition is again raising its head, and, quite apart from the loss of much foreign trade, even that part of our domestic trade, in which time is not the main element, is threatened.

### Financial Stringency.

Again, the financial position of the master printer is none too easy to-day. Even if the balance-sheet for the last two years shows that respectable profits have been made, the immensely enhanced expenses have made it impossible for the printer to "carry on" without much extra capital, and the result has been that many a master printer, far from being able to draw out his profits, has been compelled to leave them in his business to supply the needed capital, and even then has found things tight enough when the weekly wage-day comes round. Nor has the master printer, who executes nearly every job to a different specification, the means enjoyed by other manufacturers of selling his stock at a cut price to provide himself with the cash which he so greatly needs.

### Cost of Materials and Labour.

Before, therefore, the printing trade is likely to look up, it is necessary for the cost of production to come down. Even when the employers as a whole have introduced the very best systems and machinery, and their employees have given the best possible output, prices may still be too high to tempt back that portion of the trade which is not an

absolute necessity. If so, we must wait for the various items that go together to form our cost to fall before we can expect any great improvement. The recent fall in the price of paper may have been partly due to special circumstances, but sooner or later, as the market supplies improve, a fall is bound to come in the price of that and other materials.

Lastly, we come to the vital question, will wages come down? The answer seems to be that if the cost of living falls sufficiently—and if it does not we shall be bankrupt sooner or later—wages will go down in sympathy in the same manner as they have gone up. If I am right in this, our trade will have difficult times to face, but it is a good augury that we have a well-established Joint Industrial Council now in being, and that, thanks to the moderation and good sense displayed by both capital and labour, our trade has emerged from the dangers of the last few years without any very serious trouble.

## New Year Honours.

Among the five new peers included in the list of New Year honours is the Right Hon. Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, K.C.V.O. (Lord Mayor of London, 1918-19), principal of the firm of Horace Marshall and Son, publishers. For public services, he is now made Baron.

The new Knights include the following:—

Mr. Thomas Jewell Bennett, C.I.E., M.P., for many years editor of the *Times of India*, of which he is principal proprietor; was selected as Coalition Unionist for the Sevenoaks Division in 1918.

Mr. William Davies, editor of *The Western Mail*, Cardiff.

Mr. Samuel Squire Sprigge, M.D., M.R.C.S., editor of the *Lancet*.

Mr. Dawson Williams, M.D., F.R.C.P., editor of *The British Medical Journal*.

**THE THAMES PAPER CO., LTD.**—The blotting pad which Mr. E. B. Fiske, the managing director sends out at Christmas time with the season's greetings of the Thames Paper Co., is a familiar feature of the office furniture in the paper trade. This welcome reminder is again on numerous desks. A more appropriate or useful gift one could not desire. Not only is it a blotting pad, but it combines a diary and jotter. The two latter features, on either side of the blotter, are tastefully covered by leatherette boards, printed on the insides of which are calendars for the next two years, postal information, and a valuable table of board counts and substances. The whole is encased in leatherette mounted on boards for which the Thames Co. is so well known. An interesting example of Purfleet manufacture also is the adaptable and durable case in which the blotting pad is sent out.



## The Printer's Present Difficulties.

### Mr. E. G. Arnold's Views.

With costs still at a high figure, demand at a minimum, and unemployment rampant, no printer is likely to need informing that there are many present-day obstacles in the way of good business in printing. It is interesting, however, to note the views of leaders of the industry as to the state of trade; and from their analyses of the situation hints may perhaps be gathered of the directions in which future developments may be expected. Writing in the *Yorkshire Post* on the position in which the New Year finds the printing industry, Mr. E. George Arnold, of Leeds, who was from 1916 to 1918 president of the Federation of Master Printers, points out the chief difficulties under which the trade has at present to "carry on."

The price of the product, he says, has increased to a height beyond its economic value, the result being a marked falling off in demand. He cites the repeated substantial increases of wages that have been granted, together with the reduction of hours from 51 to 48—the effects of which, he thinks, are only now being felt—also the granting of the week's holiday with pay. It should, however, be understood, he admits, that the increased price of the finished product does not lie, by any means, entirely at the door of labour, in that it is partly, and in some cases entirely, the result of the increased cost of material, paper, etc. But, when considering the increased cost of material, it must be remembered that those materials are, speaking generally, the result of the labour of others in different trades, in which the workers have received similar advances of wages to those granted to the workers in the printing group of trades.

As regards the export trade, he writes, the high cost of labour and of materials have rendered it extremely difficult to find markets at the present high prices, and, in the case of cheaper stationery, for use in India, Siam, Burmah, etc. (of which considerable quantities were sent from Leeds pre-war), the sale has collapsed entirely, for the price is higher than the natives will pay for the finished article.

Printing works in the former enemy countries are beginning to get busy again, and foreign print is coming in, while the British printer is still labouring under the pre-war grievance that labels, for instance, may be printed in large sheets, at the bottom of which the imprint "Printed abroad" (or in whatever country it may be) is added.

The adverse American exchange interferes to a considerable extent with those master printers who have endeavoured, during the past year, to bring their plant up-to-date by purchasing the most modern types of machinery from that country. It is obvious that until the U.S.A. exchange becomes more

stabilised than it is at present, employers purchasing American machinery for special purposes and for high speed output are under a very severe handicap.

The Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Group of Trades has done useful work during the year, writes Mr. Arnold, particularly in the preparation of a report regarding the possibilities of the industry running its own unemployment insurance scheme, but, owing to the extraordinary number of meetings of the Federation Council and the various committees, the Joint Industrial Council has been largely crowded out. Opinions are strongly divided amongst the employers as to whether the Council has any efficiency value or not, but when matters become more stabilised and better attention can be paid to constructive work within the industry, there should be a great future before it.

### ST. BRIDE

## Foundation Printing School.

### Students' New Year's Eve Concert.

The students of this well-known technical institute are leaving no stone unturned to achieve success in the herculean task they have undertaken—to raise a sufficient sum of money to found a Printers' Pension. Through the enthusiasm of one or two bright spirits in the school, an excellent orchestral and vocal concert was given at the institute, on December 31st, when Mr. Alfred Pitman, the director of the orchestra of the "Times Musical and Dramatic Society" brought his thirty performers and provided an excellent evening's entertainment, interspersed with musical items by students and others.

During the evening the principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell explained the object of the concert, it being an effort to add to the Printers' Pension Fund which the students had set themselves gallantly, to commemorate those students who fell in the great war. He stated that probably the outcome of this concert would be that over fifteen guineas would be credited to the fund, which now amounted to close on one hundred pounds, but that a great deal had yet to be done before the six hundred pounds aimed at was raised. Therefore, they appealed to all friends to contribute to the young printer-craftsmen's effort. He also stated that contributors of not less than 10s. would receive a copy of the book which is being contributed to and printed by the students. This volume, "St. Bride Students' Cake," it is expected will be ready by about the end of April. Therefore it is necessary for all who would like to have a copy to make application at an early date.

The Rev. Arthur Taylor proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the performers for their excellent programme, which had contributed so well to the St. Bride Students' Pension Fund.

## Review of the Paper Trade.

### Some Interesting Points for Consumers.

At the end of every completed twelve months it is the ingrained habit of the business man to make up his books and cast up accounts for the year, and, if he is wise, he does not limit his activities in this direction to the estimation of his store of pounds, shillings and pence, but "views the landscape o'er" and examines the events of the bygone period and their influence on the present and the future. Never has there been a more interesting moment, in the memory of living man, for the exercise of retrospect and prospect, and the papermakers of this country will be well advised to consider the history of the past year and the probabilities of the coming year with the most earnest care.

During 1920 we have had, in the paper trade of this country, a period of persistent and increasing demand for our products, of readiness to pay the growing prices which were forced upon us by the higher costs of materials and labour, and a resulting boom of prosperity which made us turn a deaf ear to the prophets of financial and commercial difficulties ahead. All was for the best in the best of all possible worlds; the whole round globe was hungry for paper, in quantities far beyond those which its paper machines could produce, and there would be no limit to the indefinite prosperity of the paper trade. All was, and would be, well; and then, suddenly, without a moment's warning, everything stopped short. Not merely did the buyer cease to order, but, where he had the option of cancellation (and, very often, when he had no such right), he cancelled his existing orders, and mills whose order books had displayed a plethoric obesity found that the lean times were already upon them. The paper trade, whose short memory held nothing but recollections of easy prosperity, staggered under this stunning blow, and looked round, in dazed fashion, to find the cause of its disasters.

This was not readily discoverable, and divers reasons were put forward by those who claimed to know, each commercial physician diagnosing the disease which his own pet nostrum was guaranteed to cure. This is neither the time nor the place to discuss the rival theories, more especially as a strong committee of inquiry, in which the trade unions are joining hands with the manufacturers, has been set up to investigate and report. We can but record the position, dramatic in its intensity, and pass on to deal with the current of events during the year and the attendant circumstances which accompanied, and may (or may not) have caused, the collapse of trade.

### The Import of Paper.

One of the vital questions of the British paper trade is always the amount of foreign

paper which comes in to compete with the home product, and in this respect the past year has been one of the keenest interest. There is no subject on which it is so easy to lose the sense of proportion, and yet, at the same time, there is no market influence which is so speedily disastrous as a misconception of the volume and magnitude of foreign competition. It is necessary to remember, in the first place, that before 1914 the mills in this country were only able to produce about 60 per cent. of the weight of paper required for home consumption, leaving two-fifths of the total quantity to be imported. Of this two-fifths, quite a large amount consisted of weights and qualities which it did not pay the home mills to produce, and another appreciable quantity consisted of speciality papers in which the foreigner had some natural advantage. The residue of the imported tonnage, being the only portion which came directly into competition with British products, was sold under keenly competitive conditions, and, as a general rule, the British mill could face the competition and hold its own. Five years of restricted import, partly due to shortage of shipping facilities and partly to Government regulation, have accustomed the British paper trade to an artificially sheltered existence in which foreign competition, though it existed, could be regarded as negligible.

The year 1920 saw the restrictions cease to operate, but the result was not quite what was expected. On the one hand, the quantity imported was considerably less than normal, and yet, on the other hand, its effect on the market was considerably greater than the quantity justified. On these two points it is advisable to refer to actual figures. The total import of paper in 1913 was 644,000 tons: the total for October and November, 1920, was 83,000 tons, or at the annual rate of just under 500,000 tons. It is further to be remarked that the quantities coming from the countries of Central Europe reached their maximum during the summer months, and since July have shown a continuous decrease, whereas the Scandinavian competition, especially in wrapping papers, is on the upward grade. None the less, these comparatively small quantities, coming from countries where the rate of exchange has collapsed, have exercised a rapid and disastrous effect upon the market; not because of effective competition, but on account of their influence on the mind of the buyer.

### Collapsed Exchanges.

This brings us to the consideration of another of the abnormal features of the situation, the depreciation of the Continental exchange rate; and this feature alone makes it impossible to apply the ordinary principles of political economy or financial theory to the present position. When a shilling has to one seller the same value that a penny has to another seller, no ordinary form of competition is taking place; and yet this is exactly the position in the case of certain of the Continental exchanges. The German, while the mark is valued at 240 to the sovereign, can, if

he chooses, sell to this country a shillings-worth of paper for a penny; and no amount of skill or efficiency on the part of the British papermaker can enable him to divide his making-cost by twelve. Consequently, in so far as this form of competition becomes effective, it becomes a direct question for the Government to consider how it can be regulated; for if not regulated, it will inevitably cause the closing of British mills and consequent unemployment.

Nor is its effect limited merely to the extent of the available supply. Buyers, and especially trade buyers, are easily alarmed; and the greater the stock held by a buyer the greater is the effect upon his mind of even a single offer at a substantially lower price. Immediately such a symptom appears he must, in self-defence, cease further buying until he has assured himself that the fall in prices has reached its limit. Consequently, the offer of a small quantity of paper at a low price (rendered possible by the depreciated exchange) had its effect not merely on the actual buyer but on every prospective buyer who heard of the quotation.

Further, it is to be observed that the artificial state of the exchange, while it gives a temporary advantage to the seller in the country affected, is, in the long run, quite as much to his disadvantage as to that of his competitor. If the whole production of Germany were to be sold in this country on the basis of the mark at 240, it would simply mean that Germany had parted with her assets at a figure far below their actual value; so that Germany would be so much poorer and this country so much richer, although in the process of national wealth-acquirement, British manufacturers would have had to close down their works. There are welcome signs that this side of the exchange question has not passed unnoticed in Central Europe, and that steps to remedy the abnormal state of things are even now being taken.

The remedy is, again, not easy to discover, but, reluctant as every business man is after his war-time experiences, to suggest Government interference with industry, this is essentially a matter for the Treasury and the Board of Trade. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that it is officially announced that it is the intention of the Government to include in a Bill to be introduced at the beginning of next session provisions dealing with the situation caused by the importation of goods at abnormally low prices owing to the state of certain of the exchanges.

THE Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary held a very successful concert at Anderson's Hotel on Tuesday, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

A REUTER Washington telegram says that a representative of a press syndicate recently approached President Wilson with an offer of \$150,000 to write an article on any subject he might select. The President has refused on the ground that no article was worth such an amount.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was an unusually large gathering at the monthly meeting of the Association on Tuesday evening, at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. Mr. A. J. Daines (president) was in the chair, Mr. A. W. Hunt (vice-president) ably supporting. During the evening Mr. B. J. Sansom, technical instructor in bookbinding at St. Bride, delivered an interesting paper on "How to teach Young Binders; from a Technical Standpoint."

The secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly confirmed, the meeting proceeded to the election of the following new members:—Messrs. R. Chiverrell, warehouse (Howard and Jones); F. R. Martin (honorary) (Avery and Martin). To the new members the president extended a warm welcome on behalf of the Association.

On the question of imposing a fine for the non-return of the pay-cards, it was agreed that a fine should be made, but that the question should be placed on the agenda for consideration at the annual general meeting.

### Invitations to the Annual Dinner.

Invitations to the annual dinner, fixed for March 12th, at the Holborn Restaurant, next came up for consideration. It was unanimously agreed that the Association should send double-ticket invitations to Mr. Clifford, to the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, and to the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association.

A report of Mr. Sansom's address, and the subsequent discussion, will appear in our Bookbinding issue on January 20th.

THE Newspaper Conference on Tuesday protested against the new telephone charges, and the London Chamber of Commerce also proposes to oppose them.

THE Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association opened the new year auspiciously on Tuesday, when a short business meeting was followed by an enjoyable smoking concert—to be reported next week.

"WHAT A COMPOSITOR SHOULD KNOW."—Mr. W. H. Slater, who has done much valuable work as a teacher at the Borough Printing Classes, will publish at an early date a series of small handy text books bearing the above caption. The Borough Polytechnic Printing Classes during the last twenty-seven years have been responsible for the excellent training of a large number of students, and as a school of printing this institution has achieved a high reputation. These handbooks, based on the instruction given, will be very welcome, not only to those who have passed through the school, but to printers generally.

AN Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

MR. WILLIAM A. FRASER, of Dublin, proprietor of the *Irish Farming World*, left £5,037.

THE rates for certain advertisements in the *London Gazette* are increased as from January 1st.

MR. W. F. TAYLOR, founder and governing director of the *Cambridge Daily News*, died last week at Cambridge aged 65.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. James R. Manners, a well-known Glasgow journalist, who previously had editorial control of the *North British Daily Mail* and the *Weekly Mail*.

THE current price-list of Messrs. Maggs Bros., 34 and 35, Conduit street, W., contains particulars of many handsomely-bound library sets of standard authors, memoirs, biographies, and other interesting works.

MR. VICTOR E. MARSDEN, M.A., of London, correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Petrograd, 1911 to 1918, and before that of the *Standard*, left £2,187, with net personalty of £1,991.

A LARGE section of the glue and gelatine works of Cannon and Co., Lincoln, has been destroyed by fire. Stocks of glue and gelatine, valued at £30,000 were destroyed, and many hands are thrown out of employment.

A SERVICEABLE office calendar—bearing a photograph of the Old Clock Tower, Monickendam, taken by the sender, is sent us by Mr. Robert K. Burt, papermakers' agent and merchant, of 19-21, Farringdon street, E.C.4.

THE new and enlarged *System* fully maintains its place as a tip-top "Magazine of Business," each number being brimfull of ideas for overcoming difficulties, improving business organisation, increasing output and extending sales.

IT is rumoured that certain owners of London daily papers are proposing arrangements by which, from the early spring onwards, their journals would be carried by air and delivered for sale at the Paris kiosks at 8 o'clock every morning.

EDWARD FREDERICKS, 48, a bookbinder, of no fixed abode, was charged with breaking and entering 11A, Forest-lane, Stratford, on Christmas eve, and stealing an attaché case and other articles, valued at £5 10s., the property of Thomas Barry. He was remanded.

MANY comments have been made in the Press as to the three days' cessation of newspapers during the Christmas week-end. Baseless sensational rumours were in circulation, and the absence of printed news was keenly felt, giving the general public just a taste of what Manchester and Liverpool experienced during the recent compositors' strike.

THE *Masonic Record*, a new illustrated monthly journal devoted to the interests of

the craft, has just made its appearance, the publishers being Messrs. Thomas, Warden and Co., 324-5, High Holborn.

THE Swiss printers' strike has been settled, and the men have resumed work.

THE Press Club's Christmas party for the children of members, held on Saturday, proved a thoroughly enjoyable function.

MR. J. D. BOUCHIER, for many years *The Times* correspondent in the Balkans, died in Sofia at eight o'clock on Thursday of last week.

THE executors of the late Miss Matilda Levy have given £500 to endow a bed in perpetuity at the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, Kent.

THE *Financier*, "the oldest financial daily," has issued a useful office calendar, each sheet of which carries one month's dates in large figures, together with the whole of the rest of the year's dates in small type.

THE death occurred on Saturday, with tragic suddenness, of Mr. Christopher David Leng, one of the proprietors of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* and allied journals, a well-known newspaper man who took a keen and inventive interest in printing.

MESSRS. LIFFE AND SONS, LTD., have issued a handsome booklet commemorating the 25th anniversary of the *Autocar*. This souvenir contains many interesting historical notes, greetings from prominent people in the motor-ing world, and some excellent illustrations.

A TOTAL of 11,004 books were published in the United Kingdom during the year 1920, according to the *Publishers' Circular*. This is an increase of 2,382 compared with the total for 1919, and brings British publishing (so far as the number of items is concerned) almost back to the pre-war level.

LONDON's latest morning daily newspaper is the *News Summary* (published by "News Summary, Ltd.," Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street), a single sheet (expanded when necessary) containing a carefully-prepared synopsis of the world's happenings at home and abroad during the previous 24 hours.

"SURPRISE" INKS TRADE MARK.—We have received from the Jaenicke-Ault Co., of Newark, N.J., U.S.A., a copy of a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, whereby this firm's right to the use of the name "Surprise" as applied to printing inks is established, and Messrs. the Ault and Wiborg Co.'s registration of the same name as a trade mark for printing inks is cancelled.

COSTS OF BOOK PRODUCTION.—After a twelve-years' life, the *Englishwoman* ceases publication with its January issue. An editorial note on this decision says: "We are beaten by the high and ever-increasing cost of printing, of paper and of everything else concerned with book production; we have exhausted our funds and the generosity of our friends—and the only thing left for us is to make our bow and settle up our accounts."



## FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

Printed and Published **EVERY THURSDAY**  
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Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—  
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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above  
or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-  
agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The New Year Outlook.

THOUGH it may be as true of printers as of any other section of the community that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," yet the printing industry cannot but feel some dissatisfaction and uncertainty as it enters upon this year of grace 1921. Leaders of the trade are expressing the opinion that the price of print has now risen beyond the point which, according to the laws of economics, cannot be exceeded without serious injury to the status of the craft. And this is in keeping with the experience of printers to-day, for while the employers in the trade are finding orders and profits decreased, the employees are perturbed at the growth of unemployment, which has now reached ominous proportions. The Government's proposal to parcel out the available work, and by reducing the hours and earnings of those in full employment to absorb some of the unemployed, is not apparently being hailed with

very general approval. It would seem that the printing and allied trades, in which the nature of the work so often makes it inadvisable, where not impossible, to transfer work from one operative to another, are not likely to accept this proposal with any special avidity. The whole subject is, however, one for careful consideration, and we understand that the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades at a meeting arranged for next Wednesday is to give the matter its attention, when also the important subject of unemployment insurance is to be further discussed. It is in difficult times like the present that the Joint Industrial Council should be utilised to its utmost capabilities. Certainly the best possible outcome of the year 1921 for all in the printing and allied trades will be secured only by the fullest possible realisation of the common interests and common responsibilities of employers and employed, and by the closest possible co-operation between the two.

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## A Paper Trade Weakness.

It is certainly one of the weaknesses of the British paper trade that it has to rely upon sources overseas for its principal raw material. The fact has long been recognised, though never with such point as in recent years. There is, apparently, no means of altering the fundamental conditions since it is not a practical proposition to grow pulpwood in this country to the extent required to feed the paper mills. British manufacturers, therefore, are thrown upon their own resources to obtain as reasonable terms as they can. It has been suggested more than once of late that our papermakers should endeavour to obtain possession of their own pulp mills abroad, or, at least, secure some option upon the pulp produced. We have already pointed out that this is a reversal of the policy hitherto pursued. Nevertheless, it is a logical one, though there are greater difficulties now in the way than there used to be. Not only are the owners of the pulp mills realising the value of their assets, but the governments of the countries where they exist are equally alive to the importance of the industry.

\* \* \*

## Norwegian Criticism.

THE announcement that the directors of the Hartlepoons Paper Mills Co., Ltd., intended to solve the problem of pulp supplies for themselves by co-operating with Norwegian manufacturers and buying pulp mills in Norway has drawn criticism from the official organ of the Norwegian Chamber of

Commerce in London, which states that plans of British world monopolies cannot appeal very strongly to the Norwegian mind. "Norwegians are glad to have the help of foreign capital to develop their industries," it is added, "but they do not want to be slaves of it; they want to keep their freedom as proprietors and leaders, and when they pay interest and instalments, foreign capital ought to be satisfied. . . . Englishmen are very welcome in Norway—more welcome than any other foreigners. But they should not talk too much to Norwegians about England getting a world control of the canning industry, and then of the pulp and paper industry. The Norwegians have put in so much hard work, both by brain and hand, to build up these industries to the pride and satisfaction of their country and themselves, that they resent the idea that all this should fall into the hands of some few foreigners, who want to conquer the world and make the native proprietors and managers only servants and dependents of a monopolistic combine."

## Personal.

THE new Principal Agent of the Unionist Party Organisation, Sir Malcolm Fraser, is the first newspaper director to be appointed to this post. He was formerly assistant editor of the *Standard*, editor of the *Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette*, day editor of the *Daily Express*, editor-in-chief of the *Birmingham Gazette*, *Dispatch* and allied newspapers, and was director of various newspaper companies.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, well-known as a Parliamentary journalist, and for over 40 years a member of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, celebrated his golden wedding on Sunday, having been married at St. George's Church, Stonehouse, Plymouth, to Miss Emma Jones, on January 2, 1871.

MR. T. H. CUNANE, the well-known representative of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., is giving a lantern lecture on paper-making, entitled "From Forest to Printing Works," before the members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Manchester Centre) on January 8th, and again before the members of the Newcastle-on-Tyne District branch of the Paper Bag Makers' Association, on January 12th.

MR. ERNEST A. PEACHEY, who passed away on Thursday last in his 60th year, was a well-known London journalist, having been engaged for nearly 20 years in the sub-editorial

department of the *Daily News*, and for the last 11 years with the *Daily Telegraph*. The funeral took place on Monday, and was attended by a number of his colleagues on the *Daily Telegraph* and of old journalistic friends on the London Press and the provinces.

A MEMORIAL service for Mr. Peachey was arranged to be held yesterday (Wednesday) in St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, the organisers being the Press Club, the Gallery Lodge, No. 1928 (of which Mr. Peachey was secretary), and the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

AMONG the many prominent people attending the funeral on Thursday last of Mr. Thomas Catling, the late editor of *Lloyd's* were Mr. B. Marwood (representing Viscount Burnham), Mr. Frank Lloyd and Mr. Harry Lloyd (representing *Lloyd's*), Sir Alfred Robbins (president of the Board of General Purposes, representing the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England), Mr. George Springfield (president of the Institute of Journalists), Mr. Stewart Caine (representing the Newspaper Press Fund) and several representatives of the British International Association of Journalists, of which Mr. Catling was a past president. As was his wish, Mr. Catling was buried close to the grave of Douglas Jerrold.

MR. THOMPSON, general manager of Messrs. Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., boxmakers, etc., of London and Manchester, has completed 20 years' service with the London branch of the company.

AFTER nearly 25 years in journalism, during which time he rose from copy-boy to editor, Mr. Charles A. Barnett has resigned his position as head of the *Evening Express*, Cardiff, in order to enter an important commercial concern in the Welsh Metropolis. The occasion of his departure from the office on Friday last was marked by two presentations. From the compositors and mechanical staffs Mr. Barnett received a gold ring, while a massive silver epergne and silver hot-water jug was presented by Mr. Barnett's editorial colleagues, members of the commercial and circulation departments and the directors.

MR. ALEX. W. STEWART, of the editorial staff of the *Glasgow Herald*, who recently retired from active journalism after 40 years' service in that profession, has been presented with a number of appropriate gifts on behalf of a wide circle of friends associated with the Corporation, the Press and the commercial interests of the city of Glasgow.

AN interesting ceremony took place at the *Western Mail* office, Cardiff, on Friday, when his colleagues assembled to honour Mr. J. M. Woods, linotype operator, on his departure for Pontypridd. A presentation was made to Mr. Woods, on behalf of the employees, of an attache case.



# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 5, 5½, Pref., 14s. 9d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 16s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 15s. 9d.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 14s.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s.; **Financial News**, Pref., 8s. 9d.; **Ilford**, 14s. 6d., 13s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 1½d., 13s. 6d.; **Illustrated London News**, 8s. 9d.; **International Linotype**, 47; **Lamson Paragon**, 19s.; **Edward Lloyd**, 18s. 6d.; **Charles Marsden and Sons**, 6 p.c. (tax free to 6s.) 1st Mt. Debs. (Reg.), 102½; **Odhams Press**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 3d.; **Roneo**, 34s.; **Times Publishing Co.**, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s. 6d., 11s. 9d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 17s. 6d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def.**, 13s. 10½d., 14s.; **Waterlow and Sons, Def.**, 15½; **Wiggins, Teape, and Co.** (1919), 19s. 7½d., 20s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 102½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**BENN BROTHERS**.—Interim dividend of five per cent.

**HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD.**—Dividend of 4½ per cent. actual (108d. per share) for the period ending December 31st on the 9 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares, payable to shareholders registered on December 24th.

**A. ARMSTRONG AND Co.**—The accounts of **A. Armstrong and Co.**, the Dublin paper merchants, show a net profit for the year to September 30th, after providing for all taxation, bad debts, etc., of £6,100, or exactly £1,000 more than for 1918-19. After adding £3,300, against £3,500, brought forward, there is an available balance of £9,400, an increase of £800. The directors have placed £700, against nil a year ago, to depreciation of plant and machinery, and, after writing £2,000, against a similar sum, off goodwill, they propose to pay a dividend and bonus, together making 7½ per cent. for the year, which compares with 5 per cent. for the previous year, and leaves a balance of £2,600 to carry forward, a reduction of £700.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, LTD.** (Cardiff)—Capital, £1,000, in

£1 shares; to acquire the undertaking of **F. J. Alban**, relating to the preparation of students and candidates for the professions of accountant, secretary, and municipal treasurer, and the publication of text books in connection therewith. Private company. Subscribers: **N. E. Lamb** and **R. W. Nicholas**.

**MAYHEW BROTHERS, LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturing stationers. Private company. First directors: **E. J. Mayhew** and **E. C. Barnard**. Registered office, 58c, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.1.

**PEARSON AND DENHAM (PHOTO), LTD.**—Capital, £12,000, in £1 shares (7,000 cum. participating pref.); makers of and dealers in photographic apparatus and requisites, photographers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: **A. A. Pearson** and **W. Denham**. Directors: **A. A. Pearson**, **W. Denham** and **G. Denham**. Registered office: 21, New Station-street, Leeds.

**LOMAS GELATINE WORKS, LTD.**—Capital, £100, in £1 shares; glue, gelatine and fertiliser manufacturers and merchants, manufacturing chemists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: **R. Duncalfe** and **H. J. Cotes**. **British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd.**, are the first managers and secretaries. Registered office: Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

**BRITISH STATIONERY Co., LTD.** (London).—Capital, £3,000, in £1 shares; stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, etc. Private company. First directors: **O. R. Clarke**, **L. E. Thomas**, and **L. V. Oswald**.

**JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, LTD.** (London).—Capital £1,000, in £5 shares; editors, printers, publishers and circulators of a journal of laryngology and otology, and all matters connected therewith, to adopt an agreement with **Sir St. Clair Thomson**. Private company. Subscribers: **G. W. Hill** and **H. Tilley**. Subscribers appoint directors.

**J. G. HAMMOND AND Co. (1920), LTD.**—Capital £60,000, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, bookbinders, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: **J. G. Hammond** and **E. W. Radnall**. Registered office: 139, Moor-street, Birmingham.

**TYNESIDE TIN PRINTERS, LTD.**—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares (24,000 pref. and 1,000 ord.); to purchase tin printing works near **Coxlodge Station**, Northumberland, and to carry on the business of tin printers, iron drum and keg manufacturers, manufacturers of presses, tools, dies and special machinery

for working tin, iron, zinc, copper, brass, aluminium, and other sheet metals, etc. Private company. First directors: G. H. Chantler, W. H. Scott and G. A. France. Registered office: Coxlodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**LEWIS BROS. (PONTARDAWE) LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; coal, wood and oil merchants, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. P. Lewis and T. Lewis. Subscribers appoint first directors.

**INDEX BUYERS' GUIDE, LTD. (London).**—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 10 per cent. cum. pref.); to adopt an agreement with J. Moir, to take over the publication referred to therein, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Moir, Captain G. D. Roche, G. Mutch and H. G. Macqueen.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**RICHARD CLAY AND SONS, LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £6,800 on October 19th, 1920, of debentures dated May 9th, 1888, securing £30,000.

**GEORGE WILMOT, LTD.** (paper manufacturers, etc., London).—Particulars of £6,000 debentures, authorised December 8th, 1920; present issue £5,200; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**TOLER BROTHERS, LTD.** (stationers, etc., London).—Charge on certain premises at Belvedere-road and Chicheley-street, Lambeth, dated December 1st, 1920, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

William Homan Archer and Frederick William Lowe, papermakers' agents, 6, Ludgate-circus-buildings, E.C.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Palmie, Edmond, lately 6, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, journalist, December 23rd. Public examination, February 15th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Bullock, C. A. H. Apparatus for distributing type. 35,858.  
Burns, J., Cosmos Patents Syndicate, Elder, C. and Elder, R. Envelopes. 36,178.  
Dombrowski, D. Cardboard boxes for incandescent mantles, etc. 35,683.  
Hudson, S. Apparatus for assisting drying of printed matter. 35,714.  
Norman, J. E. Refill books. 36,060.  
Rose Bros., and Rose, W. Apparatus for separating and feeding sheets of paper, etc., to machines, etc. 35,996.  
Wain, J. E. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 35,832.  
Walton, T. Apparatus for printing and copying music. 36,236.  
Ward, W. A. Folding or collapsible boxes, 34,361.  
Worledge, A. G. Printers' rules. 33,632.

### Specifications Published. 1916.

Speiss, G. Paper sheet sorting machines 155,305.

### 1920.

Addressograph, Ltd. Machine for rolling printing plates. 144,289.  
Smith, H. B. Art of producing paper-box shells. 155,526.  
Smith, H. B. Paper-box constructions. 155,527.

## Bury Papermaking Co., Ltd.

The directors of this company, in their report issued to the shareholders state that the accounts for the year ended November 27th, after providing for excess profits duty and corporation tax, show a gross profit on the trading account of £40,266 15s. 4d. After charging that account with depreciation, etc., amounting to £11,891 19s. 2d., there is left a credit balance of £28,374 16s. 2d. To this amount must be added the balance from last year (less interim dividend of 15 per cent.) amounting to £4,298 3s. 4d., which then leaves a balance of £32,672 19s. 6d. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, less income tax; 15 per cent. per annum, plus a bonus of 10 per cent. for the year, on the ordinary shares, free of income tax, amounting in all to £13,097 4s., carrying the balance of £19,575 15s. 6d. to next year's account.

The chairman (Mr. James Preston) should have retired in June last (as per articles of association), but he is continuing to serve the company until the shareholders' meeting, and the confirmation of his re-election is asked.

The shareholders are also asked to confirm the re-appointment of Messrs. C. M. Merchant and Sons as auditors.

## Government Contracts.

### H. T. Stationery Office.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during November :—

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.  
 Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. at Preston.  
 —Andrew Parker, Preston.  
 Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. at Exeter.  
 —W. J. Southwood and Co., Exeter.  
 2,786,500 Insurance Record Cards; 250,000 Recruiting Cards.—Burleigh, Ltd., Bristol.  
 6,000,000 Forms "P.430."—Lawrence Bros. (Weston-super-Mare), Ltd., Weston-super-Mare.  
 1,500,000 Forms, "U.I.A. 482."—R. Clay and Sons, Ltd., London.  
 1,250,000 Forms, T.F. Enlistments (P19/291). Merritt and Hatch-r, Ltd., London.  
 40,000 Copy Books.—G. Cornwall and Sons, Aberdeen.  
 41,000 Examination Books; Bookwork Printing, Groups 69, 73 and 76; 6,000 Books, Form "600"; 1,000,000 Fixture Cards (Recruiting); 10,000,000 Telegram Forms "A"; 640,000 Forms, "R.F." (various); 10,000 Pads, Form "665."—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.  
 2,000,000 Leaflets; Binding 600 "A.B. 213" and 5,000 Bibles.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London.  
 12,000 Pads of Forms "U.I.A. 75."—Abel Heywood and Son, Ltd., Manchester.  
 Binding 2,000 Books "Seamen's Allotment Note L."; 11,738 copies "Price List of Emergency Pattern Stores"; 500 copies "Tidal Streams, British Islands"; Folding, etc., 5,000 Sets of Maps.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London.  
 25,000 Books, Army Form "E. 549"; 2,000 Army Book "110"; Binding 5,000 "Mines and Quarries Form 76."—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London.  
 10,000 Memo Books; 750 "Stores Inward" Books; Binding 5,000 Books "Mines and Quarries Form 75"; 50,000 Books "Mines and Quarries Form 42"; 5,000 Books "Mines and Quarries Form 41."—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London.  
 493,285 Forms "Q. 13."—Metcalf and Cooper, London.  
 4,000 Workman's Diary Books "T.E. 1030."—Mackenzie and Storrie, Ltd., Leith.  
 Binding 600 copies "Register of Wet Goods C. 80."—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London.  
 50,000 Recruiting Posters.—Johnson, Riddle and Co., London.  
 200,000 File Jackets; 1,341,890 Quarterly Assessment Notices.—Crypt House Press, Gloucester.  
 486 378 Quarterly Assessment Notices.—Illustrations, Ltd., Manchester.  
 3,000 Army Book "480"; 10,000 Diaries, "C.I.D."; 2,000,000 Telegram Forms "A"; 1,500 Signal Log Books "287"; 3,000,000 Forms "3 D."; 1,035 Pads, Form "S.D. 2002 (D) B."; 600 Account Books; 50,000 Ships'

Blue Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks, and Newton-le-Willows.  
 7,500 Pads, "P. 119."—Botolph Printing Works, London.

Birding 3,000 Prayer and Hymn Books.—Woolnough and Son, Ltd., London.

Binding 1,000 Pilot Books and 1,490 Telephone Directories.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London.

2,000 Books Record of Examination, etc.—Swire and Sons, Rochdale.

Binding 10,000 copies "A Tour of the World."—Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd., London.

170,000 Guide Cards.—J. Spicer and Sons, London.

15,150 Recruiting Posters.—Grosvenor Press, Ltd., London.

Bookwork Printing—Groups 71 and 72 (1921)—1,055,050 Forms (Inland Revenue).—H.M.S.O. Press, London.

1,053,350 Forms (Inland Revenue—various), 750,000 Forms (R.F. 10/1), 4,000 Books (P. 1,038), 5,000 Books (P. 1,037), 5,000 Books (P. 1,054).—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London.

300,000 Pensions Forms.—R. Johnson and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

3,000 Army Book 5.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London.

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Binding 10,000 copies Turret Gun Drill.—A. Straker and Sons, London.

17,000 Pads (Licence forms).—John Corah and Sons, Loughborough.

Bookwork Printing—Group 74 (1921).—J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., London.

Bookwork Printing—Group 75 (1921).—H.M.S.O. Press, London.

Ruling, etc., 1,500 reams double foolscap.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd.

1,000,000 Forms F.A. 1/1920.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London.

111,225 Charge Sheets.—T. Beaty Hart, Kettering.

1,200,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms.—H. Howarth and Co., Manchester.

Bookwork Printing—Group 77 (1921).—Henderson and Spalding, Ltd., London.

Bookwork Printing—Group 78 (1921).—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London.

1,000 Cash Books.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

800,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms.—Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London.

BAGS.—Millington and Sons, Ltd., London; Smith and Young, London.

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READING Borough police have presented Mr. H. F. Pettengell, a local journalist, with a silver cigarette case for assisting a constable during a disturbance.

## The State of Employment.

Employment during November in the printing, paper and bookbinding trades was fair on the whole, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

With letterpress printers there was some further slackening in the state of employment, and in London, although a fair amount of overtime was worked by compositors generally, some offices were reported to be on short time. In the provinces employment was not quite so good as in October, being quiet or slack at most centres. A little short time was reported.

In the lithographic printing trade there was also a slight decline on the state of employment as compared with last month, short time being occasionally reported from both London and the provinces.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was described as being good in London except in the case of machine rulers, but a number of workers were on short time. In the provinces employment was not so good as in October, and some short time was reported.

According to returns received by the *Labour Gazette*, out of 80,872 members of trade unions in the printing industry, the percentage of unemployed at the end of November was 2.9, as against 2.8 in October, and 1.0 in the previous November, the increase being 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and 1.9 per cent. compared with a year before. In the bookbinding section, out of a trade union membership of 14,584, the percentage of unemployed is given as 1.2 as against 1.1 in October and 1.3 in the previous November, an increase of 0.1 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 0.1 per cent. on November 1919.

Returns made by employers show the number of workpeople in the printing offices concerned to be 8,750, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with October, but an increase of 1.7 per cent. as compared with November, 1919. The total wages paid amounted to £33,371, an increase of 6.8 per cent. over the previous month, and an increase of 22.3 per cent. over November, 1919. In the bookbinding trade employers returns showed 4,875 workpeople, an increase of 1.2 per cent. on October, and an increase of 14.7 per cent. on November, 1919. The total of £11,688 paid to workpeople represented an increase of 7.7 per cent. on October, and an increase of 33.6 on November, 1919.

THE business of James P. Sim and Co., manufacturing stationers and paper merchants, carried on at 48, King-street, Glasgow, by the late James Pollok Sim, and subsequent to his death, by his executrix, has been sold as at April 21st, 1920, to Mr. James Fyfe, who for many years was associated with the late James Pollok Sim. Mr. James Fyfe will continue to carry on the business under the same firm name of James P. Sim and Co. The business was originally founded in 1903.

## This Year in the Paper Trade.

Trying to read the signs of the times in regard to the paper trade was the task which Mr. Fred C. Boyce, president of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendent's Association, took upon himself at a recent meeting of that organisation. Regarding the outlook for business in the paper industry during the coming year, he said "While I do not want to pose as a prophet or as the son of a prophet, there are certain underlying conditions in the paper industry which are very different from the underlying conditions prevailing in some other industries, and from these underlying conditions we perhaps may be able to draw a few conclusions that may not prove to be far from correct.

"The next year will be one of the years of reconstruction, and during that time we perhaps may see many changes in commodity prices in the different lines of industry, and possibly there may be some changes along these same lines in the paper industry, but on account of the strong underlying conditions in our industry I think we may look forward with confidence to the year 1921.

"There are no stocks of paper in the hands of the paper manufacturers and the stocks of paper in the warehouses of the jobbers are probably smaller than ever before, and on account of the extreme scarcity of paper during the past year the ultimate consumer has not been able to acquire any considerable amount of stock. I think, therefore, we are safe in saying that the stocks of paper on hand to-day, taken as a whole, are lower than any time during the past several years. If this is the case, it means that as much paper will have to be purchased from the mills next year as actually consumed, and the jobber and consumer cannot further reduce their stocks.

"On account of but few mills having been built during the past five years, not sufficient to keep up with the normal decreased demand for paper, the ability of the mills to-day to produce is not sufficient to take care of the normal requirements.

"There has been a little temporary lull in the buying movement of paper in sympathy with the slackening off of buying in other lines, but this will only mean stronger buying later on to replenish depleted stocks. My conclusion is that we may look forward to the coming year in the paper business with security and confidence."

## PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of Letters Patent No. 3131/15 relating to "PRINTING" desires to dispose of his Patent or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in this country.

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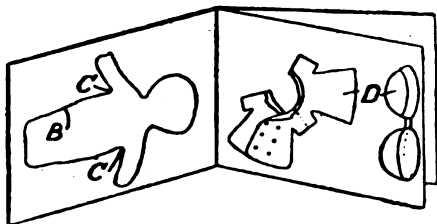
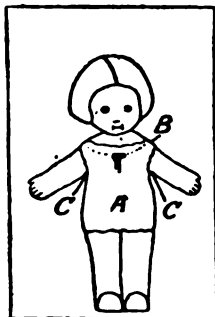
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## New Inventions.

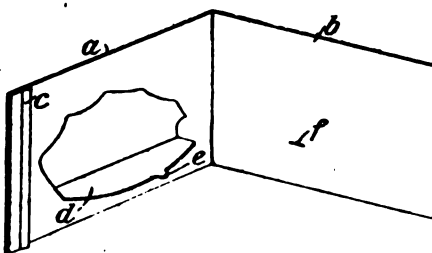
### Toy Books.

A toy book patented by Mr. H. J. Valentine comprises a page, loose sheet, or cover of stout material on which is printed a figure, object, or landscape complete in itself, such as the figure A, the outline B of which is cut through except at a few separate places C so that the figure, etc., can be readily detached, and pages of stiff paper depicting various accessories to the figure, etc., such as garments D, harness, or trees, which are to be cut out, folded if necessary, and fastened to the figure, etc., or to one another by tabs fitting in slits, so that the accessories may be slipped on and off



the figure, etc. A large envelope may be provided on the inside of the back cover to hold the cut out pieces. The same gentleman has also patented a children's toy book adapted to form a collapsible stage structure, which comprises a front cover *a* provided with an opening, a back cover *b* which can be held in a curved position, a stage or platform *d*, and leaves which may be detachable or fixed and are adapted to form scenic backgrounds or to be cut up to form figures, etc., for use on the stage. The back cover is coloured on the inside to represent a circus and spectators, and is held in the curved position by its free edge being slipped under a strip *c* of cardboard on the front cover, or by tongues fitted through

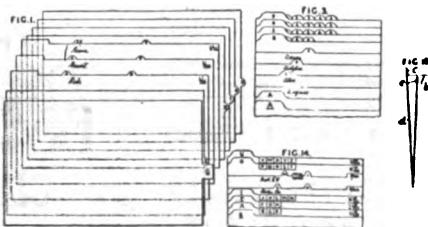
the front cover. The front cover is coloured and the part *d* is bent back to form the stage, a tongue *e* thereon engaging a slit *f* on the back cover, and, if required, similar slits in



the leaves forming the scenic backgrounds; or these may be applied to the portion of the back cover above the slit *f*.

### Loose-Leaf Indexes.

Mr. A. C. Hern has patented an invention that relates to a loose-leaf index, ledger, folder, etc., in which the first letter of the indexed matter is indicated by main tabs, such as the tab G, Fig. 1, in the case of a ledger, subsidiary tabs are arranged under the main tabs and marked with the vowels A, E, I, O, U as shown, the index, ledger, etc., containing, following each vowel-tapped leaf, leaves arranged in alphabetical order of the second letter of the indexed matter. These leaves are provided at their top edges with projections, preferably not extending above the



edges of the tabbed leaves, arranged in groups according to the letters of the alphabet and their relationship to the vowels with the aid of a templet. The projections to the left indicate the second letter of the word and further projections to the right may indicate the third letter on the same system. Thus a sheet with the word "Gabe" is marked with

letters A, B at the top and filed behind the leaf with the subsidiary tab A, which leaf is itself below the leaf with the main tab G. Preferably the top right-hand corner of each leaf has a numerical reference in accordance with a key to facilitate rapid filing. In a card index, Fig. 3, the main tabs and subsidiary vowel tabs are at the left of the top edges of the guide cards, and the cards on which the names are written have numbered projections separated according to the position of the consonants in the key for the numerical reference. In a modification, the vowel projections are slightly displaced with respect to one another. In the card index shown, only the first and second letters are indicated, but further projections may be provided to indicate the third letter and more space may be allotted for the second letters than for the third letters in accordance with a templet. A numerical reference may also be provided. Various forms of tabs may be used, and a tab for the fourth letter or detachable tabs indicating a further sub-division may be provided. Such detachable tabs indicating **W** and a numerical reference are shown in Fig. 14, which illustrates a folder according to the invention with second and third letter projections and a numerical reference in the top right hand corner. The positions of the

projections for the second letters are also indicated on the vowel guide cards, as shown for the letters **L, M**. The normal height of the vowel guide cards may be slightly higher than the tabs to protect these. To provide a firm tab on a folder the top edge of the back *d*, Fig. 15, has an overlapping part *b*, and this is glued at *c* to the back, the tabs being cut out of the double part. The edge of the other end of the front is turned in and glued down at *e*. Alternatively, extra pieces may be glued along the top edges or these may be stapled or sewn. Suitable fastenings may be provided. "Miscellaneous" folders may be provided to file irregular correspondence, and these are provided with a lower tab in the main tab position and a middle tab marked "miscellaneous," the ordinary second, or second and third, letter tabs and numerical references being provided, and, if required, appropriately marked interleaves. Transfer cases used with the folders are marked correspondingly to the folders. Tabs may be dispensed with and letters marked on distinctively coloured cards or folders in the proper positions, a square of the appropriate colour being marked on the vowel guide card.

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## The Printing Trade's Unemployed.

### Some Considerations and Proposals in Re- spect of a Problem of Grave Urgency.

Unfortunately the conditions at present obtaining in the printing industry are such that the printer who is brimming over with optimism as to the future of his trade is hard to find, if not non-existent. One is much more likely to meet the man who tells of soaring costs, shrinking orders, and vanishing profits. The gravity of the position is brought home forcibly by the fact that in one case at least the voters' list is being taken from the printer to be produced by the typewriter and photozincography. When to reduced demand at home we have to add a great reduction of orders for export trade and the grave difficulties which the exchange anomalies place in the way of developing our export business, it is not surprising that unemployment in the printing and allied trades—though not so serious as in some other industries—is a matter that is giving cause for grave concern. The unemployment figures of the L.S.C., for instance, which are a pretty safe indication of the state of the trade, show a steady increase, the month of December bringing a rise from 564 in the first week to 691 in the last, the present figure being probably well over 700. It is satisfactory that this week's meeting of the Joint Industrial Council is giving attention to the whole subject of unemployment and unemployment insurance. Much interest will attach to any concrete proposals that may be forthcoming.

#### The L.S.C. Proposals.

The London Society of Compositors has, by special delegate meeting, been discussing in earnest, indeed in somewhat stormy fashion, the subject of remedies for unemployment. As a consequence the members of the Society are being balloted in respect of several proposals that have been made. At the time of

writing, the result of the ballot is not known. The questions submitted, to be answered "Yes" or "No," are these: 1.—Are you in favour of a Levy of 1s. 6d. per week for the creation of a Special Unemployment Benefit Fund? 2.—Are you in favour of an Overtime Tax of 3d. per hour? 3.—Are you in favour of approaching the Master Printers' Association for the Suspension of Apprenticeship for a period, and for the revision of the present proportion of apprentices to journeymen? 4.—Are you in favour of approaching the Master Printers' Association with a view to further reducing Overtime below the new limit of 32 hours per calendar month?

In respect of the first two proposals, which are strongly recommended by the L.S.C. Committee, it is expected that the vote will be overwhelmingly in favour.

In sending out the ballot papers, the Committee remark, in regard to the question of the reduction of apprentices, that they "are in full agreement with the proposal to approach the Master Printers' Association on the apprenticeship question." "In view of the present condition of the trade," they add, "we are justified in expecting whatever relief can be afforded by a reduction in the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, or by a temporary suspension of the recognition of new apprentices."

In the matter of a proposed further reduction of overtime, there was a division of opinion between the delegates and the Committee. In view of the fact that an agreement has lately been signed—coming into operation this month—for a reduction of the overtime limit from 40 to 32 hours per calendar month, the Committee were of the opinion that it was inadvisable to re-open the question with the Master Printers' Association. However,

the delegate meeting did not share that view, the proposition for approaching the employers for a further reduction of the overtime limit being carried by a large majority. The members are accordingly asked to decide the issue for themselves.

### A Printing Trades' Alliance Suggestion.

Some people may this week have met with a sensational rumour to the effect that the Printing Trades' Alliance were proposing that printing trade employees should now agree to a 25 per cent. cut in wages. As it is but a few weeks since Alliance members were, after an arbitration, awarded a 7s. increase of wages, a proposal of reduction coming so soon afterwards would look rather like a vote of censure on the arbitrator. Enquiry at the P.T.A. headquarters, however, elicits the information that that is not a fair statement of the facts. We understand that the proposal in question is meant to refer to the whole of industry, not to the printing trade separately. The suggestion as worded in a resolution to be proposed by Mr. G. Poulton (representing the employers' side of the Alliance) at a general meeting of the society this week reads as follows: "That this general meeting of the Printing Trades Alliance believes that the time has now arrived when, in the interests of the industrial community, the workers should agree to a 25 per cent. decrease in wages." Although this wording does not make the matter very clear, we understand that the idea behind the resolution is that if the workers, not only in the printing industry, but in all industries, agreed to a simultaneous 25 per cent. reduction in wages, the result would be a fall in the general cost of living which would compensate the wage-earners to some extent by making the remaining wages worth more, and in our own industry would, by reducing cost of print, encourage trade, both home and export, and so would reduce unemployment and make for the increased prosperity of the industry, to the ultimate benefit of the workers. Apparently it is not proposed that wages should be reduced while the cost of living remains what it is, but it is suggested that if employers and employed in every industry could get together with a view to doing their utmost to reduce their own particular industry's contribution to the general high cost of living, something could be done to reduce unemployment and improve trade all round.

Certainly the co-operation of employer and employed in an effort to reduce costs is a thing most earnestly to be desired. But the resolution cited above would hardly seem to be within the realm of practical politics unless the question of guarantees and compensations were first dealt with thoroughly and satisfactorily.

### Government's Short-Time Scheme.

The Government's scheme of the extension of short-time working with a view to absorbing the unemployed does not seem to be meeting with much approval—at any rate from the labour side. What the printing industry

thinks of it will be better known when this week's discussion of the subject at the meeting of the J.I.C. is reported. Mr. T. E. Naylor (general secretary, London Society of Compositors), was the president at a meeting of Government industrial councils and Government joint trade councils, convened by the Treasury and held on Monday at the Ministry of Labour. The employers on the different councils—the Government in each case—were represented by officials at the various establishments, while the workers were represented by their various trade union officials. The Government proposal for short time with reduction of wages was rejected by the trade union representatives who took the view that many of the men now in work were barely getting enough to live upon, and it was impossible to accept a scheme which would automatically reduce their wages.

### Big Extent of the Problem.

Mr. A. E. Holmes (Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), approached this week on the subject, seemed to have little hope of much relief being obtained by any of the quick and simple suggested cures for unemployment. He regards the trouble as an international one, and anticipates that recovery will have to be general and gradual, and closely connected with the progressive rectification of the present chaos in international exchange. Countries whose rate of exchange put them at a disadvantage to us, will exert every effort to do business with us, and our markets must feel the effect of these imports, while on the other hand it will take time for us to build up successful trade in those directions where the rates of exchange are unfavourable to us. Trade in general, and consequently the state of employment, must thus be to some extent dependent on international recovery from the disastrous effects of the world war. This, however, does not mean that nothing can be done to mitigate our own unemployment problem. Mr. Holmes remarked that he regarded with special hopefulness the progress being made with the arrangements whereby the printing industry would support its own unemployed. Although the special scheme under the Unemployment Insurance Act might not be in working order by July, he looked to see it carried through satisfactorily, and hoped that when employers and employed co-ordinated their efforts in preventing members being thrown out of work and coming "on the funds," distress from unemployment would be greatly mitigated for the printing and allied trades.

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MESSRS. W. H. HAYDEN AND CO., LTD. manufacturers of stationers' sundries, London, George Christie, Ltd., manufacturers of wire and wire cloths, Glasgow, and Manifoldia, Ltd., manufacturers of stationery and office requisites, West Bromwich, have been elected members of the Federation of British Industries.

An Advertisement is always working.

## Sale of Printing Plant.

An important and extensive sale of letterpress and lithographic machines and materials, oil engines and electrical plant took place last Thursday at H.M. Stationery Office Stores, Great Suffolk-street, S.E. Almost the whole of this machinery and plant had been in use by the British Expeditionary Force and had been returned to this country from France and thoroughly overhauled and put in order. There was a large attendance of buyers and the various items sold freely. The prices ruling were such as to allow of printers getting excellent bargains, especially in the litho machine section of the sale.

In the letterpress section a Model 5 crown "Victoria" fine art platen machine, by Rockstroh and Schneider, fitted for power, brought £160. Half-a-dozen No. 4 crown "Phoenix" platens, by Schetter and Geisecke, were sold at prices varying from £185 to £235 each, and two crown-folio "Falcon" platens, by Waite and Saville, Ltd., went for £90 and £85 respectively. A number of Cropper platens in sizes from foolscap folio to demy folio were knocked down at prices varying from £27 10s. to £90; and a lot of hand lever platen presses were bought up very cheap, some of these, a little imperfect, went for 25s. and 30s. In the Wharfedale section the following prices were realised: a double royal, by Harrild and Sons, with geared inkers, £140; a double demy "Defiance," by J. Elliott, Son and Co., £100; a double crown, by Dawson and Son, £180; a demy, by Furnival (incomplete), £60; a crown by the Bremner Machine Co., Ltd. (incomplete), £80; and a double crown stop cylinder, by Hamm, £90.

In the litho section a number of demy litho proof presses, beautifully made, with gun metal frames and tympan, went for £9 and £10 each, and a similar series of presses in foolscap size brought from £4 to £5 each. A quad demy litho proof press, by J. Ratcliffe and Sons, with plate bed, went for £40; and a quad crown litho proof press, by Mann and Co., brought £50. There was an immense number of proof presses all of which were sold at fair prices. Among the litho printing machines a quad demy flat bed, by Furnival, was sold for £55; two similar machines for £50; and one for £80. A quad crown, by Furnival, went for £120; a quad crown "Reliable," by Ratcliffe and Sons, for £80; a quad crown, by Mann and Co., fetched a similar price, and a double demy by the same makers £110. Another "Reliable" went for £70; a quad crown ditto for £100; a double demy, by Newsum, for £80; and two demys, by Furnival, for £100 and £115, respectively. An eight crown "Aluminium" rotary litho machine, by Foster, was sold for £425, and a single colour rotary photogravure machine, 28 in. wide, for £155.

A large number of electric motors of different powers were sold and were all bought up; several oil engines were also offered and

were sold at prices varying from £13 for a 4-h.p. "Jap" to £110 for a 14-h.p. "Tangye." About twenty guillotines were offered; one of these a 42-in. "Star," by Dawson and Sons, went for £200; a 33-in. self clamp, by Crossland, for £180; a 42-in., by the Bremner Machine Co., for £275; a 44-in., by Furnival, for £140; and a 26 in. by the same makers, for £50. Nearly fifty wire-stitching machines were included in the sale and were freely bid for. Other items were a double demy "Cundall" four-fold folding machine, £75; a "Gough" die press, 5 by 3-in. die, £22 10s.; a "Davis" typesetting machine, with a series of moulds, £220; a pantograph engraving machine, with work table, £10. In all nearly 700 lots were sold. The auctioneer was Mr. Robert H. Ruddock, of 71, Fleet-street, E.C.

## The Prince as a Printer.

A private visit was paid by the Prince of Wales, attended by Captain the Hon. Piers Legh and another member of his staff, on Friday afternoon to *The Times* office in Printing House-square. News of his intended visit had got abroad, and a considerable crowd waited in Queen Victoria-street and Waterlane to give him a welcoming cheer as he passed in. Mr. Walter, chairman of the directors, and a number of other directors were present to receive His Royal Highness.

The Prince was conducted over the whole of the building, and displayed special interest in the mechanical section. It was too early in the day to witness the printing of the ordinary edition of *The Times*, but after going through the composing rooms and other departments, His Royal Highness was invited to start the machine on which the trade supplement was to be printed. This, it is understood, was his first experience as a practical printer. He also witnessed the commencement of the printing of the library edition of *The Times*.

In the various departments many presentations were made to the Prince, and he renewed his acquaintance with some whom he had met during the recent campaign and on his overseas tour.

SOME 400 paperworkers have been registered for unemployment benefit at Penicuik, it is stated.

ACCORDING to a return furnished by the *Labour Gazette*, there were 29 trade unions in the paper, printing and allied trades in 1919, with a total membership at the end of the year of 192,434 (131,674 males and 60,760 females). At the end of 1918 the membership numbered 143,123 (103,564 males and 39,559 females). The percentage increase in the 1919 total over 1918 was 34.4—of males 27.1 and of females 53.6. In 1915 the total membership was 98,000 (88,000 males and 10,000 females).



# Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

## PARENT ASSOCIATION.

### New Year Smoking Concert.

Meeting for the first time in 1921—at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week—the P. M. and O. A. entered upon the new year in very sociable fashion, the transaction of the month's business being followed by a jolly smoking concert in which was manifested a spirit of camaraderie which augurs well for the Association's future prosperity.

In the absence of the president, Mr. A. E. Jarvis, who is visiting Germany, the vice-president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the December meeting having been read and confirmed, the general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle brought forward some matters germane to this item of the agenda. Referring to the negotiations with the Typographical Association on the question of notice, he read a letter received from the T.A. stating that the Council of the T.A. had agreed that the members concerned should receive a month's notice—subject to P. M. and O. A. giving an assurance that in the event of a dispute their members would not undertake any productive work or assist in building up a non-union office. He said he thought this arrangement would prove of mutual advantage to the two Associations.

Mr. Whittle also told of the paying in of the money collected for the P. M. and O. A. pension fund, and he read a letter from the Printers' Pension Corporation acknowledging receipt of a donation of £200 for the year, stating that the balance would be placed to the credit of Pension No. 3, and congratulating the Association upon the progress made.

Nominations for membership being the next business, the following names were put forward:—Mr. J. Cameron Gracie (*The Times*, Printing House-square, overseer—intaglio machine section); Mr. W. A. Grasby (*The Times*, overseer—jobbing machine section); Mr. W. H. Halls (Messrs. Speaight and Sons, Ltd., assistant manager).

These gentlemen were unanimously elected, and, being present, were all personally welcomed by the chairman, who handed to each his certificate of membership.

### Conference and United Gathering, 1921.

The chairman next read the following recommendation by the council: "That the 1921 Conference and United Gathering be held in London on Saturday, May 7th, 1921."

Mr. Whittle explained that it had been the wish of provincial members that if the Printing Exhibition took place in London in 1921, the Conference and United Gathering should also be held in London. It having now been

arranged for the Printing Exhibition to be held in London, the Council had chosen May 7th as the best date. It came about the middle of the exhibition, and the intention was to carry out a programme similar to that arranged in connection with the last exhibition. He moved that the Council's recommendation be approved.

Mr. E. H. Berryman seconded the motion.

After one or two queries had been answered, making it clear that the wishes of Liverpool had in no way been over-ridden—the invite to that city having been, at the express wish of provincial members, made conditional upon the arrangements with regard to the printing exhibition—the Council's recommendation was unanimously endorsed.

The chairman apologised for the absence of the president, mentioning that Mr. Jarvis was in Germany. He said Mr. Durston's absence that evening was due to family reasons. He also introduced to the meeting Mr. Garrett, a Manchester member present as a visitor, to whom a very hearty welcome was accorded. Mr. Garrett briefly responded, complimenting the Parent Association upon the systematic way in which he saw them conducting their business.

The meeting being thrown open for general business, Mr. Dawson referred to the illness of an old and esteemed member of the Association, Mr. J. J. Smith, and proposed the passing of a vote of sympathy, the secretary to write him a letter conveying the good wishes of the Association.

Mr. Whittle mentioned that he himself had been in frequent correspondence with Mr. Smith and that other members also had been in touch with him.

Mr. Blackwell seconded Mr. Dawson's motion, and it was unanimously agreed that a letter be written, as suggested, on behalf of the Association.

The general secretary drew attention to Rule 23, which deals with the subject of legal assistance to members, and which mentions the figure of £10 as the maximum sum ordinarily payable on behalf of the Association. Mr. Whittle suggested that, owing to the change in monetary values, this rule should be one of the first rules to be revised, and he referred to a case in which one of their members had required legal assistance and in which the costs would exceed the figure specified. He proposed that the council be given authority to exceed that figure.

Mr. Pugh said he knew the details of the case, and assured the members that there was every reason to give the council this authority.

The matter being put to the vote, the meeting was unanimous in accepting the proposal.

### The Smoking Concert.

The concert which followed the business meeting was of a varied and free-and-easy character, members joining heartily in many choruses, and showing by their applause that they thoroughly enjoyed the "turns" provided. Miss Alice Palmer was encored in the singing of several sentimental songs which she rendered with feeling. Miss Lily Davis, besides singing several more serious songs,

showed her versatility by joining with Mr. Harry Hawksbee in an uproarious coster sketch "Arriett's Rival," which was very effectively done. Mr. Hawksbee in a clever character sketch, "The Poetical Tramp," and in humorous songs, evoked loud applause. The humorous side of the programme was further sustained by Mr. Vic Ashworth, who was best appreciated in his very able inebriate sketches as "one of the boys." Miss F. Martyn accompanied at the piano, and also contributed a pianoforte solo.

At the close of the concert Mr. French proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the artists.

Mr. Burton seconded, complimenting the Entertainment Committee on having provided a concert which it was evident everyone had thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. Hutchins having responded on behalf of the Entertainment Committee, "God Save the King," was sung, followed by "Auld Lang Syne," members joining hands and singing with great cordiality, thus closing the first meeting of 1921 in a spirit of good fellowship which strikes an excellent keynote for the year ahead.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### UNITED STATES.

A New York firm of metal merchants desire to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of copper printing rollers and of metals generally, with a view to acting as their agents, on a commission basis, in the United States of America. It is understood that the firm have facilities for covering the New England and Middle Atlantic States. (Reference No. 25)

### CHINA.

An old-established British firm at Shanghai, with wide connections in China, are most anxious to obtain all material which would be of interest in an educational way, whether for liberal arts, vocational or scientific training, as they have on their lists every kind of school in China from the most elementary ones using only one to two books in English, to aero and submarine schools and mining and technical colleges. The firm have branch offices throughout China. (Reference No. 898).

### MEXICO.

The British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, reports that a firm in that town desire catalogues and prices from British firms dealing in stationery, fountain pens, account books, publications in Spanish, and paper of all classes. (Reference No. 853.)

### SOUTH AFRICA.

A Johannesburg business man desires to obtain agencies, for the Union and Rhodesia, for United Kingdom manufacturers of wrapping paper, etc. (Reference No. 861.)

## Technical Trade Lectures at Derby.

The third of the series of technical lectures given to printers at the Derby Technical College, took place on Friday, January 7th, when an address was given on the "Possibilities of Lithography," by Mr. J. H. Burton, lithographic instructor, St. Bride, London. Mr. Burton traced the development of the craft from its birth until the present day. He touched upon the degeneration of the art, the training of the apprentice, how he was trained, how he is trained, and how he will have to be trained, if the lithographers of this country are to hold their own with other competitors. The lecturer dealt fully with the possibilities of lithography and the application of photography to the need of the lithographer, also with the advantages of offset printing.

There was an excellent array of lithographs on show dating from early periods to some fine examples produced in this country by the latest methods.

After a number of questions had been answered, Mr. J. W. Evans, litho manager of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting and instructive lecture. Mr. Chas. H. Evans, general manager of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., seconded the vote of thanks and expressed the hope that they would have Mr. Burton with them again at some other date. Mr. W. Corker admirably filled the position of chairman.

## German Paper Regulations.

The following items may at present be imported into Germany without licence:—Waste paper (paper, written on or printed); paper clippings (waste from the manufacture of paper); paper, pasteboard and pasteboard wares, only fit for re-pulping. Books in all languages, including prayer books, printed or written, with or without pictures of any kind printed, attached, or inserted therein; books with raised characters for the blind—all these bound or not; newspapers and periodicals.

No export licence is required on the exportation from Germany of the following:—Paper caps and strips for igniting; book-binders' cloth, smooth or pressed; tracing cloth; wall hangings, lincrusta, and the like, of linoleum or similar materials; printed articles for business purposes intended for distribution among the *clientele* of a German business for purposes of information or advertisement; postage stamps, used and unused; daily newspapers; periodicals exported through the medium of the publishers' despatch offices; paintings on tissues of vegetable textile materials, on wood, common metals, or alloys thereof, paper or stone; drawings, even if bound or mounted on paper, board, tissues or the like.

## From Forest to Printing Works.

**P. N. and O. A. Lecture at Manchester.**

On Saturday last, at the Old Swan Restaurant, Manchester, Mr. Thos. Rignall, the president, had the support of a good company of members.

After the passing of the minutes, it was reported that Mr. A. Hellewell had slipped and broken his leg. The secretary was requested to write a letter of sympathy.

Mr. Fred Seeley having resigned from the Technical Committee, the vice-president, Mr. F. E. Robinson, was elected to the vacancy.

The arrangements for the annual dinner are promising to be on the lines of pre-war days, one feature being that all musical items will be supplied by the members.

The secretary reminded the members of the aims of the London president (Mr. Jarvis) in regard to the Printers' Pension Corporation, and hoped that there would be a good response.

The present meeting-house accommodation not being convenient on all occasions, the two following recommendations were discussed: (a) "In order that we may secure better accommodation for our meetings, each member of the Centre pay a levy of two shillings per quarter, commencing with the first quarter." (b) That the annual general meeting and the annual dinner be held at some other place, and, if necessary, a levy be called on all members to meet the increased cost."

Messrs. Jas. E. Mayo and Edward McVay introduced the recommendations, and, after discussion, it was resolved, "That recommendation (a) be altered from 'two shillings' to 'one shilling,' and that it be balloted upon by all members."

### Mr. Cunane's Lecture.

Business being over, Mr. T. H. Cunane delivered a lecture entitled "From Forest to Printing Works." The lecturer first illustrated and described the distinguishing characteristics of the various fibres from which pulp is produced, and the different methods of production. Flax fibres were used chiefly for ledger papers. Esparto fibres were shown to be the printer's best friend from the pressman's standpoint, and traces of them could easily be found in papers owing to the peculiar "teeth" fibres that were not come across in any other papermaking material. Esparto came from four countries, the best being obtained from Spain. Owing to transport difficulties in the French areas, this particular class was very slow in getting to England. It was hoped that improved organisation would very soon allow greater imports to reach these shores. Chemical wood was first used in 1875, and the three processes of reducing wood for paper-making purposes were known as soda, sulphite and sulphate. Trees of white pine, fir, aspen, spruce and poplar were most in demand, the fibres of the last-named being nearest to those of esparto. The pulp for

newspapers was chiefly obtained from the pine trees. For the manufacture of blotting papers the utility of wood had no comparison with that of cotton. It was explained that jute fibres had a strong affinity for dyes, and the colour mixer had to be careful when dealing with these fibres, otherwise he was liable to obtain a mottled paper instead of the kind he required. The Japanese mulberry fibres were the strongest of all the papermaking family of fibres. Owing to its great cost, they were not in the commercial market.

### The Forests Depleted.

Having explained the various fibres, the members were conveyed pictorially to the virgin forests of several countries, one in particular being that of Newfoundland. Logging camps were first built, and then the foresters selected the trees which had the fewest branches and were most upright in their growth. They were cut down, marked for the various pulp mills, and were then hauled by several devices to the water's edge. When they had to cross great lakes they were rafted together by chains, whilst in swift rivers they were rolled into the waters.

Having arrived at the mill, the next process was the cutting into lengths of about two feet, the stripping of the bark, the chipping, grinding, beating, screening, drying and rolling necessary in the production of mechanical and sulphite pulp, and the packing for export. The making of chemical pulp, the treatment of esparto, straw, rags, etc.; the treating, washing, bleaching and many other processes were shown in succession and clearly described.

### Papermaking.

The pulp was then followed to the paper-making machine, where straining, drying, calendering, coating, reeling, cutting and other operations up to the finished article were completed. All these necessary processes, after being carried on in a methodical manner produced food for large newspaper machines, which simply ate up the paper at one end and deposited it at the other end in *Times*, *Mails*, *Dispatches* and *Couriers* at the amazing rate of 60,000 copies per machine per hour, so that the ruler on his throne, the laird, the squire, the university scholar, the financier, the business man and artisan could each have the daily opportunity of knowing how the inhabitants of the globe are moving and having their being.

It must be admitted that the lecturer has a thorough knowledge of his subject from a practical standpoint.

Messrs. Thos. Rignall, Chas. N. Knowles, A. Gavin, E. Murphy, A. Young and Jas. Worthington asked many questions and received satisfactory answers.

Replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Cunane agreed to come again at a later date and lecture on colour mixing, sizing and coating of papers.

WEE MAC.

THE annual conference of the North-western Group of the T.A. is to be held at Blackpool this spring.

## Trade Notes.

THE first "annual" dinner and concert of the London Press Branch of the Electrical Trades Union was held at Anderton's Hotel on Monday.

THE premises of Messrs. J. and G. Allan, printers and stationers, Westgate-road, Newcastle, were the scene of a serious fire on Friday morning.

AS FROM the issue of January 15th, the price of the *Autocar* will be reduced to 4d., the quality and quantity of the reading matter being retained.

THE first week in January saw another new newspaper launched in Paris—*Le Peuple*, official organ of the C.G.T. (Confédération Générale du Travail).

IT is reported that 10,000 persons followed the hearse at the imposing funeral at Sofia, Bulgaria, of Mr. James David Bouchier, for 33 years Balkan correspondent of *The Times*.

THE death took place on the 4th inst. of Mr. John Macaulay, one of the proprietors of the *Greenock Telegraph*, which claims to be the first evening paper published in the United Kingdom.

THE death took place at Newport, Isle of Wight, on Friday, of Mr. Thomas Lee, the oldest journalist in the Isle of Wight, who was editor of the *Isle of Wight County Press* for more than twenty-five years.

THE circulation managers of the London Sunday newspapers met at dinner on Monday the 10th inst. at Simpson's, in the Strand, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Parham, manager of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's News*.

By his will, Sam Radges, publisher, of Topeka, Kansas, directed that a certain newspaper was to be left daily on his grave for the next twenty years. He paid the whole subscription in advance, and gave his vault in the cemetery as the address.

THE executive council of the T.A. are putting Rule 44 into force regarding overseers and disputes. The ruling is that an overseer shall give and receive a month's notice and a manager three months' instead of the usual fortnight given and received by the journeyman.

AT the invitation of the proprietors of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, the editorial and commercial staffs of the associated newspapers of the firm, together with the editorial staffs of other of the local newspapers, were entertained to a dance and whist drive on Saturday night at the Banqueting Hall, Jesmond Dene.

CHARGED at Clerkenwell on Saturday with being concerned together in making forged banknotes, and having in their possession material for making them, Frederick Ford, 43, a King's Cross hotel proprietor; Morde Samuel Levy, a Camden-road merchant; and Hyman Kurasch, a Gray's-inn-road commission agent, were remanded.

THE late Mr. Edwin Sawyer, of Salford, fancy box manufacturer, left £11,422.

THE late Mr. William Dedrick, of Blackheath-park, S.E., and The Paper Mills, Snodland, Kent, paper manufacturer, left £46,768.

MR. BARRON, of Newcastle, has been elected as machinemens' representative on the T.A. executive council in place of Mr. T. Roberts (Liverpool), now an organiser.

MESSRS. HEWITT BROS., printers' engineers, of Field-street, King's Cross-road, London, W.C.1, send us a useful office calendar, printed in two colours, with tear-off leaves each bearing a month's dates.

THE annual general meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers Association will be held on the 18th inst. at St. Bride Institute, when the executive are hoping to see a large representation of the members present.

AMONG the recent advertising novelties sent to us we have received an artistic calendar, together with a handy and useful note book and penknife from Messrs. John Bradley, papermakers' agent and merchant, 37, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4.

A FURTHER remand was ordered on Friday at the London Mansion House in the case of Simon Isaacs (27), a printer, of Fieldgate-mansions, Romford, charged with maliciously setting fire to a quantity of paper in the premises of Shurek and Co., Arthur-street, E.C.

THE Executive Committee of the Scottish Typographical Association are proposing to institute a system of continuous unemployment pay at the rate of £2 per week. To that end they suggest for a period of six months an additional levy of 1s. 4d. a week upon all members who are employed.

THE new edition of the "Literary Year Book for 1921" has just been issued by its new proprietor and editor, Mr. Mark Meredith, from the "Year Book" Offices, 67, Dale-street, Liverpool. It contains the usual directory of authors and artists, classified lists of periodicals, publishers, etc., and a number of other features.

THE London Master Printers' Association has arranged a members' luncheon to take place on Tuesday, January 18th, at the Connaught Rooms, when Mr. Pick, of the Underground Electric Railways and the Design and Industries Association, will deliver an address on "The Connection of Printing with the Objects of the Design and Industries Association."

WE have received from Messrs. Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd., Grafton Works, North-road, Holloway, N.7, with their compliments, a very useful and strongly-made blotter. Measuring 11½ by 17½ in., the blotter is enhanced in serviceableness by the inclusion on each sheet of blotting in clear red letters of the months of year. The firm's activities, too, are plainly depicted so as to be of easy reference.



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THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### L.S.C. Unemployment Ballot Result.

As we go to press we receive the result of the L.S.C. ballot on the unemployment proposals set out on page 29. For the 1s. 6d. proposal there were 7,340 in favour, 3,082 against, majority 4,258. The overtime tax of 3d. per hour received 8,076 votes, 2,288 being cast against, majority 5,788. For the suggested temporary suspension of apprenticeship there voted 9,518, and against 841, majority 8,677. The voting in favour of reducing overtime was 8,100, against 2,246, majority 5,854. There are thus substantial majorities for all the proposals.

\* \* \*

### The South-Western Wages Dispute.

THE difficulty at Plymouth, with regard to the non-payment of the recent 5s. advance in wages, has now, we understand, been satisfactorily overcome. There occurred, as intimated in these pages, some misunderstanding

between certain employers of the district and their workpeople, and the new rates specified in the agreement of November were not paid. The dispute became serious, an offer by the employers of a 3s. 6d. increase being rejected by the men, and notices being tendered to enforce the demand for the 5s. At this point it was suggested that the dispute be referred to a conciliation committee of the Joint Industrial Council. This was agreed to; panels were accordingly selected by each side, and the conciliation committee, which met on Thursday last, was able to reach a decision that the full rate specified in the national agreement should be paid. The decision was accepted by the employers concerned, and the notices were immediately withdrawn. This settlement gives hope that a like course may be possible in the other parts of the south-western area similarly affected.

\* \* \*

### Destiny Assured.

We are sufficiently far removed from the war to enable us to take stock of the professions of better industrial relations which were made at the time. And although there might have been doubts as to whether these were in all cases honestly made, it is being demonstrated now, we believe, that they are being fulfilled in a remarkable degree. Adversity shows us our friends; and in these days of depression the workpeople in the printing trade, as doubtless in others, are finding that their employers are standing by their protestations of friendliness. It is a splendid tribute to the honesty of purpose on the part of the captains of British industry. Nor are the employees wanting in this respect. In the paper mills, at all events, they have exhibited a reasonableness which is commendable; and if both sides continue to pull together the destiny of papermaking in this country is assured.

\* \* \*

### Printers and Depreciated Paper.

PRINTERS' stocks of paper are running down to a very low ebb, a fact equally as pleasing to the printer as to the mill or merchant. The anxiety of the printer whose stock was mainly constituted by paper purchased at a much higher figure than its ultimate value can be well imagined. In most cases, it is probable that direct loss on usage occurred only in cases of orders secured by keen quotations. On all unestimated orders, which may be taken to constitute the bulk of any business every printer has attempted, and very rarely failed, to cover his costs completely. In the case of one large printer, the plan adopted is to use up the stock at its actual original cost



in every possible instance, but in the event of keen competition and low-priced orders to buy fresh stock at to-day's price for those particular jobs. The question to consider is how long it would take to work off old stocks by this method, and whether in the end the more economical plan would be to cut losses and get a quick deliverance from the remains of the high price period. Everything, of course, depends upon the amount of old stock and the class of trade.

#### **A German Paper Offer.**

A LARGE batch of samples of paper (chiefly envelopes and stationery) came to hand from a Berlin house. From the paper point of view, the chief item of interest was a cream-wave writing paper, good white quality, which worked out at 7d. per lb. at Berlin. Extra charges for packing, freightage and State fee would bring the price to about 7½d. per lb. The conditions of payment were "cash with order," a stipulation calculated to negative any inducement there might be in the price. From English sources Swedish M.G. kraft is offered at £57 per ton, M.G. sulphite at £60 to £70 per ton, extra fine greaseproof at 8½d. per lb., white bank (English make) at 9½d. per lb., tinted E.S. papers at 9d. lb., and white fine printings at 7½d. lb.

## Scottish Newspaper Wages.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the Scottish Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association, held in Edinburgh on Saturday, it was unanimously decided that, in view of the depressed condition of the printing industry, the association recommend immediate consideration be given to the advisability of intimating a reduction in wages to the extent of 15 per cent.

AT a very pleasant "house-warming" on Tuesday evening Mr. G. A. Isaacs, Mayor of Southwark, and secretary N.S.O.P.A., performed the opening ceremony at the inauguration of Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague's employees' institute at 43, Nelson-square, Blackfriars. Mr. T. E. Naylor and other trade union leaders took part in the speech-making, and Mr. Mathieson, who was present, received many congratulations upon this new step in welfare work. A report will appear in next week's issue.

MR. FRED BERRY, C.C., managing director Messrs. Thomson Bros., Ltd., 49, Knight-riders-street, E.C.4, received a warm welcome in trade circles this week on resuming his business activities after several weeks indisposition.

## Personal.

COL. SIR WM. DUPREE, J.P., D.L., whose name figured in the New Year Honours List as the recipient of a baronetcy, is distinguished for his work on behalf of industrial harmony. It is now known that in December, 1918, in furtherance of this good end, he made a donation of £20,000 to The Industrial League.

MR. J. CROWLE-SMITH, J.P., of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, is the subject of a biographical article in the February number of the *Magazine of the Wesleyan Methodist Church* under the heading, "A Leading London Methodist." The article is illustrated with a full-page photograph of Mr. J. Crowle-Smith and Mrs. Crowle-Smith and a smaller photograph showing Mr. J. Crowle-Smith, together with his two sons, Mr. W. H. Crowle-Smith and Rev. J. Crowle-Smith.

MR. CECIL CLAY (Richard Clay and Sons) presided at a successful propaganda meeting held on Tuesday evening at the "White Swan" Hotel, Crystal Palace, under the auspices of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London.

MR. J. W. CARLEY spoke on the necessity for organisation; Mr. A. Williamson opened a discussion on costing, and Mr. A. Langley impressed upon the meeting a few home truths. An extended report will appear in our next issue.

THE lecture on Charles Dickens, notified for the 14th inst. at St. Bride's, to be given by Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., has had to be postponed until Friday, January 21st.

MR. J. E. WOOLACOTT, the well-known London journalist, has been appointed to the editorship of the *Pioneer*, the great Allahabad journal.

MR. HAMILTON EDWARDS and Mr. Martin Fitzgerald, the two directors of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. Hooper, the editor of that newspaper, were released on Thursday night. The release, which is on medical grounds, is unconditional.

THE Early English Text Society has appointed Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, to be the sole publisher for the society as from the beginning of this year.

THE printing, bookbinding and stationery business of Mr. W. E. Clegg, of 30, Market-place, Oldham, has been disposed of to Mr. John Albinson, who is continuing the business under the name of "John Albinson, Successor to W. E. Clegg."

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 100s., 96s. 10½d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 14s.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s., 17s. 9d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; British Glues, 17s. 6d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 15s., 16s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 3d.; *Financial News*, 24s. 9d., 25s.; Ilford, 13s. 7½d., 14s. 3d., Pref., 13s., 14s. 7½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 9s. 4½d.; International Linotype, 50½; Lamson Paragon, 19s., 18s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype, 14s., 14s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 9d.; Charles Marsden and Sons, 17s. 6d.; Geo. Newnes, 12s. 3d.; Odhams Press, 5s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s., 13s. 9d.; Roneo, 36s. 3d., 35s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, 15s., 15s. 6d.; Times Publishing 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s., 12s. 1½d.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 13s. 6d., 14s.; Waterlow and Sons, 4 p.c. Pref., 5½; Weldon's, 35s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape, and Co. (1919), 20s. 1½d., 20s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 10½d. (issued at 98, £68 pd.), 72½, 72½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AMALGAMATED PAPER MILLS.—Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to December 31st, 1920, on preference shares. Warrants have been posted.

## NEW COMPANIES.

ROXBURGH MORGAN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares: manufacturing chemists, manufacturers and dealers in dyes, inks, etc. Private company. First directors: A. S. Roxburgh, G. I. B. Morgan and G. A. Montgomerie. Registered office: 41, Cavendish-street, South-side, Glasgow.

THOMAS ALLEN AND CO. (WALLPAPERS), LTD.—Capital £7,500, in £1 shares (3,000 to per cent. cumulative preference); wallpaper merchants. Private company. Directors: T. Allen, A. Allen, T. E. Allen and J. E. Allen. Registered office: 20, Bridge-street, Manchester.

FRANK C. JENKINS AND CO., LTD. (Bristol).—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers and cardboard-box manufacturers. Private company. Directors: F. C. Jenkins and H. Vincent.

S. AND T. WHITAKER, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; dealers in etchings, engravings, artists' materials, etc. Private company. First directors: C. G. B. Ellison, F. E. Whitaker, S. Whitaker and T. Whitaker. Registered office: Roka Works, Provincial street, Barrow-in-Furness.

WOOD POSTAL BOXES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in boxes, either of wood, cardboard or other materials. Private company. Subscribers: F. R. Fillett and H. Usher. First directors: F. R. Fillett, H. Usher and C. H. J. Gooch. Registered offices: 132, Romford-road, Stratford.

SPENCER ENTERPRISES, LTD.—Capital, £3,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of picture framers, advertising agents, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Spencer and Mrs. E. Spencer. Registered office: 179, Archway-road, Highgate, N.

ELLISON PARKINGTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares; wholesale manufacturing stationers, paper blind manufacturers, printers, stationers, bookbinders, fancy goods and toy dealers, importers and shippers. Private company. First directors: H. W. Ellison, H. Ellison, W. Whalley and W. Sidgreaves. Registered office: 13, Salford, Blackburn.

TILLOTSON AND FIRTH, LTD.—Capital, £1,500, in 1,600 deferred shares of 2s. 6d. each and 1,300 ordinary shares of £1 each; printers. Private company. First directors: H. Firth, H. Tillotson and G. W. Clough. Registered office: Progressive Press, Chapel-hill, Morley, Yorks.

T. AND A. CONSTABLE, LTD.—Capital, £50,000, in £1 shares (18,000 preference, 28,000 ordinary and 4,000 deferred); printers. Private company. Subscribers: W. B. Blaikie and R. Kilpatrick. First directors: W. B. Blaikie, R. Kilpatrick, E. Boyd, S. C. Freeman and W. M. Todd. Registered office: Thistle-street, Edinburgh.

HARRISON PROPERTIES, LTD. (London).—Capital, £2, in 480 shares of 1d.; to acquire and hold lands, houses, buildings and premises, of freehold or leasehold tenure, being part of the partnership property of the persons until recently carrying on business as Harrison and Sons, printers and publishers, at 44-47, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., and to adopt an agreement with Sir Cecil R. Harrison,

K.B.E., E. E. Harrison and B. B. Harrison. Private company. Subscribers: Sir Cecil R. Harrison, K.B.E., and E. E. Harrison. First directors: Sir Cecil Harrison, K.B.E., E. E. Harrison and B. B. Harrison.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**MERSER AND SONS, LTD.** (printers, etc., Leeds).—Particulars of £800 debentures authorised December 21st, 1920; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior charge.

**ROSEBERRY PRESS, LTD** (London).—Satisfaction in full on December 2nd, 1920, of mortgage or charge dated July 18th, 1919, securing £1,000 and further advances.

**NORTHERN PRESS ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**—Charge on certain premises in Coronation-street, Cornwallis-street and St. Hilda's-lane, South Shields, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £10,000.

**GENERAL PUBLISHING SYNDICATE LTD.** (Bristol).—Particulars of £300 debentures authorised December 11th, 1920; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**BIRMINGHAM LITHOGRAPHIC CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on January 8th, 1919, of debentures dated May 6th, 1907, securing £2,250. (Notified December 30th, 1920).

**CENTRAL PAPER AND BAG-MAKING CO., LTD.**—Debenture dated December 28th, 1920, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £6,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.—Also mortgage of even date, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to above bank, charged on certain properties at Stonehouse, Glos.

**L. M. BRYDE AND CO., LTD.** (manufacturers of wallpapers, etc., Leeds and London).—Mortgage dated December 24th, 1920, to secure £10,000, charged on 26-28 and 30, Basinghall-street, and 1 and 3, Basinghall-square, Leeds. Holders: S. M. Bryde, Carrickmore, Kent-road, Harrogate.

**SANITARY PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £500 debentures authorised December 31st, 1920; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**VICTORIA PRESS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised January 27th, 1920; present issue £3,000;

charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. (Filed January 1st, 1921, pursuant to Order of Court).

**VICKERY KYRLE AND CO., LTD.** (publishers, etc., Margate and London).—Satisfaction in full on December 23rd, 1920, of debentures dated August 26th, 1920, securing £1,000.

**NORTH BRITISH PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Debenture dated December 21st, 1920, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking the property, present and future, including uncalled capital and copyrights of *Plain English* and *The Academy*. Holders: British and Continental Investment Trust, Ltd.

**HAZEL, WATSON AND VINEY, LTD.**—Mortgage and Land Registry charge on 51-53, Long-acre, W.C., and 2-6, Hanover-court, both dated November, 12th, 1920, to secure £45,000. Holders: Right Hon. H. J. A. Cuffe and others.

## New French Companies.

**Société de Matières Premières pour Papeterie.**—Raw materials for paper. Capital, 500,000 francs; 48, Rue Taitbout, Paris.

"**Société Anonyme des Papeteries de Chantaine.**"—Capital, 2,000,000 francs. Purchase of the Paper Works of Messrs. Ozouf and Leprince destroyed during the war and their reconstruction; 55, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris.

**La Cellulose de France.**—Bleaching and manufacture of pulp, especially bleached straw pulp. Capital, 1,000,000 francs; 35, Boulevards des Capucines, Paris.

**Société de Pâtes de Pailles du Tarn-et-Garonne.**—Paper pulp, by soda processes, employing carbonate, sulphate or other soda salts, etc. Capital, 1,700,000 francs; 2, Rue Récamier, Paris.

## Opening for Fibre Boxes.

Mr. F. P. Scharsmidt, Canadian Trade Commissioner to India and Ceylon, says there is a pressing need in India for paper and fibre boxes, and at the present time Japan enjoys almost a monopoly. Prices of boxes have increased from 300 to 400 per cent. Owing to these conditions above described in connection with tea and rubber boxes, Mr. Scharsmidt can see no reason why the introduction of wood fibre boxes into India would not prove successful. Manufacturers contemplating the introduction of fibre products into India for the tea packers must bear in mind that the same must be odourless, but this does not apply to rubber containers.

An Advertisement is always working

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers

### AUXILIARY.

#### Successful Bohemian Concert on Behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

A successful concert was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.4, on the 4th inst., in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation, the chair being occupied by Mr. T. H. Middleton, assistant general secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers. A most enjoyable evening's entertainment was provided under the guidance of the musical director, Mr. W. E. Condry. During the evening the company were favoured by the special appearance of Miss Marie Dainton, Miss Rita Le Bosse and Mr. George Bolton (by kind permission of Messrs. Maskelyne's, Ltd.), who gave their services for the benefit of the charity. During the evening Mr. John Fry (Fry's Metal Foundry) presented a medal to each member of the winning team in connection with the recent football match between the Fryotype Company and the rest of the trade; the proceeds of which benefited the Fryotype Pension and the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary. Mr. Fry expressed his pleasure in presenting the medals for this form of sport, as it tended to create a better spirit amongst men and considerably helped trade charities. He mentioned that the handsome silver cup presented by the Electro and Stereo Managers' and Overseers' Association was on view, and although his team was unsuccessful for the first year he hoped to be the guardian of the cup during 1921-22.

Mr. W. C. Warren, general secretary of the National Society, proposed the toast of "The Chairman." It gave him more than the usual pleasure to see his close colleague occupying the chair for the first time in connection with the Auxiliary. He outlined the volume of work connected with the Auxiliary and its liabilities, and appealed as recommending subscriber on behalf of Mr. Charles Evans, a very old member of our trade, for their support at the March elections. It was his pleasing duty to announce that the result of the chairman's efforts was a total of £152 17s. 6d. to the funds. The announcement was well received by those present, who recorded their appreciation with musical honours.

The chairman in responding to the toast thanked those present for the appreciation they had shown. He warmly thanked all friends, both present and absent, who had supported his appeal. He expressed a keen desire that in the near future he would witness a full day's all-round sport amongst members, to give as far as possible all sides of sport a chance to show their merits; this he felt would tend to foster a true spirit of comradeship. In conclusion, he wished long life, happiness and success to all recipients in con-

nection with the Printers' Pension Fund during 1921.

On behalf of those present he warmly thanked Miss Marie Dainton for the services she had so kindly given, and also the other artistes and the musical director for the splendid entertainment they had provided during the evening. The chairman's remarks were received with acclamation.

Mr. A. Chadwell, president of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Auxiliary, heartily thanked Mr. Fry for not only providing the medals, but in being there in person to present them, and for the true sportsmanship he had displayed throughout the contest. He wished him better luck during the coming season. The entertainment closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

## 50 Tons of Paper.

#### Ex-Government Official Charged with Forgery.

At the Mansion House recently, before the Lord Mayor, Eric Arthur Waldron, 25, described as a journalist, was charged on remand with forging and uttering an order for the delivery of 50 tons of paper, purporting to be an order from the Ministry of Labour.

Sir Richard Muir, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the defendant, who is a married man, had been employed in the Publicity department of the Ministry of Labour. It was alleged that in the spring of 1920, some months after he had left the service of the Ministry, the defendant forged an order from the Ministry for 50 tons of paper at a price of £3,266, and then forged an agreement between himself and the French Paper Stock Co. for the supply of the paper for £2,916, which would leave him a profit of £350. Cheques amounting to £30 were afterwards drawn in favour of the defendant by a solicitor, and had been paid. Correspondence between this solicitor and the Ministry of Labour led to the defendant's arrest. He was discovered in Bethlehem Hospital.

The police stated that the defendant was admitted to Bethlehem Hospital last October, suffering, according to a medical man, from anxiety and neurosis. Though it was considered advisable for him to enter the hospital he had never been certified.

The defendant was remanded in custody.

*Braintree and Bocking Advertiser*, which has been published weekly at Braintree, Essex, for more than 60 years, has ceased publication.

At a Dewsbury laundry, a mill hand's smock and blue overalls were brought to be washed in the usual way. After being boiled with other articles, it was discovered that the smock and overalls were reduced to shreds. On examination it was discovered that both weft and warp of the garments were composed of paper.

## British Paper Abroad.

### A Sample Exhibition Which May Help Manufacturers.

The Foreign Samples Exhibition has now taken up permanent headquarters at 7-11, Old Bailey, and already the Department of Overseas Trade have on view a collection of 100,000 samples collected from all over the world which show the British manufacturer what his competitors are doing and what the markets abroad require. As time advances and the competition for the markets of the world becomes more acute, it is the intention of the Department to add to the collection so as to help keep the British manufacturer abreast of his foreign competitor.

The samples have all been catalogued and labelled with such particulars as countries of origin, description, wholesale and retail selling price, and many other valuable details. The display of these samples also offers an advantage to manufacturers in that they are able to detect foreign infringements of their trade marks and registered designs. By means of the information supplied they have taken steps to protect their rights in a particular country and have put a stop to illegal competition.

Although the number of articles on exhibition that more particularly relate to paper and stationery goods are not very numerous, there are several specimens that are worthy of note. Most of the varieties shown in the section referred to are of pre-war manufacture. Periodical inspection of the samples on exhibition by representatives of our British paper and stationery houses should prove a welcome addition to the ordinary channels through which they gain intelligence of the conditions prevailing abroad.

The chief samples on exhibition among the collection relating to paper and stationery are:—A comprehensive range of end-papers of German origin which were particularly favoured in the South American markets; German "news" and writing paper, selling in the Swiss market; post cards and oleographs of German origin that had a footing in the Spanish market; a miscellaneous collection of Italian paper of recent date; specimens of Japanese wood pulp boards and millboards, samples of Japanese papers, letter, wrapping and manilla from British Colonies; samples of Dutch "news" paper, greaseproofs, blue, straw and white packing papers, and American stationery goods for the Canadian markets.

UNDER the Bankruptcy Act receiving orders have been granted in respect of A. E. Turton, 7, Grosvenor-terrace, Otley, Yorks, printer's roller caster (January 6th), and of Abraham Collinge, Albert Collinge, and Edith Collinge, 300-302, Stockport-road, Manchester, bookbinders (January 7th).



### Government Printing Costs.

SIR,—The description of the publication, "A Muster Roll of the Royal Naval Air Service, etc.," in your article on this subject on page 673 of the December 30th issue bears some analogy to that of the Royal Air Force List (printed by us from its inception until December, 1920), and might be taken by the uninformed to refer to that publication.

We shall be glad if you will publish this, our disclaimer, of any connection with the work mentioned before the Committee of Public Accounts, and referred to in their report published as "White Paper" number 231.

Yours faithfully,

J. J. KELIHER AND CO., LTD.  
D. OXFORD, Secretary.

11, Marshalsea road,  
London, S.E.1, January 7th.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Evans, A. B. Sheet-feeding mechanism for printing presses 36,413.  
Moore, H. B. Postal envelopes, etc. 36,315.  
Perkins, A. Envelopes. 36,446.  
Sheridan, F. Duplex inking combination for lithographic, etc., processes. 36,422.

### Specifications Published.

1919.

Ranbach, B. Apparatus for making cardboard boxes. 155,684.

## Books on the Great War.

The collection of books, including the valuable pamphlets on the war, made by Mr. F. W. T. Lange, of St. Bride Institute, in conjunction with Mr. George Young, of the Polyglot Club, has been purchased by a public library in California through their agents, Messrs. Stevens and Brown.

Mr. Lange, who was also compiler with Mr. W. T. Berry of the work entitled "Books on the Great War," states that he is unable to continue the publication of the bibliography owing to insufficient financial support, which has resulted in a loss on the undertaking.

MR. Y. YAMAKAWA has succeeded Mr. Midor-Komatsu as editor of the Japanese section of the *Trans-Pacific*, that excellent monthly magazine of Eastern trade.



## Paper Bag and Box Wages.

Wage alterations in the paper bag making and paper box making trades took place in November, and are set forth in the *Labour Gazette*.

### Bag-Making.

In regard to bag making, the changes taking effect in Great Britain from November 15th are as follows:—

#### MALES.

**Machine Tacklers.**—New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 18 years,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., increasing to  $1s. 4\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 years and to  $1s. 8\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 23 years and over; for those entering the trade at 21 years and over, the rates to be lower than scale for second and third year, increasing to full minimum rate of  $1s. 8\frac{1}{2}$ d. after three years' service.

**Paper Bag Cutters.**—Net scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 18 years,  $10d.$ , increasing to  $1s. 4\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 years and to  $1s. 6\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 23 years and over; for those entering the trade at 21 years and over, the rates to be lower than scale for second and third year, increasing to full minimum rate of  $1s. 6\frac{1}{2}$ d. after three years' service.

**Hydraulic Pressers, Slitters, Stock-keepers, Packers and Despatchers** (21 years of age and over).—Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: First year of service,  $1s. 4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; second year,  $1s. 4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; third year,  $1s. 5d.$ ; fourth year,  $1s. 5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

**Other Workers (except learners).**—Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the minimum rate ( $1s. 1\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $1s. 4\frac{1}{4}$ d.).

**Learners.**—New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: Under 15 years,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 15 to 16 years,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., and increasing with each year of age to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 18 to 19 years, and to  $1s. 2\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20 to 21 years.

#### FEMALES.

**Workers (including home worker) other than learners.**—Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in minimum time rate ( $8d.$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and piecework basis time rate ( $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.).

**Learners.**—New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $1d.$  per hour. Minimum rates after change: Ranging from  $3d.$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour (according to age) at date of commencing in the trade to  $8d.$  per hour after  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  years' service.

### Paper Box-Making.

The changes in the paper box-making trade (Great Britain) came into effect as under:—

November 15th.—Males 18 years of age and over, viz., machine minders, die makers, form setters, cutters (including shears and guillo-

tine), and head stock-keepers. Scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour at 18 and under 19 years of age and increasing with each year of age to  $1s. 2\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 to 22 years of age and to  $1s. 7\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 23 years and over; for those entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 or over, the full minimum rate of  $1s. 7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour to be attained after three years' service.

November 19th.—Females: Workers (including home-workers) other than learners. Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in minimum time-rate ( $8d.$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and piece-work basis time-rate ( $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.). Learners: New scale of minimum rates, fixed under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

November 15th or 19th.—All workers, overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week; nine hours on any day (except Saturday) and five hours on Saturday.

It is to be noted that by an agreement made between the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, the minimum rates fixed for males 18 years of age and over were put into operation from March 22nd, 1920, so far as workpeople employed by members of the Employers' Federation were concerned.

## Stamp Paper.

An interesting paper was read recently by Mr. P. L. Pemberton before the International Philatelic Union on the manufacture of paper for stamps. The author of the paper says that the study of the manufacture of paper used for stamps has been a somewhat neglected branch of philately. While the ordinary stamp collector is quite content to be able to differentiate between wove and laid paper, thick and thin, etc., the specialist, though as a rule, going more deeply into the subject, does not go far enough. Mr. Pemberton says that a practical philatelist can see a watermark which is absolutely invisible to a non-collector. The perfect philatelist, though it is not necessary that he should know thoroughly how paper is manufactured, should, however, be acquainted with some knowledge of the subject. The author deals in an interesting manner with the early history of the art, bringing his subject down to the time just previous to the introduction of printing into this country, then on to the period surrounding the early pioneers, John Whatman and the Fourdrinier brothers. The paper is enhanced by two extracts on the various processes employed in the manufacture of hand and machine made papers, by Mr. T. W. Simpson, the Government Printer of Western Australia.

THE optimists predict better times with the advent of a new year.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

#### EDWIN W. EVANS.

Ruskin Press, 156, Sandpits, Parade, Birmingham.

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### Employment and Earnings in the PAPER TRADE.

In the paper trade employment was generally slack during November, although rather better than during the previous month. Short time was worked in most districts. In the month 13,322 workpeople were reported by employers as engaged in paper manufacture, a decrease of 1.7 per cent. compared with a month before and an increase of 8.1 per cent. as against twelve months ago.

Wages earned in the same month amounted to £41,582, a decrease of 2.9 in the month but an increase of 25.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. The comparison of earnings, of course, is affected by increases in rates of wages.

In the printing, bookbinding and paper trades combined, trade unions reported a membership during November of 105,041, of whom 2,931, or 2.8, were unemployed. Unemployment showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1.8 per cent. as against the position last year.

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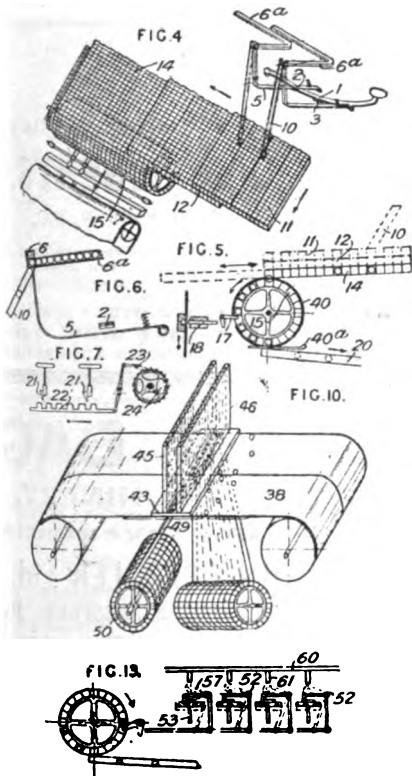
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## New Inventions.

### Type-Composing Machines.

Mr. O. Wolters has invented a method by which in type-composing and casting machines, balls or like devices are set up by key mechanism in a partitioned frame so as to represent the matter to be composed, the balls then causing the operation of punches to perforate a record strip or serving to operate the



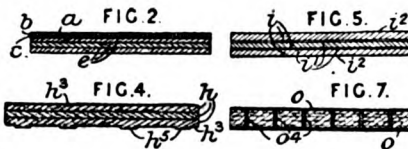
casting machine directly. (1) The key-levers 1, Fig. 4, have each two projections, 2, 3 adapted to rock pivoted arms 5, each of which carries a ball-releasing member 6, Fig. 6, located at the end of a ball channel 6<sup>a</sup>. When a key is depressed, two balls are released from different channels and fall through tubes 10 into compartments of a partitioned frame 11. The frame is advanced step by step until a line has been composed, when the matter can be corrected. The frame 11 is then in position

over an auxiliary frame 12, and a sliding plate separating them is withdrawn to allow the balls to fall into the frame 12 by which they are transferred to a frame 14. The frame 14 is advanced step by step to deliver the balls to a partitioned cylinder 15 rotating within a casing 40, Fig. 5, the balls thereupon acting through levers 17 on punches 18. The balls return to the machine through a channel 20 which may be closed by a slide 40<sup>a</sup> to enable the perforated strip to be duplicated. (2) The space occupied by the composed matter is recorded by projections 21, Fig. 7, of varying size attached to the keys and acting through a bar 22 and ratchet mechanism 23, 24 on a counting device. In a modification the keys have projections of varying length adapted to depress a rocking bar. (3) The casting machine is operated by balls passing through the perforations of the record-strip. The strip 38, Fig. 10, passes under a reciprocating slotted plate 43 located beneath two ball-reservoirs 45, 46, the released balls falling down tubes 49 to a partitioned cylinder 50 or a pair of cylinders arranged at an angle. The balls operate members arranged longitudinally and transversely of the keyboard, so that each signal causes the operation of the key located at the intersection of two members. Bars 52, Fig. 13, extending along each row of keys 53 may have pivoted frames 57 which by the action of the balls of one series are lowered on to the heads of the keys. The balls of the other series cause the depression of bars 60 having fingers 61 adapted to actuate the keys. The record-strip may be divided into two parts travelling under separate ball-holders, or the casting machine may be operated directly by the balls without the use of a record-strip. The balls may be replaced by bodies of other shapes, such as rectangular or saddle-shape bodies adapted to be supported by a comb-shaped member, or pins sliding in a notched plate.

### Composite Material for Printing Plates.

Composite sheet material for making articles such as printing plates and printing plate matrices by moulding under heat and pressure, consists, under a patent by Mr. J. Stokes, of a fibrous body impregnated short of saturation with a phenolic condensation product, and a non-fibrous facing incapable of adhering to the article on which the sheet is moulded. Fig. 2 is a section of a sheet particularly suitable for making printing plate matrices by moulding on a type form or

printing plate. This sheet has a metallic facing, which may be of granular form or a thin sheet of lead or copper, but is preferably a foil sheet *a* of an alloy of equal parts of tin and lead. The sheet *a* may be backed by a lead foil sheet *b* and a second alloy foil sheet *c*, the whole being rolled together. The backing comprises one or more layers *e* of fibrous material, preferably blotting paper or matrix paper which is impregnated, such as by painting, short of saturation, with the phenolic condensation product. The layers *e* are stuck together and to the undersurface of the metal facing by means of a varnish composed of phenolic condensation product and barium sulphate. The composite sheet is then placed in a press to unite all the laminations, but is not heated sufficiently to harden



and set the phenolic condensation product to the infusible state. Fig. 4 is a section of a sheet particularly for use in making printing plates. In this form, fibrous layers *h*, prepared similarly to the layers *e* of the sheet shown in Fig. 2, are coated on both sides with layers *h*<sup>3</sup> of phenolic condensation product and the sheet is placed in a heated press for a short time to partially harden the layers *h*<sup>3</sup> to form a smooth non-flowing skin on the sheet. The bottom of the sheet may be provided with ribs *h*<sup>4</sup>. In the sheet shown in Fig. 5, the impregnated fibrous layers *i* are united by strips *i*<sup>1</sup> of the varnish described above, the surface layers *i*<sup>2</sup> consisting of phenolic condensation product. In another form of sheet, the body consists of wood or other fibre. In another form, Fig. 7, the facing layers *o* of the phenolic condensation product are united together by forcing portions *o*<sup>4</sup> of the facing layers through perforation in the body.

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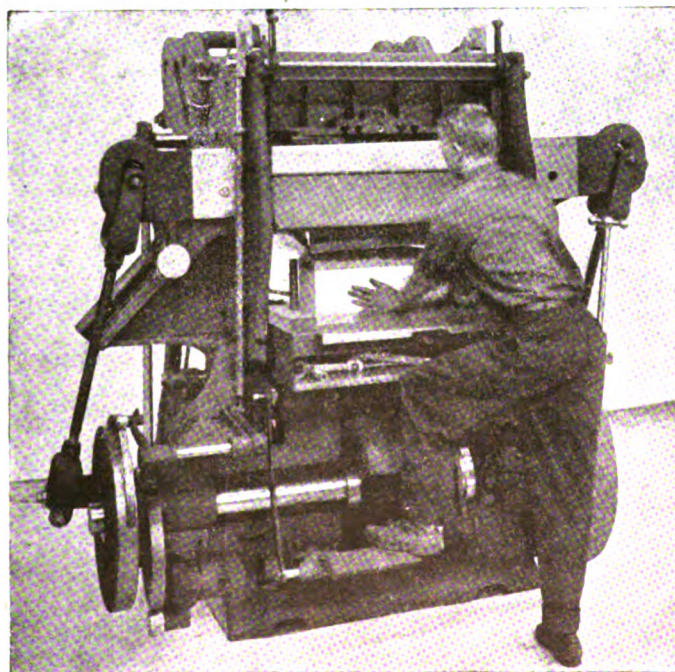
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

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LONDON: JANUARY 20, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
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## The Greycaine Book Manufactory.

**A London Bindery that does not Fear Comparison  
with the Best Establishments in the United States.**

Anyone in search of the most go-ahead bookbinding houses in the London area could not carry his inquiries very far without being directed to the well-known bindery of the Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Laycock-street, Islington. And if—as happened the other day to a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—he should have the good fortune to be made welcome and conducted through the different departments of the works, he could not fail to be impressed with the advanced state of development of the modern bookbinder's resources as exemplified by this firm's up-to-date equipment.

The business was founded 17 years ago by Mr. Frank Grey, who, in first working his way through the "shops" so as to master the practical side of the work, and afterwards launching into business on his own account, demonstrated energy and ability which have made him a foremost figure in the bookbinding industry of these islands. One indication of Mr. Grey's status in the trade is found in the fact that he is, and has been for several years, the very live chairman of the Master Bookbinders' Association. Starting his business in 1904, he shortly afterwards became associated with Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, from whom comes the latter part of the "Greycaine" name. The works were originally in Cross-street, Islington, a removal being made to Laycock-street in 1908.

### **Some Greycaine War Service.**

While on the subject of personnel, mention should be made also of Mr. Horace Grey (son of Mr. F. Grey), who is a popular figure in the works. Mr. Horace is one of those who will

carry all their lives evidence of their having "done their bit" in the Great War—he lost a leg at Cambrai in 1918. Although suffering under a grave disability, he is an enthusiast in his work, and a distinct asset to the business.

Mr. H. K. Judd, too, their able representative, has cause to remember the sacrifices made in connection with this firm on behalf of the Allies, as one of his sons, Frederick Geo. Judd (Second Lieutenant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion), was killed in action on May 24th, 1915.

Of course, Mr. Hall Caine's war-time services as Deputy Controller of Paper are too well known to need more than a mention here.

### **A Visit to the United States.**

Mr. Horace Grey has recently returned from an extensive tour in the United States, the object of his visit being to study present-day American bookbinding methods, and to make a note of any points in which our cousins across "the Pond" might be in advance of the practice of the most go-ahead binderies here. Mr. Grey was able to visit many of the largest and most up-to-date bookbinding establishments in America, as, for instance, the J. F. Tapley Co., Colliers, Doubleday, Page Co., Curtis Pub. Co., Sears Robuck, T. R. Donnelly Co., Rand McNally's, Brock and Rankins, *Pictorial Review*, Ginn's, Flemmings, Riverside Press, and Plimpton's—all of whom, he says, received him graciously, and gave him every facility for inspecting their works.

### **Where America is Ahead.**

Coming from such an extensive and well-equipped bindery as the Greycaine establish-

ment, Mr. Horace Grey, while seeing in the States many binderies which were both large and up-to-date, was not greatly impressed by these features. The buildings in which book-binding is carried on in America are, he thinks, much more imposing on the whole than those of our British binderies; but the principal point on which he had to concede that the American binders are ahead of us was in the matter of scientific costing. The docket difficulty in this country compels the book-binder to have recourse to the reckoning of his costs by a process of averaging-down on many jobs—a process which, apart from piece work, is but little better than a gamble—whereas the American bindery operative has no objection to ringing-in on the clock when he starts an operation, and ringing-off when he finishes it, and thus the firm has the means of ascertaining exactly the cost of every job. All those who have to do with costing and charging-out know how much importance attaches to the possession of specific costs of individual jobs. The need for more accurate costing methods in the bookbinding industry of this country is a matter which is becoming more and more urgent, and will, it is to be hoped, find ere long some solution which will be acceptable alike to the employers' costing departments and to the trade unions.

#### **The Greycaine Equipment.**

A stroll through the various departments of the Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co. gives the visitor the impression not only of great resources for the binding of big editions in minimum time, but also of the perfection to which the evolution of bookbinders' machinery has attained. The experience is likely to prove a satisfactory tonic to anyone suffering from the delusion that the Old Country is hopelessly out of the running in modern methods of book production. Watching the progress through the works of such books as the Waverley "History of the Great War," the handsome volumes of "The Amateur Mechanic," or "The Masterpiece Library of Short Stories," one cannot but reflect upon the great contrast in many of the processes between the ways of the hand worker and the methods of present-day machinery.

The most notable machine, of course, is the "Juengst" combined gatherer, stitcher and wireless binder. Messrs. Greycaine have had the gatherer in service for some time, and the stitching and binder extension has just been added by Messrs. Smyth-Horne. We are able in this issue (pages 64 and 65) to publish a large illustration of this very interesting machine. What a contrast from the work of hand collating is the work of the "Juengst"! It can deal with 24 signatures simultaneously. A travelling belt traverses the length of the machine and receives the sections one after the other in their right sequence, until the required number have been collated. The pile of sections is then, if desired, passed on to the extension of the machine which effects the stitching. In case any of the sections should be missed in being fed from the 24 boxes, or in case two sections should anywhere be delivered instead of one, a lever automatically

comes out of action and breaks the electric circuit. Thus this remarkably intelligent machine "downs tools" spontaneously if it should make a slip, and waits for the attendant to rectify its mistake before it proceeds with its work.

To the other machinery used by the Greycaine Co. we can refer but briefly. To see a whole string of book cases being made at the same time on the "Sheridan" case-making machine is an arresting sight. Cloth is fed from a roller at one end of the machine, passes over glueing rollers, has the requisite boards accurately placed upon it, the cloth is cut, folded over, and pressed upon the boards, and the completed cases are delivered at the other end of the machine. Equally striking are the ingenious Smyth case-making machines, an example of which we illustrated in a recent issue. Among the many other interesting machines to be seen may be mentioned both "Chambers" and "Dexter" folding machines up to quadruple size, also an extensive battery of Smyth sewing machines. Here, too, one can see at work on the same floor the "Dayton" three-knife book-trimming machine (in which the knives come down vertically to trim three edges of a book), and the new Smyth continuous trimmer, in which volume after volume is fed into the machine, pushed through the three knives in a horizontal direction, and delivered perfectly trimmed.

Undoubtedly the British bookbinder has shown, and is showing, to the world the way of progress in the craft. When objection is made that so much of the machinery he uses is imported, we have to remind ourselves that the majority of even the imported machines had their origin in British brains; therefore to this country belongs the credit of inaugurating the progress which they represent. Bearing this in mind, and remembering the existence of such a firm as the Greycaine Co. with its admirably up-to-date equipment and immense capacity for output—a capacity, by the way, which is claimed to be equal to an output, on occasion, of 25,000 books a day—one can justly feel confident that the British bookbinding industry is capable of holding its own with that of any other country in the world.

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IN Bath Public Reference Library is a volume, recently presented to it, bound in human skin. Only five libraries in the world possess such rarities. It looks like pig-skin. The book is, fitly enough, Machiavelli's "The Prince."

DAMAGE estimated to amount to £40,000 was caused by a disastrous outbreak of fire in Lincoln, in which a large section of the glue and size works of Messrs. Cannon and Co. was destroyed. Large stocks of glue and gelatine, valued at £30,000, were destroyed.

M. Z. A. MEIEROVICS, Foreign Minister of Latvia, has arrived in London from Paris and Rome for the purpose of obtaining the *de jure* recognition of Latvia, and also the establishment of better trade relations between Latvia and the Allied countries.



## A New Move in Welfare Work.

**Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague's Employees' Institute.**

A very interesting function, graced by the presence of several of the leaders of printing trade unionism, took place on the 11th instant, when a formal opening was made of Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague's employees' institute at 43, Nelson-square, Blackfriars. The firm has taken over a substantial four-storey house in the square (which is but a few minutes' walk from the works in Southwark street), and has renovated and furnished it throughout for the benefit of the employees, to serve as a canteen and a place for social intercourse. Tuesday's gathering proved a very happy house-warming, giving an auspicious send-off to this rather novel welfare venture.

The official opener was His Worship the Mayor of Southwark, Mr. G. A. Isaacs, secretary, N.S.O.P.A., and, true to the spirit of the scheme, which is genuinely a workers' affair, the chairmanship of the meeting was in the hands of the father of the firm's federated house chapel, Mr. F. S. Thew.

Mr. Thew opened the proceedings by welcoming Mr. Isaacs, expressing appreciation of his having found time amid his multitudinous engagements to attend the opening ceremony.

### Mr Isaacs Declares the Institute Open.

His Worship the Mayor, who was greeted with loud applause, performed his part of the programme in a jolly little speech which showed that mayoral or other honours had in no way deprived him of his big capacity for good-fellowship with trade unionist colleagues. As mayor of the borough, as secretary of one of the trade unions concerned, and as a member of the health committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades—"I'm not only a 'twicer,'" he said, "I'm a 'thrice'"—(laughter)—he welcomed this effort to provide better food and better accommodation for workers in the district. It was a new line of welfare activity to provide such facilities outside the working premises, and it was fitting that a lead in this direction should come from the printing industry, which had been pre-eminent in promoting cordial relations between employers and employed. After expressing the wish that benefit might accrue to all concerned in the undertaking, he declared the institute open.

### Other Trade Union Secretaries Speak.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, secretary, L.S.C., who mentioned in the course of his speech that the firm of Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague was one of the oldest in the district if not in the country, it having been established in 1628, welcomed the presence among them of Mr. G. J. Mathieson, head of the firm, and also commented upon the recognition of trade

unionism implied in the fact that the meeting was in the hands of the father of the federated house chapel. He said that Mr. C. W. Bowerman, who had been invited to be present, was unfortunately prevented and had conveyed his apologies for absence.

Mr. H. W. Howes, secretary, Printing Machine Managers' Society, made interesting reference to what he had seen of welfare work in America, and emphasised the value of such schemes as this of Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague's in promoting good relations between employers and employed.

Mr. Woodgate Stevens, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, and of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, and Mr. W. C. Niblett, secretary of the Platen Printing Machine Menders' Society, also spoke, wishing the new venture success in the name of the trade unions they represent.

### The Employees' Appreciation.

Mr. Thew, on behalf of the employees of the firm of Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, then expressed their keen appreciation of Mr. G. J. Mathieson's efforts for the social welfare of his employees. He remarked that the services of a Whitley Council were not necessary where the head of the firm so well understood his employees' needs. According to *The Times*, he said, theirs was the best appointed printing office in London, if not in England. The employees appreciated that. He tendered to Mr. Mathieson sincere thanks on behalf of the federated house chapel.

Mr. Thew's remarks were received with loud applause from the employees' representatives (numbering about 100) present, and the applause was renewed when Mr. Mathieson rose to respond.

Mr. Mathieson, who recalled that he was apprenticed just 42 years ago, addressed the gathering as "fellow-workers," and said that as the freehold of the house had been bought, he hoped they would have their institute for many, many years. He thanked them very much for the way in which they had spoken of him. (Applause).

Mr. E. W. Whittle, works manager, called on to say a few words, expressed satisfaction with the excellent spirit which had characterised the meeting, and laid stress on the benefits following the application of unselfishness in industry.

The meeting closed with three very hearty cheers for Mr. Mathieson, and for Mr. Isaacs and the other trade union secretaries present.

The several floors of the clean and brightly-appointed institute then became the scene of some merry little tea-parties, which were to be followed by a workers' "sing song," giving a right sociable start to a project which it is hoped will redound to the benefit of all concerned.

MESSRS. PEMBERTON AND CO., paper merchants, 77, Cannon street, London, E.C.4, inform us that they have been appointed sole London agents for the Radcliffe Paper Bag Co., Radcliffe.

## Master Printers' Propaganda.

### Useful Meeting in South-East London.

Mr. Cecil Clay, the president of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London, presided at a successful propaganda meeting held on Tuesday of last week at the White Swan Hotel, Crystal Palace, under the auspices of the Association. The object of the meeting was largely propaganda, and the excellent attendance due, no doubt, in large measure to the presence of the organiser (Mr. J. Johnson) in the district for the two previous days, indicates that efforts to enlarge the scope of the Association are meeting with good results.

### Need for Organisation.

Following the election of new members, at the invitation of the chairman Mr. J. W. Carley addressed the meeting and emphasised the need for organisation in industry generally, and particularly among employers. He asked what safeguard there would be if trade unionists were fully organised and other sections of the community were not. He urged that the chief aim of combination among masters was to increase output and cheapen production. Mr. Carley went on to emphasise the importance of adopting a costing system, which he described as a sheet anchor to their business. They were now beginning to look at what stood behind cost, namely, the arts of production, which were dependent upon the character of the men who were engaged in the management of undertakings. It depended upon the ability of those people individually and collectively to discover the best methods of performing work. In that direction only would they be able to obtain a larger turnover and cheapen the product to the public, which meant at the same time extending the market. He went on to argue that master printers had to defend their market jealously and by way of scientific and industrial research. Reference was then made to a scientific society, which, on account of the cost of printing, had been issuing its scientific works through the Stationery Office. Although it might be true that such a means of publication might make scientific works more accessible to the public, it did not follow that it was the most economical course to adopt, although the publications had been issued at a lower price than would be possible if the scientific society had published them itself at an economic price. That was a tendency master printers had to watch. Only by unity, which was the object of that meeting, could such inroads as he had referred to be successfully resisted.

### The Costing Expert.

Mr. A. Williamson, secretary of the Federation Cost and Charges Committee, contributed a very practical address on "Costing on Scientific Lines," which he described as

the most absorbing topic of the day. He believed no industry could be successfully conducted until some definite and practical method of dealing with the cost of that industry had been standardised and universally adopted. Speaking of the propaganda campaigns which the Federation was conducting in various parts of the country, Mr. Williamson pointed out that these were not only valuable to those taking part in them, but they enabled them to promote a higher stage of efficiency in the costing and estimating staffs. There were two or three questions which were never successfully answered at the classes which were being held, and those directing the campaign were concentrating attention upon the points of weakness and ultimately they would train a better type of costing clerk, and of cost accountant for the larger establishments.

The speaker went on to explain the adaptability of the system to small firms and pointed out that even if a gentleman were 1,000 miles away from his business, if he could be reached by post, he could be furnished with a full record of all the details of his business. Pointing out the difference between haphazard methods and the scientific costing system, Mr. Williamson said under the system they got not merely the work charged out to customers, but a record of the total amount of operations performed, with the value of those operations by the chargeable hour; and it did not matter whether they charged out the proportion of time involved on a job to their customers this week or next week or next month, they had credited their departments with the value of production as it had been performed in any particular week. The advantage of that was that instead of getting variations in charging out they had a more consistent amount for value as against the amount of cost.

### Simplicity of the System.

Mr. Williamson went on to explain the simplicity of the system, for which only three forms were necessary in practically any business. These were the daily docket, the cost sheet, and the weekly record of chargeable and nonchargeable time. When they looked at the character of a printing business, added Mr. Williamson, it was more vital that proper records should be kept than in any other business that he knew of. It was not only the records which were brought to their notice on the cost sheet, but they were able to recover a satisfactory return for their labour. The speaker went on to advocate that employers should carry the system on to the operating side, and in this connection gave some interesting figures as to the difference in correcting matter whether by machine or hand. It was when they came to estimating that their troubles began and they needed some direction to guide them as to how long it took to correct certain classes of matter. Therefore he was endeavouring to create an interest in the operational side of costing.

In conclusion, he said that he was certain that unless the printing industry devoted attention to the vital factors to which he had



referred, some of their work would disappear. He claimed that it was scarcely possible to reduce the costs of production much below their present position, but it was possible, by organisation and the collection of vital data, through the costing system, to reduce the price of their work to customers. Mr. Williamson added that the long promised price list was now practically ready.

### The Ultimate Gain.

Answering questions raised by Mr. Grubb (Croydon) and another member, Mr. Williamson said the question whether the installation of the costing system was likely to lead to a loss of business depended upon the prices which were being secured at the time of its introduction. For instance, one man said the first year the system was in operation his firm lost 25 per cent. of their business, but they finished up the year with an extra profit of £200, as unprofitable work had been eliminated. The amount of work entailed in introducing the system depended upon the nature of the business. The recording of time and the hourly rates could be kept by a junior clerk with a sufficient intelligence to transfer figures from one form to another. Having found the cost of a job, it simplified the work of charging and it took up less of the time of the most important individual about the firm.

A query being raised as to whether distribution ought to be done by a staff separate from the ordinary staff, Mr. Williamson said this was easy in the case of a large establishment, but in smaller offices he preferred the setting apart of a day or some portion of a day in the week.

Mr. A. Langley, past president of the N.W. Association, also gave an address which we hope to print in another issue.

The chairman, in closing the meeting, spoke of the importance of these meetings as revealed by the proceedings that evening, and mentioned the matter of the National Union of Clerks, which had been considered on the previous day by the Federation Labour Committee. The decision the Labour Committee had come to was that if any demands were made upon printers they should not agree to any terms without referring the matter to headquarters. He suggested that the expense of introducing the costing system into a small office was negligible and naturally it was larger in a bigger establishment.

On the motion of Mr. J. E. Wright, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the speakers.

Visitors from a distance were brought to the meeting by means of a char-a-banc, which was a great convenience in view of the rail transport difficulties.

MESSRS. SMITH, STONE AND KNIGHT, LTD., have sent round a useful business desk memo calendar for 1921. With the date and three months before one, there is the back of the succeeding day's sheet for jotting purposes, and sheets, as they are turned over, remain intact for future reference.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Berkshire Printing Co., Ltd., and Brooke, N. Paper, etc., bag making mechanism. 784.
- Chemische Fabriken Worms Akt-Ges. Manufacture of printing and stamping colours. 154.
- Computing - Tabulating - Recording Co. Colour prints, etc. 610.
- Dickins, L. E. Loose-leaf catalogue system. 491.
- Heenss, H. Pneumatic paper-feeding apparatus in high speed presses, folding apparatus, etc. 770.
- Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Parker, T. R. G. Means for tripping cylinders of rotary printing presses. 653.
- Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Means for controlling operation of pawl and ratchet mechanism. 654.
- Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Means for attaching ropes, etc., to winding drums. 655.
- Muffuniades, J. P. Collapsible cardboard box. 213.
- Miller, H. C. Loose-leaf binders. 362.
- Oakley, T. D. Envelope. 595.
- Paragon Kassenblock Co. Ges. Apparatus for making and printing cash pads. 449.
- Paterson, E., and Pye, T. Bed movements of printing machines. 270.
- Renyi, A., Renyi, P., and Renyi, S. Building having hollow walls, etc., of paper, millboard, etc. 1,073.
- Renyi, A., Renyi, P., and Renyi, S. Building element of paper, millboard, etc. 1,075.
- Renyi, A., Renyi, P., and Renyi, S. Building elements of wood and paper, and manufacture of same. 1,076.
- Renyi, A., Renyi, P., and Renyi, S. Building element of paper or millboard for furniture, etc. 1,077.
- Soc. Veuve E. Baron et Cie. Pasteboard for roofing, boxes, partitions, etc. 612.
- Stevens, G. Binder for printed music, etc. 37.
- Walmsley, A. E. and W. E. Mantle boxes. 23.
- Walmsley, A. E. and W. E. Collapsible boxes. 687.
- Winkler, C. Mould for casting curved stereo-type plates. 778.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1919.

- Rose, W., and Rose, Bros., Ltd. Apparatus for scoring, punching and cutting paper, cardboard, and the like. 155,891.
- Parks, W. M., and Watkins, A. E. Inking mechanism of platen printing machines. 155,911.

#### 1920.

- Valentine, H. J. Stands for cardboard figures, calendars and the like. 156,042.

THE United Typothetae of America has inaugurated a scheme for pushing the sale of their Standard Price List to non-members.

# Teaching the Young Binder.

Mr. B. J. Sansom, Bookbinding Instructor at St. Bride Institute, addresses the Members of the Printing, Book-binding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association.

At the monthly meeting of the above Association held on the 4th inst. at St. Bride Institute, Mr. B. J. Sansom delivered an interesting paper on the subject, "How to Teach the Young Binder: from a Technical Standpoint." The president of the Association, Mr. A. J. Daines, introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Sansom, who was very cordially received, said that so much had been said about what should be done for the printer that it was time someone voiced the requirements of the bookbinder. He hoped with the arrival of the new Education Act, the latter would receive a little more attention than he had in the past. The real aim of the "Fisher Act" is to give the boys and girls a good scholastic and technical education that will prove beneficial to them in commercial life.

## Value of Theory.

It is well understood, continued the lecturer, that the very best is not obtained from the apprentices, or learners, engaged in the printing and kindred trades; the reasons being, among others, that a lad may not be ambitious, or he does not want to learn, or that he does not like the trade, while in other instances, he does not fit the opportunity. In many cases a boy is placed under the care of a journeyman, or craftsman, who may be an excellent workman in practice, who can demonstrate and show a lad how a certain piece of work should be done, but yet is quite unable to convey his thoughts, or explain the reason why it is done in any particular way, owing to lack of theoretical knowledge. The journeyman is himself often unable to get below the surface of a subject, and at times does not have sufficient interest in the boy, and thus the boy becomes a mere machine.

The purely shop-trained man is much inclined to rest on rule-of-thumb methods, and, moreover, the severely practical training of the shop has no tendency to lead to a comprehension of, much less a sympathy with, the broad principles that are usually included under the name of theory.

The framers of the Education Act probably had in mind the importance of day-time tuition, for one of the most difficult things a teacher has to contend with is to teach a boy when he is tired. The boy may have good intentions, but after a strenuous day's work his mental faculties and power of reasoning present the most difficult of propositions for the teacher to deal with.

## Teacher and Pupils.

The teacher should interest himself in his pupils, and should know them at the starting point.

Binding students very often do not think it necessary to have a knowledge of paper, but the instructor understands what a tremendous advantage it is to the binder, so he endeavours to form a connection with the subject they wish to be acquainted with. Mr. Sansom instanced the case with stationery binding, where the instructor gets the student to agree that before he can become an efficient binder he must understand the correct weight of boards that a book requires. He proceeds to explain how board weights for quirage are regulated by the weight, size and substance of the paper used, and illustrated to them that if a binder does not arrive at the weights of the boards for the book by a scale, which must be based on the weight and size of the paper, then he must decide by bulk or appearance, clearly indicating the connecting advantage between board weight for quirage, and sizes, bulk and qualities of paper. Thus the pupil gradually finds himself interested in a subject that he originally did not wish to be acquainted with.

## Over-Seriousness.

Over-seriousness in a pupil, Mr. Sansom thought, is akin to dullness, and is generally seen by facial expression.

Dealing with the technique of some branches of the trade, the lecturer said this required careful explanation by the drawing of comparisons, thus taking a wider view of the subject. As an example, so much can be said about the preparation of leather for finishing that the first idea instilled into the mind of the apprentice or learner is that it is a mystical science. As an example, some leathers, such as calf, russias, sheep and roans are porous, and it is advantageous to fill up the pores or spiral passages in the leather to enable the glair or albumen to lie on the surface. The finisher is compelled to treat the leather in such a way as to overcome these obstacles, but an easier or more simple explanation must be given before getting the youths to see clearly.

## Mastering the Difficulties of Marbling.

Mr. Sansom next explained how necessary it was for the student to have a knowledge of the mucilages used in marbling. Gum, tragacanth and carrageen moss were the chief mucilages used in marbling, and 90 per cent. of the troubles that occur were caused by the student not having a complete mastery over the size. Gum tragacanth, also called gum dragon, was the product of various species of astragalus found in Asia Minor and Persia. The lecturer next dealt with carrageen or Irish moss, showing how interested the student

may become in its study if it is put to him in the right manner. The lecturer thought it was essential to take the student right down to the root of a problem. He instanced the chemical changes that take place with marbling due to atmosphere. All these must be explained to the student.

### The Value of Observation.

One of the best means of a student expressing himself, said Mr. Sansom, is by taking notes. The use of the blackboard was also advocated. Observation played a very important part in teaching, both by the pupils and the teacher. Mr. Sansom, in concluding his remarks, made several references to the importance of observation in the work of the ruler. He thought that of all the branches of the binding trade where observation, carefulness and inference are the essentials, the chief was that of ruling.

### Discussion.

Mr. A. J. Daines, in opening the discussion, paid a warm tribute to the value of Mr. Sansom's lecture, and agreed with many of the things the lecturer had stated. One of the most important matters, he considered, in the training of the boy was to try and understand his psychology. He was persuaded, too, that it was necessary to find out if the boys entering their trade had the aptitude or the inclination to take up the work of a bookbinder. He thought the apprentice should be encouraged in his work by a little extra remuneration when it was deserved. One of the difficulties that operate against good apprentices is often the bad influence of other boys. In the working out of the costing system they, as overseers, often found it difficult to fit the apprentice in; they had to make him pay somehow. As much as the overseer would wish to, he had not always the time to explain to a boy the intricacies of his craft. Mr. Daines said he did not deprecate sport, but he thought the modern boy had many hindrances to his advancement in the picture palace, football and other phases of sport. He looked to the schools to shape a boy's character.

Mr. Chris Atkins said he thought the trade was being injured by the sub-division of labour, and it was bad for the apprentice. He believed that they should inculcate into the journeyman that it was to his benefit that the boy should be shown his trade.

Mr. G. A. Rutherford urged that ground work was a very important part in a boy's knowledge of his trade. He warmly advocated the adoption of a scheme for evening classes or day schools, by which apprentices would learn the ground work of their trade. He also favoured the maintenance of discipline right through into the technical classes.

Mr. J. Walker briefly expressed warm approval of technical training for the apprentice, but thought it was absolutely necessary that he should have practical experience as well.

Mr. Sansom was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his lecture.

## P. M. & O. A. Lecture at Bristol.

### Mr. Joseph Goodman on Lithography.

An important gathering of employing printers and printers' managers responded to the invitation of the Bristol centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association to attend the lecture on "Latest Lithographic Machinery and Modern Processes," delivered by Mr. Joseph Goodman, of London, on December 16th, at the Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol.

The president, Mr. J. M. Dodds, in introducing Mr. Goodman, eulogised his services in the cause of technical education, not only as a teacher, but also as the author of various well-known technical handbooks, and contributor to trade journals, and practical expert in lithography and photo-mechanical processes.

Commencing his lecture with a photograph of Senefelder taken from an authentic chalk portrait drawn from life, Mr. Goodman gave most interesting details of the birth and development of the art-craft of lithography from its inception in 1798 down to the present day. He brought home to his audience the innumerable difficulties against which the earlier lithographers had to contend, and mentioned, incidentally, that Senefelder had tried 1,000 recipes for transfer paper before he found one that was quite satisfactory.

The connection of photogravure with lithography was amply demonstrated, and earliest examples shown, also the reel-fed lithograph machines and the two and three-colour rotaries. The various assailing processes of colour printing were all explained and their merits and demerits clearly defined. All the several photographic duplicating transferring processes were expounded, and the value of camera aids to the craft dilated upon.

With a unique collection of slides the lecturer showed the most marked developments of the craft, from the pole press to the present rapid multi-colour off-set machine.

In addition to the lantern illustrations, Mr. Goodman had decorated the walls of the lecture room with a display of the widest range of lithographic work by all methods and processes (including two fine military chromo-lithos kindly lent by Messrs. Johnstone and Cumbers, of Farringdon-street, London), constituting the finest and most important collection ever displayed at one time in the city of Bristol; all of which were greatly admired and enthusiastically commented upon. There were many expressions of appreciation of the lecture, and a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Goodman concluded the meeting.

It is calculated that during the eleven months to November last 200,000 workpeople in the printing, paper, etc., group of trades received a net increase in wages of £118,000 a week.

## State Printing and Stationery.

### Some Severe Criticisms.

Government printing and the ordering of stationery by official departments come in for criticism in the reports of the Select Committee on Publications and Debates Reports.

In their third report the Committee deal with the question of Government printing offices, which are being maintained for a period of three years' trial. The Harrow establishment, which is Government property, was bought from Messrs. Allen in 1918, and was originally purchased for the purpose of printing the food coupons for the national scheme of food rationing. The Stationery Office are now using it for printing certain work which used formerly to be done by contract. Of the London establishments Hare-street printing office is partly Government property and partly leasehold; Dugdale-street printing office is rented by the Government. These two establishments and a third in Farringdon-road are being removed to Great Suffolk-street to a Stationery Office building.

"In his evidence in April," says the Committee, "the Controller informed us that the number of employees was 1,571. On December 8th he informed us that this establishment had grown to 1,710. Thus, at a period when other Government establishments are reducing their staffs, the Stationery Office is apparently increasing theirs. The Controller, in his evidence, has stated that the Stationery Office policy is, if possible, to do about half the Government printing, in order that the Government may, by this means establish competitive printing, and keep a check on excessive prices."

Replying to other questions, Mr. Codling said it was not the intention of the Stationery Office to recommend that all printing should be done in the Government works; roughly, possibly half, but not more—the idea being that by that means the State would get the advantage of competitive prices from the printing trade against the Government establishments.

"As far as the Committee are aware, no Departmental Committee has inquired into the cost of, and the necessity of maintaining, the present establishment, and we are of opinion that the whole question of the policy of maintaining a large Government printing establishment, such as is now in being, should form the subject of inter-departmental inquiry, as was the case in 1907, and further, that the extent of work that is to be given to the Government printing offices, and the size of the establishment that is to be maintained, should be definitely decided."

One report deals with the expenditure on stationery, etc., of the principal Ministries. The Committee state that they have ascertained from evidence that the expenditure on stationery by many of the Departments has considerably exceeded the estimates in de-

grees varying from 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. to, in the case of the Ministry of Food, some 600 per cent. It would seem that in the majority of cases, although there is an official charged with a general control of stationery indents, there does not appear to have been any Departmental Committee sitting periodically to revise and check the use of, and the expenditure, on stationery, and in certain cases it transpired that the official concerned knew nothing about the value of the stationery indented for.

Mr. W. R. Codling, Controller, Stationery Department, handed in a return for the whole of the Government waste paper for the period 1913-14 to the first eight months of 1919-20 inclusive, which showed that London waste amounted to £198,782 and provincial waste to £102,584. Reference was made by this witness to 3,000,000 leaflets which were sent to waste by the Ministry of Food.

The Admiralty sent back to the Stationery Office £8,000 worth of signal pads as waste, as they had got out a new pattern.

In the current year's estimates the gross amount taken for stationery is £5,769,104, as against £1,237,708 in 1913, but of this total £1,100,000 represents the cost of printing in connection with registers of voters.

## Paper Technology.

The report of the works of the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute shows that 13 candidates entered for the examinations in paper manufacture. Of these, nine passed in the final examination and four failed, six obtaining first and three second class passes. The acting examiners were Mr. G. Lake and Mr. A. Baker.

It will be remembered that prizes were awarded by the Papermakers' Association in the form of four prizes of £1 10s. each to candidates who passed the final examination in the first class, one prize of £1 to a candidate who passed the final examination in the second class. In a recent issue we gave the names of the successful candidates, but in the report before us that of Mr. Harry B. Coates appears as taking a first prize, final, S.M., at the Leeds Technical School.

**INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ART.**—Printing, poster-production and arts of book-making are the present subjects of the exhibition at the British Institute of Industrial Art, 217, Knightsbridge, S.W. Much evidence is produced of the artistic quality of the work being turned out by such presses as the Chiswick Press, the Florence Press, the Dolphin Press, and H.M. Stationery Office. A specially interesting exhibit is one showing calligraphy by Edward Johnston, the father of modern calligraphy and his successors.

An Advertisement is always working

# Trade Notes.

MR. JAMES ALABASTER, printer and stationer, of Hove, has left £12,382.

MESSRS. ILIFFE AND SON'S journal, *Motor Traction*, this month changes its name to *Motor Transport*.

THE *London Progressive*, a monthly 2d. organ of the London Progressive Union, has issued its first number, dated January.

THE first number has just appeared of *Sales Management*, a monthly journal for those engaged in selling and advertising.

IN memory of the journalists who fell in the war, a memorial tablet was unveiled at the Press Club on Monday evening by Lord Burnham.

THE *Imperial Food Journal*, a monthly review, to be devoted to the expansion of the Empire's food resources, is about to make its first appearance.

IN the October to December number of the *Monotype Recorder* is an illustrated notice of the printing firm of Messrs. Loxley Bros., Ltd., of London and Sheffield.

MESSRS. JOHN HEYWOOD AND CO., LTD., have started a publication with the title of the *Engineering World*, with which is incorporated the *Industrial Engineer*.

"REYNOLDS'S" machine staff held their annual supper at the Bedford Head Hotel, Maiden-lane, Strand, on Tuesday, of last week, supported by the warehouse and foundry departments.

THE *Weekly Press* (New Zealand) Christmas number, just to hand, contains some fine illustrations and seasonable articles. A coloured plate, reproduced from an original painting, is issued as a supplement.

SIR LEICESTER HARMSWORTH, who owns the *Western Morning News*, is reported to have bought the *Western Mercury*, the Free Liberal organ of Plymouth. It is stated that he proposes to stop publication of the *Mercury*, and to amalgamate the two papers. The price paid for the *Mercury* is given as £25 per £10 share.

MR. PATRICK MAHON, printer, of Dublin, has been sentenced by court martial to five years' penal servitude. The charges against him were those of having books relating to the "illegal" organisation, Cumman na mBan, and to Dail Eireann, metal discs of printing documents relating to Irish Volunteers, and 18 proof sheets relating to drill.

PENSION ELECTION, 1921.—Votes and interest are being solicited on behalf of Mr. John Hayward, aged 73, compositor. The candidate has been connected with the Chiswick Press for nearly 50 years, and the recommending subscriber is Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, Chiswick Press. The case is strongly recommended by the composing chapel of the Chiswick Press and others.

THE *Bury Times* send us a two-colour single-sheet calendar for 1921.

MR. JAMES BURN, of Acton, editor of the "A B C Railway Guide," aged 87, left £2,630.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. Thos. Arlidge, aged 92, the oldest printer of Northampton.

It is reported that all the Italian newspapers have formed a syndicate for the purchase of news-print.

IN the December issue of the *Librarian*, Mr. Ross's "Select Bibliography of the Art of Printing" is continued.

*Pearson's Magazine* for January keeps up its reputation with brightly written stories and entertaining articles.

THE annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association is to be held on February 16th, at the Connaught Rooms.

THE Worshipful Company of Stationers is holding a reception at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th inst.

MR. W. D. JENKINS, for more than 60 years proprietor and editor of the *Berks and Oxon Advertiser*, died at Wallingford in his 82nd year on Friday.

MESSRS. GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, LTD., formally opened on the 10th inst, a new canteen for the benefit of the workers at the firm's Willesden works.

THE Liverpool branch of the National Union of Bookbinders has agreed, under certain conditions, to the introduction of Federation time dockets.

AT a sale in America recently, \$1,000 was paid for an early copy of *La Libre Belgique*, the newspaper issued secretly during the German occupation of Belgium.

THE Printing Crafts' Guild, in connection with the Manchester School of Technology, had an interesting evening on Friday, January 14th, when Mr. A. H. Munday, A.I.C.E., F.C.S., lectured on "Metals."

THE Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., notify us that as from January 20th their London Offices will be located in larger premises at 60, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.2. Telephone Nos. : Wall 5518 and 5519.

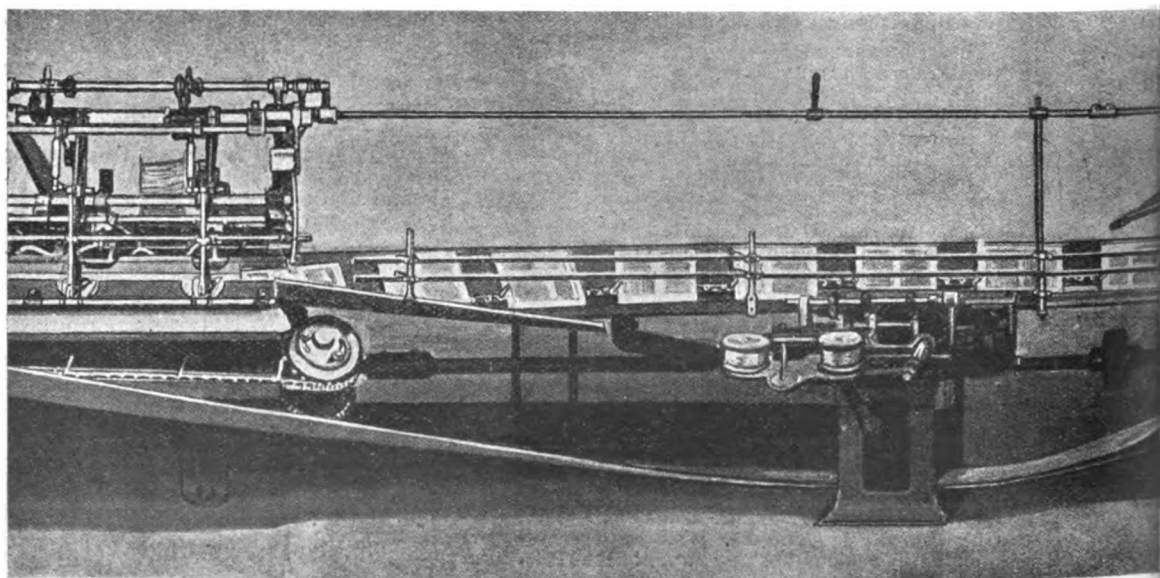
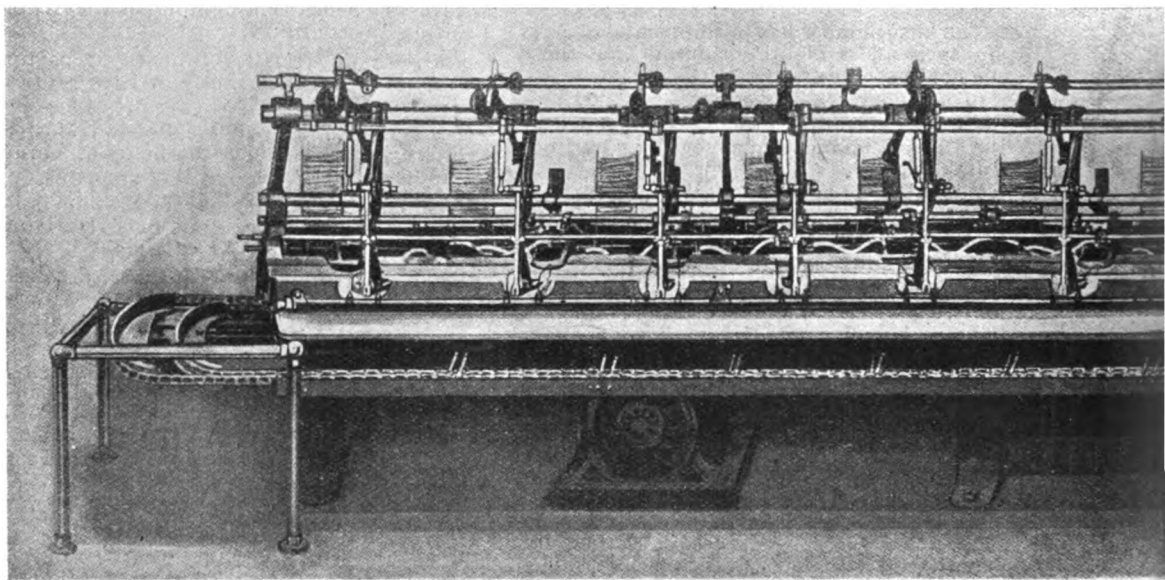
MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER, printing ink manufacturers, whose offices are at 4, Wine Office court, Fleet-street, send us a hanging calendar in which the monthly sheets, each printed in two colours, serve as specimens showing various tints in which the firm's inks can be supplied.

THE Industrial League and Council has arranged a series of lectures on important industrial subjects at Caxton Hall every Wednesday until the end of March. On February 23rd Dr. E. Halford Ross is to speak on "Health in Industry," and on March 9th Sir H. E. Morgan, K.B.E., is to take the chair when Mr. C. Latham speaks on "The Ex-service Man and His Reinstatement in Industry."

## Combined Gatherer, Stitcher and Wireless Binder.

We present herewith a general view of the "Juengst" combined gatherer, stitcher and wireless binder, the up-to-date machine described in our article "The Grey-Caine

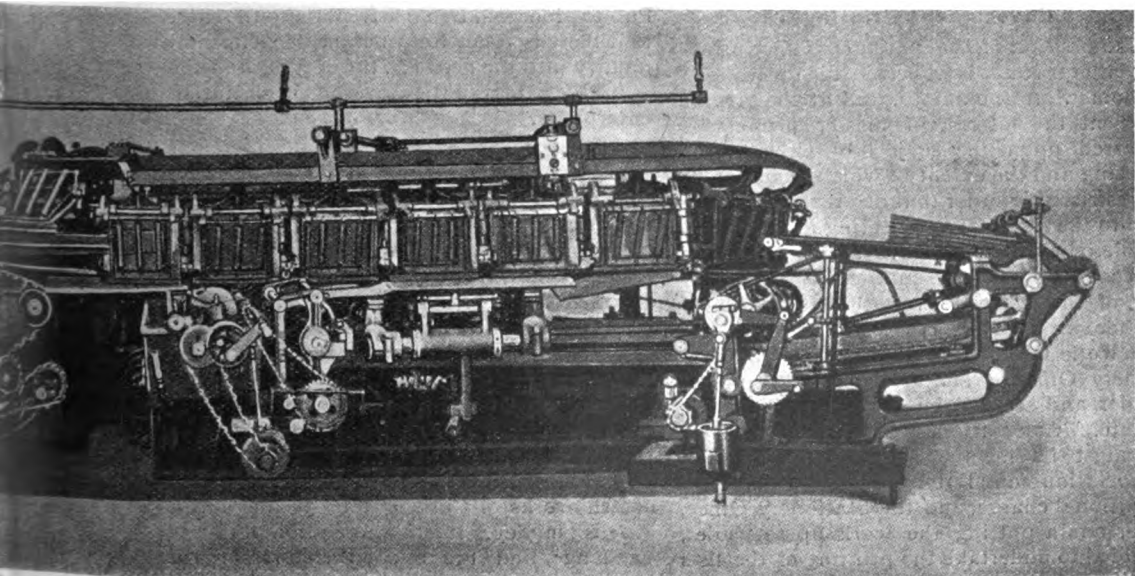
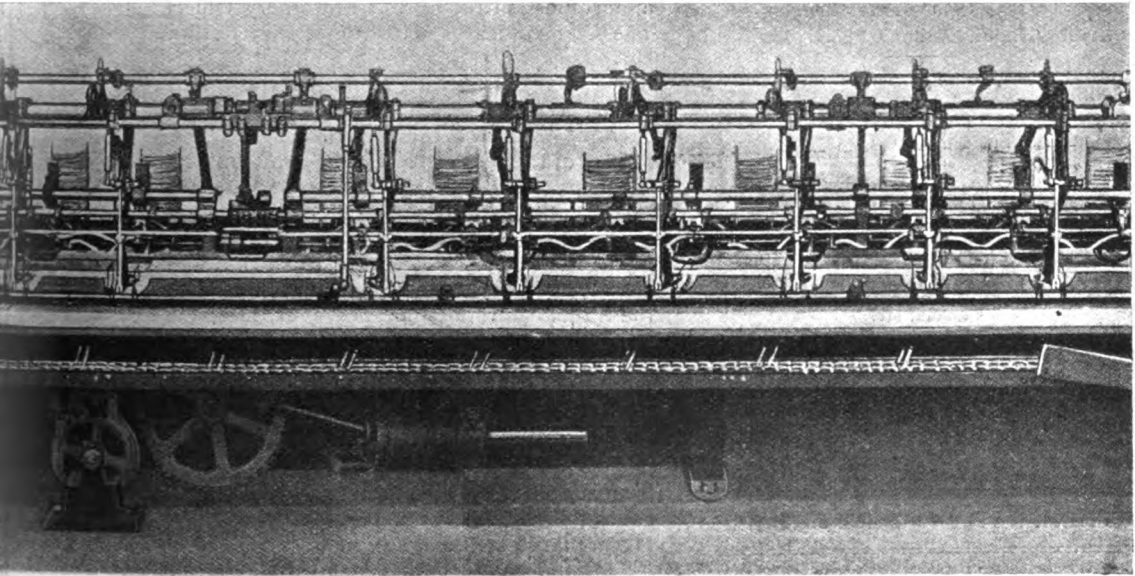
Book Manufactory" on pages 55 and 56 of this issue. This machine takes a page up to 9-in. by 12-in. in size, and the average output is in the neighbourhood of 60 to 80 complete





books per minute. The width of the machine is about 8-ft. 8 in., while the length varies in accordance with the number of boxes fitted, the 24-box machine measuring about 68-ft. from end to end, and the 18-box model having a length of about 57-ft. The great length of this machine necessi-

tates our illustrating it in two sections. In order to visualise the machine as a whole, the reader should imagine the lower picture as being placed with its left edge abutting upon the right edge of the upper picture, so as to make a continuous illustration. It is divided in order to be large enough to bring out the detail.





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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Kverett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C. 4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Government Printing.

THE position of the Stationery Office printing enterprise has long been felt in the trade to be somewhat anomalous, and at the present moment the interest of master printers is focussed upon the subject of Government printing and the extent to which it ought to be restricted in order that due regard may be had to the rights of the printing industry as a whole. Leicester is now in the spot-light in this connection, as the contract for the printing of the Leicester voters' lists has been withdrawn from the local printing firms, and the work is being undertaken by the Stationery Office. The work was put up to tender, and secured by the Leicester Master Printers' Association, which distributed it amongst its members. Subsequently the Association found it necessary to make an additional charge, and the Stationery Office, after again putting the work up to tender, decided to undertake the printing of the lists itself.

### Master Printers' Attitude.

THE following resolution was passed by the Council of the Federation of Master Printers: "This Council expresses its desire to do everything in its power to mitigate the suffering caused by unemployment, and is taking action in the localities concerned, but it finds it difficult to press its members to adopt the suggestions of the Ministry of Labour until it is assured that they are being observed in the Government printing works under the control of the Stationery Office. The Council learns with regret that during November and December a number of contracts were withdrawn from the trade and placed at the Government office, although unemployment was then on the increase." An official of the Stationery Office, communicating with the Press on the matter, has laid stress on the fact that H.M.S.O. is a "union house" and that the same number of men would be employed whether the work was done in the Government printing works or by the trade. This does not, however, meet the Master Printers' point as to the strange behaviour of the Government, in that at a time when the Ministry of Labour was asking firms to keep on as many men as possible, here was the Stationery Office, another Government department, deliberately taking work from the trade. The S.O. plea, that the work could thereby be done with greater economy, is one that raises the question of official costs—a matter that would bear a good deal of investigation. We think the trade as a whole will welcome the recommendation embodied in the third report of the Select Committee on Publications and Debates Reports, to the effect that there is room for an inter-departmental inquiry into the need for, the cost of, and the desirable extent of the Government's printing enterprises.

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### French Paper Offers.

ALL the talk of paper dumping on this side is directed against German-made stuff. We have this week come in contact with exceptional offers from Austria and France. It is strange that while Germany is supposed to be strangling both French and English manufacture, papers of French make are offered here at prices against which our makers could not compete. As may be expected, the class of paper offered by French makers is of high grade. Rag banks of exceptional strength and quality have been offered at a figure which works out at about 1s. 3d. per lb. in English money. It is all a question of rate of exchange, and the offers, therefore, are of temporary value only. As the exchange im-

proves, the cost will approximate more to normal, which puts the high-grade foreign paper out of reach of competition. Unless natural rectification of the exchanges becomes a more speedy process, artificial adjustment must surely be resorted to by all countries through sheer necessity of escaping absolute chaos.



### Chaotic Paper Prices.

IN OUR previous comments on the re-establishment of a level of market values, we have observed that the larger wholesale merchants were tardy in accommodating their prices to fit the new conditions. Naturally they have lost a fair amount of business, and until they finally decide to cut their losses and accept the inevitable reduction of the margin of profit they will lose a lot more business. The mills are on a bottom basis, and large orders can be placed direct if the buyer chooses to do his business on this principle. Meantime there are agents and merchants in every town in the country offering to accept orders on a keenly-cut margin over mill prices. There are sure signs that the wholesale houses are realising the position; but there are also evidences of a tendency to bargain rather than fix up prices on a definite policy. Incalculable harm will be done if high prices are named as a feeler and then followed by abnormal concessions in order to get the business. One house offers E.S. writing at 1s. 2d. per lb., but in face of a turn-down is prepared to supply at 9½d. per lb. No wonder the restoration of confidence is a slow process.

## Personal.

LORD BURNHAM and Lord Riddell were at the head of the deputation of newspaper representatives which waited upon the Postmaster-General on Wednesday of last week, to protest against the new 'phone rates.

SOME frank and intimate recollections of the great artist-printer, William Morris, covering his Kelmscott Press activities, will be found in a volume announced by Longmans, "William Morris and the Early Days of the Socialist Movement," by the late Mr. Bruce Glasier.

ALDERMAN SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., has been admitted to the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company.

MR. ALFRED F. BLADES, Master of the Worshipful Company of Horners, presided

at the Company's banquet last week to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., and Sir T. Vansittart Bowater were among those present. Each guest was the recipient of a replica of an old-time horn book.

MR. FRANK PICK, of the Underground Electric Railways, who is chairman of the Design and Industries Association, delivered an interesting address at the L.M.P.A. luncheon at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, taking as his subject the connection of printing with the objects of the association he represents.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, Mr. G. W. Jones, Mr. Vincent Brooks, Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Sir Cecil Harrison, took part in an animated discussion that followed Mr. Pick's address.

MR. E. W. HUMPHRIES and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, president and secretary respectively of the Federation of Master Printers, attended the quarterly meeting of the Somerset Association at Taunton on Tuesday, and in the evening of the same day the annual dinner of the Bristol Association.

MR. A. CHADWELL (*Daily Chronicle*) was unanimously re-elected president of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association, held at St. Bride Institute on Tuesday. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

AT the same meeting expressions of deep regret were tendered to Mr. W. H. Longley (treasurer) on the loss he has sustained in the death of his wife on Monday.

MR. J. T. FENNELL, deputy chief reporter of the *Birmingham Post* has just retired after 42 years' service. In a journalistic capacity he has been identified with the municipal life for 40 years, and recently he was the recipient, from the General Purposes Committee of the Birmingham City Council and former ex-lord mayors, of an illuminated address, a piece of silver plate being handed to Mrs. Fennell.

MR. ELLIOTT DODDS, assistant editor of the *Huddersfield Examiner*, has been invited to become the prospective Parliamentary candidate for the City. He has signified his acceptance.

THE Printing Trade Section of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has appointed Mr. Reginald Hudson as its chairman.

WE regret to learn that Mr. H. Williams (H. Williams and Co.), Red Lion Works, E.C., is suffering from acute throat trouble as the result of a chill during the week-end.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5½, 5; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s., Pref., 14s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s.; J. Dickinson, 23s. 3d.; *Financial News*, 24s. 6d., 25s., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 8s. 9d.; Kelly's Directories, 24s., 24s. 9d., Deb., 52, 52½; Lamson Paragon, 18s. 10½d., 20s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; Lanston Monotype, 14s. 3d.; Linotype, A Deb., 51, B Deb., 51; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 3d., 19s. 3d.; Charles Marsden and Sons, 18s. 1½d.; Geo. Newnes, 12s., Pref., 11s. 6d.; Odhams Press, 9s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 10½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 56s. 3d.; Roneo, 35s., 35s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, 15s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 1½d., Pref., 61s. 3d.; Wall - Paper Manufacturers, 18s. 1½d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15s.; Weldon's, 36s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape, and Co. (1919), 20s., 20s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 10½d., 17s. (issued at 98, £68 pd.), 73.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS.**—Directors of this Leeds firm of manufacturers of rotary printing machines announce that having regard to financial situation they have decided to postpone payment of half-yearly dividend on 8 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares due end December last, in order to conserve resources. Company is not carrying a very large amount of work in progress for orders on hand, greatly in excess of normal amounts, due to great difficulty in balancing supplies of materials during past twelve months, and owing to delay in completion of new works at Willesden. It is expected that very large amount of work in progress will be liquidated by March 31st, and, subject to any unforeseen circumstances arising, board propose to pay postponed dividend on that date. Company was registered in February last.

**ST. NEOTS PAPER MILLS.**—Interim dividend paid of 5 per cent., tax free.

**GUARD BRIDGE PAPER Co.**—Interim of 8s. per share, free of tax, against 12s. 6d. per share last year.

**SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS.**—Dividend of 13 per cent., less tax, on common stock, payable January 15th.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**ORIENTAL ARTS AND CRAFTS, LTD.**—Capital £7,500. Private company. Subscribers: S. H. Pellatt and D. E. Cooper. Registered office: 37, Russell-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

**E. J. AND H. E. ROSE, LTD.**—Capital £20,000; Marine store dealers, sack, bag and paper merchants, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. J. Rose and H. E. Rose.

**ZIMMER, LTD.**—Capital £1,000; merchants, exporters, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in toys, stationery, fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: M. W. Zimmer and F. P. Barnes. Registered office: 31 33, Broad street House, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

**NUCARD Co., LTD.**—Capital £2,000; to take over the business of printers and wholesale and retail dealers in visiting and other cards, manufacturers of cases and containers therefor, etc., carried on by A. King and J. T. Mitchell at 1, Pilgrim-street, E.C., as the "Nucard Co." Private company. First directors: A. King and G. M. Hedges. Registered office: 1, Pilgrim-street, E.C.

**WERTHEIM AND KOENEN, LTD.**—Capital £20,000; general commission agents, manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in textile fabrics, paper, etc. Private company. Permanent governing directors: M. P. J. Wertheim and F. H. Koenen. Registered office: 80, Princess-street, Manchester.

**J. W. VERNON AND Co., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; stationers, printers lithographers, stereotypers, envelope manufacturers, account book manufacturers, paper and paper bag-makers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. W. Vernon, Mrs. Anne Vernon and S. J. Vernon. Registered office: 12, Chequer-street, St. Albans.

**G. NEWSUM AND Co., LTD.**—Capital, £4,000, to take over the business of engineers carried on by G. Newsum and T. Horsfall at Leeds, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of all types of machinery and appliances suitable for printers. Private company. First directors: G. Newsum, T. Horsfall and P. Ward. Registered office: Central Hall Works, South Market, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.

**CLAYTON GLUE WORKS, LTD.**—Capital, £40,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of glue, grease, bone, manure, general

chemical manufacturers and bone dealers, carried on at Clayton Glue Works, Bebbington-street, Clayton, Manchester, and to adopt an agreement between John Batten (Clayton), Ltd., and R. T. Tiplady. Private company. First directors: A. Bimson and E. C. Witter. Registered office: Clayton Glue Works, Bebbington-street, Clayton, Manchester.

**ALLIED PRESS, LTD.**—Capital, £35,000, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with Percival Jones (London), Ltd., and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. J. Smith and P. F. Jones. Registered office: 19, Clerkenwell-close, E.C.

**WILLIAM L. HODGSON, LTD.**—Capital, £500, in £1 shares; dealers in drugs, chemicals, stationery, etc. Private company. First directors: W. L. Hodgson and H. Goodwin. Registered office: 33, Westgate End, Wakefield.

**BERNARD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over business lately carried on as The Bernard Manufacturing Co. at 3, The Broadway, Friern Barnet, New Southgate, and to carry on the business of picture-frame makers, woodworkers, box-makers, wood carvers, cardboard manufacturers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: P. J. Richardson and J. Mackay.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**WANDSWORTH BOROUGH NEWS CO., LTD.**—Mortgage dated December 20th, 1920, to secure £1,500 charged on 144a, High-street, Wandsworth, S.W. Holder: Samuel Samuel, M.P., Berkeley House, Hay hill, Berkeley-square, W.

**METZLER AND Co. (1920), LTD.** (music publishers, etc., London).—Particulars of £12,000 debentures authorised December 21st, 1920; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**WHITEFRIARS PRESS, LTD.**—Further charge as additional security on certain land and premises, etc., in Medway Wharf-road, Tunbridge, dated January 1st, 1921, to secure £9,500 and further advances, not exceeding, in all, £20,000. Holders: London Life Association, Ltd.

**EXCHANGE PRESS, LTD.**—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, authorised by resolutions of October 11th and 18th, 1920; present issue £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital for the time being.

**NOVELLO AND Co., LTD.**—Further charge on certain properties in Wardour-street and Little Chapel-street, Soho, W., dated December 29th, 1920, to secure £12,431 12s. 4d., making with

certain other moneys £25,000. Holders: Trustees of Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society.

**T. H. SAUNDERS AND Co., LTD.** (paper and bank-note manufacturers, etc., London).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised November 26th, 1920; whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, except uncalled capital, subject to outstanding debentures issued prior to 1918.

**BIRMINGHAM LITHOGRAPHIC CO., LTD.**—Issue on December 16th, 1920, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### AUSTRALIA.

A firm, with offices in Sydney, and large connections with all the important wholesale houses, departmental stores, stationers, book-sellers, etc., throughout the Commonwealth, desire to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery goods, educational goods, etc., on a commission basis. (Reference No. 2.)

A Sydney indent agent and importer desires agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers and suppliers of office requisites and sundries, files, notepaper, scholastic requirements, etc., on a commission basis. The inquirer is understood to have good connections with wholesale houses throughout the Commonwealth. (Reference No. 4.)

### BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General in Rio de Janeiro has forwarded a list of firms in that city who are desirous of securing agencies for British paper. British firms desirous of appointing agents will be furnished with the names of the firms referred to on application to the Department of Overseas Trade. (Reference No. 28.)

**EDWARD LLOYD, LTD.**—A delightful treat was given recently to about 50 children from the Poor Law Institution, Milton, Kent, by the Transport Department of Lloyd's Paper Mills, Sittingbourne, Kent. A motor lorry called for the children at the institution, whence they were conveyed to the Empire Picture Hall, East-street. After the performance they were given an excellent tea, at which Mr. J. Buggs (manager of the Transport Department), Mrs. Buggs and Mr. W. R. Raynham showed their interest. Further entertainment was given to the children by the stripping of a Christmas tree and the distribution of toys. Altogether the event proved a happy one both for the promoters and for the children.

Notes and News for

# The Bookbinder.

## Time Recording and Trade Welfare.

We understand that a representative gathering of both sides of the trade will consider the question of the binders' daily time docket at Liverpool at a very early date. The bad time ahead of us will force home to all concerned the sheer necessity of keeping the industry on the sound track of hard knowledge and clear fact. It is as vitally important to the masters as to the men that profit in business should be an actual reality, although failure may only mean difficulty to one proprietor as against many men. It is impossible to conceive that the men are not willing to play their part in keeping the industry in the front rank of progress and sound business conduct. The men are asked to fill a time docket; the masters are asked to install a proper system of cost-finding; the task of the master is infinitely harder than that of the man. But benefit is derived on both sides. Minimum wage is controlled by union and federation. Maximum wage is controlled by the standing of the establishment. As long as a house doesn't know its standing it cannot afford to be generous for fear the generosity deepens a loss. But, given the common sense system of costing work out on the same basis that work is paid for, i.e., the basis of time, the standing of the business is known progressively week by week and the house can make its commitments at any period in the full knowledge of the facts. The men of the binding trade could not do better for themselves than force every master to work to his costs, even to the extent of boycotting the employer who guessed where his fellows calculated.

## An Industry and Its Unemployed.

Unemployment in the printing and binding trades has reached serious dimensions. In fact, unemployment is serious whatever its dimensions. If it is only one man, and he willing but unable to work, the burden of unemployment is a nightmare bringing in its train all the misery of want. We look to the speedy arrival of the day when every industry shall make itself responsible for the welfare of every individual within its sphere. Welfare work as we know it to-day is so narrow and limited that the moment a man or woman is discharged, whether rightly or wrongly, the welfare department ceases its interest. Naturally individual establishment welfare is limited to the clock sheet and salary book. The broader foundation of welfare is the

industry as a whole, and the trustees are the national representatives of the industry. But at once we are constrained to inquire what has become of the bond of union so publicly pronounced as the predominating feature of relationship between men and masters in 1918?

## The Binding Materials Market.

**BOOKCLOTHS.**—Immediately following our complaint at the delay in lowering the price of bookcloths the announcement was made that the reduction had come about to the extent of 2d. per yard. Actually the new price had been arranged and privately advised before we wrote but the knowledge had not come our way. It may be taken for granted that the demand has slackened, as in fact any buyer can see for himself by the speeding up of delivery. Representatives are now actually keen for orders and promise quick supplies of stock lines. Users will be well advised to sing slow and keep to requirements only. The price of raw material has slumped and gives ground for hopes of further reduction in the price of bookcloth. At the moment the cheapest English cloth we know is one at 1s. 6½d. per yard plain and 1s. 7d. per yard embossed, but even this figure is more than four times the pre-war cost.

**LEATHERS.**—The leather market is very flat, although in a small way the demand has been better since the new year came in. There has been no further reduction in price except in cases where makers are emulating the stores by offering clearance bargains. To-day's average prices are: Glazed skivers, 6½d. to 8½d. per square foot, according to selection; straight grained skiver, 8d. to 10d.; grained sheep, 10d. per square foot. Basils run from 11½d. to 1s. 3d. per foot for thin to stout glazed colours. Grained and diced basils range between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per foot. Other prices are the same as quoted last month.

**BOARDS.**—Strawboards are a burden on the holders. The dock stores are congested and every warehouse has more than its share. Prices have fallen so low that much loss is inevitable to many merchants. Despite the reduction there is no demand, for the simple reason that users held good stocks when the slump came. Boxmakers have had a more trying period than bookbinders, for a great part of their trade has gone entirely. The market price to-day for Dutch strawboards is £18 10s. per ton for unlined 8 to 16 oz., and £3 10s. per ton for heavier weights. Actually, however, £15 10s. is being asked in some



quarters, and there are few agents who would refuse an offer of £16 to £17 10s. per ton, with the usual extras of course. Meantime English imitation strawboards are finding their chief use on cartons and tubes. Foreign millboards are offered at £30 to £33 per ton, but clearance lots are on offer at £25 to £30. Hand-made black boards are selling at 52s. 6d. per cwt., and for the best class trade this is the board most in demand. English grey millboards are £44 per ton, a very reasonable price under the circumstances.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.** — There has been a slight reduction in binder's paste, but the wet variety is still dear, especially when carriage for a distance is incurred. Glue has gone down to £100 per ton for square unstamped Scotch. Users must be warned against entering into binding contracts for the coming months. Foreign glue will come in at prices which will force down the figure of our own product and there is room for reduction. At the moment, thread and tapes have not shown the expected fall, but it is imminent and will be forced by the low demand. Calicoes are following the cotton market and binders' qualities are now listed at 6½d., 7½d. and 9d. per yard, the last named a very fine quality. Union buckram is still 4s. 2d. per yard and linen buckram remains at its former figure, though imported qualities of high-grade are securable at 5s. per yard.

**A NEW LOOSE-LEAF LEDGER.** — Messrs. Spicer Brothers, Ltd., have put on the market a new loose-leaf ledger produced on the Thong principle. It is claimed that the ledger possesses special advantages in flat opening, rigidity and simplicity in operation. We have seen the ledger in use and can support the claim of the makers. Certainly it marks a distinct advance on anything offered by the wholesale stationer. The ledger is offered to users only through the medium of the trade.

## Government Printing Waste.

### Messrs. Philip and Son Not Implicated.

In an article in our issue of December 30th, under the heading "Government Printing Costs," citation was made of the Fourth Report from the Committee of Public Accounts in which occurred a reference to a firm of map printers, not named, who were mentioned in respect of certain printing done for the Air Ministry.

Messrs. George Philip and Son, Ltd., of 32, Fleet-street, write to us combating a rumour to the effect that they were the firm referred to. They enclose copies of correspondence they have had with the Committee of Public Accounts, making it clear that the firm of lithographic printers referred to in the report was not their firm, and that in no evidence given before the committee during the last session was the name of their firm mentioned.

## City and Guilds Institute.

### Technology Results — 1919-20.

The report has just been published of the work of the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the session 1919-20. The session has seen an increase in the number of candidates for technological examinations, advanced typography being one of the subjects in which this increase is very marked, 514 candidates presenting themselves in 1920 as compared with 134 in 1919.

In Typography, Grade I., 22 candidates sat for examination, 10 of whom passed; in Typography, Grade II. and Final, of the 514 entries 414 were successful; and in the examination for the Full Technological Certificate there were 14 passes out of 18 entries. In Lithography, Grade I., five sat for examination, and two passed; while in Grade II. and Final 73 sat and 50 passed. In the Book-binding examination, there were 41 entries, with 26 passes.

### The Prize List.

The St. Bride Foundation Printing School stands out as the chief prize-winning institution in the printing and allied trades. The following are St. Bride prize-winners: L. H. Almond, Typography (Press and Machine Work), 2nd Prize, Grade II., B.M.; L. Birchby, Typography (Compositors' Work), 1st Prize, Final, S.M.; J. D. Dorward, Typography (Compositors' Work), 2nd Prize, Grade II., B.M.; A. L. Johns, Lithography, 1st Prize, Grade II., B.M.; D. Knowles, Typography (Press and Machine Work), 1st Prize, Final, S.M.; W. Millington, Typography (Press and Machine Work), 1st Prize, Grade II., B.M.; R. Renwick, Lithography, 2nd Prize, Grade II., B.M.

The Dudley School of Arts and Crafts is also in the list, with W. H. Smith, Typography (Compositors' Work), 1st Prize, Grade II., B.M.

The special prizes offered by the Stationers' Company and the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association were gained as indicated below.

### TYPOGRAPHY.

The Stationers' Company's Prizes: Grade II.—Section I.—Compositors' Work.—1st Prize of £2 2s. and Silver Medal, Walter Slatt rie Clark, St. Bride Foundation Printing School; 2nd Prize of £1 1s. and Silver Medal, Walter Bernard Arnold, St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London. Grade II.—Section II.—Press and Machine Work.—1st Prize of £2 2s. and Silver Medal, Wilfrid Millington, St. Bride Foundation Printing School; 2nd Prize of £1 1s. and Silver Medal, Leonard Holgate Almond, St. Bride Foundation Printing School.

The Prizes offered by the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association: Final examination.—Section I.—Compositors' Work.

—1st Prize of £1 5s. to Leonard Birchby, and 2nd Prize of 10s. to Arthur Meeks, both of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London. Final Examination.—Section II.—Press and Machine Work.—1st Prize of £1 5s. to Duke Knowles, and 2nd Prize of 10s. to John Pickering Russell, both of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School. Grade II.—Section I.—Compositors' Work.—1st Prize of £1 to William Henry Sheath, Technical School, Dudley; 2nd Prize of 7s. 6d. to Jack Dunstan Dorward, of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London. Grade II.—Section II.—Press and Machine Work.—1st Prize of £1 to Wilfrid Millington, and 2nd Prize of 7s. 6d. to Leonard Holgate Almond, both of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London.

### LITHOGRAPHY.

The Stationers' Company's Prizes: Grade II.—1st Prize of £2 2s. and Silver Medal, Arthur Liddington Johns, St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London; 2nd Prize of £1 1s. and Silver Medal to Albert Fifer, St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London.

The Prizes offered by the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association: Final Examination.—A Prize of £1 each to Herbert Arthur Crutchfield and George William Gridley, both of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London. Grade II.—1st Prize of £1 to Arthur Liddington Johns, and 2nd Prize of 7s. 6d. to Raymond Renwick, both of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, London.

### BOOKBINDING.

One of the Prizes offered by the Stationers' Company: Final.—Forwarding.—Prize of £3 3s. and Silver Medal, Henry James Phillips, L.C.C. Day Technical School of Book Production.

Announcement is made that, owing to the discontinuance in England and Wales of examinations below the Final Examination, the prizes and medals hitherto awarded by the Stationers' Company to London candidates on the results of the lower grade examinations in Typography, Lithography and Bookbinding will no longer be offered for competition.

## TENDERS WANTED.

### BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY.

THE Council of the above Borough invite Tenders for General Printing and Stationery for twelve months, from 1st April, 1921. Forms of tender and other particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Spa Road, S.E., endorsed "Tender for" (as the case may be), must reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon, Monday, the 7th February, 1921.

FREDK. RYALL,  
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,  
Spa Road,  
Bermondsey, S.E.16.  
12th January, 1921.

16081

## LEGAL NOTICE.

*Re JAMES STEVENSON HOLT, Deceased.*  
*Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic.,*  
*Cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law*  
*of Property, and to relieve Trustees."*

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of James Stevenson Holt, late of 20, Newland and 300, Devon Parade, Northampton, in the county of Northampton, Printer, deceased (who died on the 25th day of December, 1919, and whose Will was proved in the Northampton Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 5th day of May, 1920, by Charles Smith and Frederick Samuel Jeffery, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 21st day of February next, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claims and demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1921.

J. & C. MARKHAM,  
1, Guildhall Road,  
Northampton,  
*Solicitors for the Executors.*

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-  
TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

### Situations Vacant.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEER wanted, for Country Printing Work; good education, thorough engineering and electrical training, experienced in printing machines, and motor equipments, knowledge of motor transport.—Write, stating full details and experience, to Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., Aylesbury. 13812

### Miscellaneous.

BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in box-wood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS for sale, from stock; also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire. 13728

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# Paper and Collapsed Exchanges.

## An Important Corrective Scheme.

Mr. A. P. Burt, as the representative of the United Kingdom Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association, has put forward an important proposal for meeting the difficulty arising from unfair competition by reason of collapsed exchanges.

At a recent meeting of representatives of the paper, printing and allied trades, Mr. Burt invited them to consider the effect of importing paper and paper goods into this country from those countries whose currencies are depreciated, and to decide what remedial steps should be urged upon the Government. Mr. Burt expressed the opinion that paper consumers, such as printers, stationers, envelope, bag and box makers, should lend their assistance in this matter to the producers, adding that he would have been glad to see representatives present from the trades unions directly concerned, feeling that the question was of equal, if not even more, importance to them.

The position of the exchanges of the chief paper exporting countries at the time was as follows:—

Germany, marks 20, marks 265, showing depreciation about 1,225 per cent.

Czecho-Slovakia, kroner 24, kroner 280, showing depreciation about 1,050 per cent.

Finland, marks 25, marks 170, showing depreciation about 600 per cent.

Norway, kroner 18, kroner 25, showing depreciation about 40 per cent.

Austria, kroner 24, kroner 1,100, showing depreciation about 4,500 per cent.

Belgium, francs 25, francs 55, showing depreciation about 120 per cent.

In the following it will be observed that Germany is taken as the illustration, but so far as the exchanges are concerned, similar remarks apply in varying degree.

It was stated that the average daily imports of paper from Germany direct, for the present year, was about 100 tons, plus doubtless some via Holland. Extracts were given from various financial and trade sources indicating that the Germans expect a very large increase in their export paper trade, and that one reason for the abundance of paper available for export is that the German newspapers have reduced their size and circulation. The German trade journal, *Der Papier Fabrikant*, recently stated "the demand from abroad is considerable. Following the depreciation of the mark advantageous business has accrued to papermakers." British papermakers endeavoured to meet the recent situation by substantially increasing their production, but now no one wants it. Doubtless, the present unsatisfactory state of the trade was to some extent a reflection of the existing general trade depression, but it is feared that the British paper producing trade would not emerge from its present condition while the situation is so largely dominated by depreciated exchange.

## A Common Danger.

It was suggested that what is the paper producer's difficulty to-day will be the paper consumer's difficulty to-morrow. In other words, the effect of exchanges would act unfavourably on the stationery, envelope, printing, bag, etc., trade, and reference was made to a very large order for coloured printed labels having been sent to the "Continent," as well as orders for envelopes. *It was not proposed to ask for any restriction as such on the import of paper.* On the contrary, the consumers desire the makers to experience brisk competition, but the consumers want to be fair, and feel strongly that it is not in their interests for the British producers to lose their business. The effect of the Exchanges is *not* competition, but something overwhelming which in many cases the British makers could not withstand. Although, in theory, importation would *ipso facto* right the Exchanges in time, it was pointed out that this was necessarily an erratic and slow process, probably involving years, during which time many producers might be put out of business.

Imported paper pays no British taxes or rates, and whilst it is readily admitted that Germany must export something, it is most unfair and illogical that our workers should be out of a job because we won the War. If it were wise to let Germany send us whatever quantity of paper she liked at the lowest prices she cared to accept, would not this mean that it would be a good thing if Germany could, and would, send us all the paper we require, and for this country to write off its value against the indemnity? If this were done our paper mills could close, our paper producing organisations could be dispersed, our mills could become untenanted, and fall into a bad state of repair, unemployment would be much increased, but surely our people would resent being maintained in idleness by importation of low price papers resulting from collapsed Exchanges.

## Case of Wood Pulp.

What was wanted was increased production and reduced cost, but we are getting the opposite. As Germany must export something, why not let us take from her such goods as we must import, and especially those which, speaking generally, are imported from neutrals or the U.S.A., of which an excellent example connected with our own trade is wood pulp. Let Germany send as much wood pulp as she possibly can, and we will be glad to take it at the lowest price at which she is prepared to sell it, but the Germans are not anxious to sell their wood pulp, as shown by the fact that they ask almost as much per ton for wood pulp as for corresponding paper made from it. Germany prefers to send paper rather than wood pulp, and presently she will prefer to send us stationery, printing, envelopes, etc., rather than paper.

Some illustrations of the very low prices which the Germans are quoting were mentioned as follows:—

M.G. pure sulphite at 5d. per lb., c.i.f. British port.

Strong M.G. deep colours at £45 per ton, c.i.f. British port.

Kraft at £47 per ton, 5 per cent., f.o.b. Hamburg.

Very strong wrapping (2nd grade kraft) at £29 10s. per ton, 5 per cent., f.o.b. Hamburg.

News-print which costs to produce in Germany M.2,500 per ton, and sold in that country for M.3,500 per ton, is sold to this country at M.8,000 per ton—say at current Exchange 3½d. per lb., d./d. London, and it was pointed out that all such prices were *absurdly high* from the German point of view.

Particulars of wages paid in German paper mills were not available at the moment, but it was thought that they are in the neighbourhood of from M.250 to M.350 per week, of which the equivalent at current Exchange is from, say, 20s. to 30s. per week. It was believed that these rates applied to 2-shift men, but, as everyone knows, wages in this country are three or four times these rates, and in the case of paper mills, they apply to 3-shift men, which latter is a very important point.

In a recent speech, Mr. McKenna stated that "A mark used to be worth 1s., but was now represented by about 1d., and that if price levels in the two countries were in the same ratio as Exchange, prices in Germany would be twelve times (now 13-14 times) as high as in this country, but that prices in Germany have not risen to anything like this extent."

It was submitted that it was for us to see that Germany's financial disability—resulting from the War—one of the punishments for her wrong doing—does not prove a tremendous advantage for her and a weapon so deadly against our papermaking industry as to render it unremunerative to the point of extinction. Also that—and this point is specially emphasised—we are only on the fringe of the trouble, but it is common knowledge that already many manufactures in British mills were either stopped or running only part time. One of the leading trade journals quite recently doubted whether six mills have healthy order books.

### Comparative Purchasing Power.

The German Commissary for Import and Export agreed that their iron and steel industry shall fix as a minimum for export prices two-and-a-half times pre war, plus Exchange, but why should we allow them to make a benefit of their depreciated Exchange? The problem is, how is the position to be dealt with?

In Germany M.20 used to have a commodity purchasing power equal to £1 in England. It is easy to ascertain how many marks are now required to purchase in Germany the same amount of goods as £1 now buys here. It is really the question of the comparative cost of living in the two countries in their respective currencies. Mr. McKenna says it is nothing like 12 times, i.e., nothing like M.240. The question is, what is it? If the Government do not know, they can easily ascertain. Such knowledge as the speaker possessed, points to a comparison of M.70 with £1, i.e., M.70 buys in Germany to-day about what the £1 buys here, and whatever is the correct comparison

should be about the standard rate of Exchange governing imports. Owing to the sentiment, caprice, etc., of bankers, brokers and speculators, the rate which governs imports varies from, say, about M.200 to M.300. It is not a real rate of Exchange in the sense that Exchanges were real before the War when balances were settled in gold, but it is an artificial Exchange as shown by the violent fluctuations within short periods. The product of the printing press has inflated the currencies, and so depreciated them. Nothing really happens in Germany, or here, or anywhere else to justify the Exchange varying within ten days from 300 to 212 as happened less than a month ago.

How is a standard Exchange to work?

Is it practicable?

It was hesitatingly submitted "yes," and to the great advantage of this country by means of an *Exchange Corrective* to be paid into our National Exchequer instead of to the German exporters as at present.

How is this *Exchange Corrective* to operate?

Firstly, the Government must determine the figure of the standard Exchange.

In the second place, they should issue regulations that all imports should be purchased on sterling basis payable in marks at standard Exchange.

Assume the standard Exchange is M.70 per £. Now let us suppose an English buyer orders one ton of German paper for £40 payable in Marks at standard Exchange of M.70 per £ (whether f.o.b. or c.i.f. does not matter for the purpose of the illustration). In due course the paper comes along and is cleared through our Customs when the Rate of Exchange is, say, M.250.

What happens?

The English buyer remits to the German supplier (or his agent, as the case may be) M.2800, being the value of one ton of paper at £40 per ton at Standard Exchange of M.70 per £. These M.2800 will cost him £11 4s. at the Rate of Exchange then current. Now he must pay the balance, being the *Exchange Corrective*, to the Government through, say, the Customs. In the case illustrated it would be £28 16s., i.e., £11 4s. to the German supplier, and £28 16s. to relieve our taxation. Total cost to buyer, £40. The buyer would know from the beginning exactly what he would have to pay in our currency for the goods, and would not be concerned with the vagaries of the Exchanges. The method would tend to the Germans asking a higher price as they would try to get more Marks for their goods.

This is not an import tax, as such, but an *Exchange Corrective*, which would gradually and automatically disappear as the Exchange righted, and would be gone entirely when the Exchange reached standard, which, it will be observed, is altogether higher than so-called par.

The Customs are already familiar with Exchanges, as the declared value of all imports must allow for Exchange difference based upon rate current on date of Port clearance.

The system would necessitate provision of consular certificates of origin to render it

abuse-proof, otherwise, German paper would reach us disguised via other countries, who would then share with the Germans the substantial sums which we wish to see transferred to the British Exchequer. As things are, Germany is beginning to reduce her inflated paper currency at the expense of British manufacturers and workers. The various countries concerned should be dealt with in different degree as their respective exchanges and other considerations make desirable.

## Trinidad Paper Duties.

The Legislative Council of Trinidad have passed a Bill fixing a new customs tariff. British preferential rates are provided for goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire.

Included in the Customs Schedule are the following items relating to paper goods, etc.:—

	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
Bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags ...	10% ad val.	15% ad val.
Machinery (printing) ..	Free	5% ad val.
<b>PAPER:</b>		
(a) Cards, playing (per pack not exceeding 53 cards) ...	6d. per pack	9d. per pack
(b) Paper of all kinds and manufactures of paper	10% ad val.	15% ad val.
Stationery, other than paper	10% ad val.	15% ad val.

The second Schedule, specifying exemptions from duty, includes books, printed, bound or unbound, not being account books; music, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, unframed photographs, almanacs, school globes, atlases, charts, maps, plans, trade catalogues and advertising circulars of no commercial value, bank notes, used postage stamps and used post cards; but not including printed labels, printed forms and Christmas cards.

## Paper Wares Prohibition in Norway

Among the luxury goods which are prohibited to be exported in Norway as from December 6th are the following:—Paper wares, viz., parlour games, playing cards, picture post cards, and congratulation cards, oleographs and photographic reproductions.

MESSRS. A. M. PEEBLES AND SON, LTD., have issued a handy calendar diary for 1921 with the compliments of the season. The tear-off sheets of good quality writing paper afford ample room for engagements.

## Paper and Cardboard.

### Imports into the United Kingdom during December.

Total imports of paper and cardboard into the United Kingdom for December, and for the same month of 1919 and 1913 were as follows:—

TOTAL IMPORTS.			
Dec., 1920	674,903 cwt.	£1,690,115	
" 1919	1,168,003 "	2,040,161	
" 1913	1,087,918 "	650,001	

Details of the imports for last month are as under:—

### PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER IN LARGE SHEETS.

Sweden ...	38,651 cwt.	£92,293
Norway ...	15,490 "	45,299
Germany ...	12,323 "	31,059
Belgium ...	796 "	3,294
U.S.A. ...	2,866 "	14,088
Newfoundland ...	145,580 "	398,910
Other Countries ...	41,273 "	114,644

Totals ... 256,999 " 699,587

### PACKING AND WRAPPING, INCLUDING TISSUE PAPER.

Finland ...	10,518 cwt.	£31,082
Sweden ...	57,501 "	192,707
Norway ...	14,820 "	52,097
Germany ...	18,082 "	59,720
Belgium ...	5,760 "	21,632
Other Countries ...	16,709 "	68,786

Totals—Dec., 1920 123,390 " 426,024  
 " 1919 328,139 " 777,715  
 " 1913 370,253 " 259,080

### COATED PAPERS.

Germany ...	1,004 cwt.	£5,215
Belgium ...	1,842 "	14,450
France ...	527 "	5,152
U.S.A. ...	1,050 "	5,308
Other Countries ...	1,688 "	13,830

Totals ... 6,111 " 43,955

### OTHER IMPORTS.

Stationery ...	3,088 cwt.	£25,150
Mill, Leather, Card and Pasteboard	83,227 "	185,420
Strawboards ...	183,029 "	178,908
Other Sorts ...	19,059 "	131,071

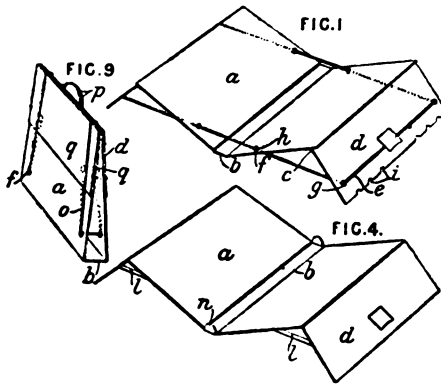
## Exports of Papermaking Materials.

Dec., 1920	...	5,325 tons	£98,264
" 1919	...	7,421 "	122,144
" 1913	...	17,881 "	91,386
Jan.-Dec., 1920	...	136,581 "	2,516,654
" 1919	...	47,460 "	906,074
" 1913	...	201,754 "	958,435

## New Inventions.

### A Cover for Loose Leaves.

A folder or cover for loose leaves, etc., patent by Mr. G. Dunkerley, has extensions *d*, Fig. 1, hinged or flexibly attached at or near to the edges of the sides *a*, and an endless string *e* knotted at *h* to prevent slipping is threaded through holes *f*, *g* in the sides and extensions, to hold the extensions at an angle to the sides and support the latter in an inclined position, and so provide a trough when the folder is opened on a table or the like. The cords *e* are crossed over the top of the folder, and looped under the slots *i* to hold the cover and extensions closed, the back *b* serving as a base for storing. In the modification

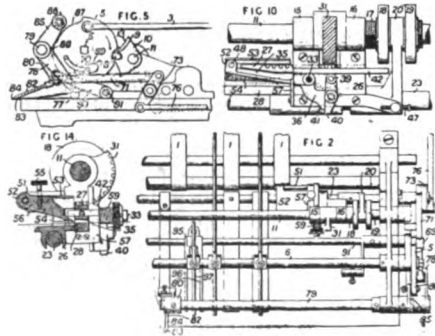


shown in Fig. 4, strips *l* of calico, etc., are attached to the sides and extensions to hold the latter at an angle, and side-pieces *n* on the back *b* serve to prevent the paper from protruding at the ends of the folder. Fig. 9 shows pieces of elastic *o* threaded through eyelets *f* on the sides, and adapted to be looped over the top edge, or around buttons *q* to retain the sides *a* and extensions *d* in the closed position. Handles *p* may be provided for carrying.

### Feeding Sheets.

In a machine for feeding sheets to printing, folding, or other machines, the invention of The Dexter Folder Co., devices are provided for crimping the sheets as they approach the stops or gauges, so as to stiffen them, the crimping devices also acting to retard the movement of the sheets. A feeler finger which acts to stop the machine on failure of the feed is also provided. Fig. 2 shows a plan of one side of the feed table on to which the sheets are fed by tapes 1. The sheet is drawn

against a side gauge 57, Fig. 2, 10, and 14, by a reciprocating gripper comprising a jaw 35, pivoted on a pin 33 on a rack bar 27, and a fixed jaw formed by a flange 28 on the bar 27. The bar 27 is reciprocated in a guide channel formed in a bracket 26 which is secured to a cross bar 23 and is formed with bearings 15, 16 supporting a rock shaft 11 on which is keyed a skew quadrant 31 for operating the bar 27. The bracket 26, to which the side gauge 57 is secured, is adjustable laterally by nuts 18, 19 mounted on a screwed extension 17 of the bearing 16 and engaging opposite sides of a bracket 20 fixed to the cross bar 23. The opening and closing movements of the gripper jaw 35 are controlled by a dog 40 pivoted on an arm 36 of the jaw and adapted to abut against a shoulder 41 on the arm 36 to open the jaw when the dog 40 strikes an adjustable stop 47 at the end of its outward stroke. The jaw is held open during the inward stroke by



means of a roller 39 on the dog riding under a cam bar 42 and at the commencement of the return stroke the dog is tripped by its engagement with the bar 42 to allow the jaw to be closed by a spring 59 on the pin 33. The tripping of the dog 40 may be effected at the end of its inward stroke by providing a fixed lug to be engaged by the lower end of the dog. The sheet crimping device consists of a member 52 pivoted on a pin 51 on the bracket 26 and provided with a flange 54 which, when it is in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 14, depresses a part of the sheet below the plane of the remainder so that as the sheet is drawn towards the gauge 57, it is crimped or warped to stiffen it, and its movement toward the gauge is retarded. When the gripper is opened, the member 52 is lifted by the engagement of a roller carried by a pin 48 on the gripper, with a flange 53 on the

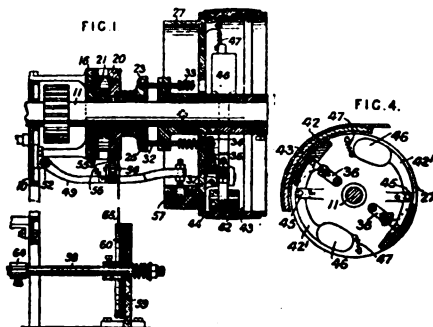


member 52. The member 52 may be held out of operation by a screw 55 engaging a lug 56 on the bracket 26. The front edge of the sheet passes between the finger 97, Fig. 2, secured to a fixed cross shaft 6, and a pair of fingers 96 projecting from a member 95 secured to a rock shaft 91. As the sheet approaches the front stop, the shaft 91 is rocked to raise the fingers 96 to crimp and retard the sheet. The means for stopping the machine on failure to feed is shown in Fig. 5. A feeler finger 82 is pivoted to an arm 80 fixed to a shaft 97 which is normally rocked by an arm 85 carrying a roller 86 engaging a cam 5 on the shaft 6. An arm 78 on the shaft 79 carries a pin 77 supporting a bar 71 which is connected through linkage 73, 76 to stopping gear. As the shaft 79 is rocked a projection 70 on the bar 71 is alternately moved into and out of the path of a lug 69 adjustably secured to the cam 5; but if the sheet supply fails, the feeler 82 falls into a hole 83 in a plate 84 preventing the roller 86 from following the cam depression 87, so that the bar 71 is moved longitudinally by the lug 69 to stop the machine. The cam 5 is oscillated by a reciprocating rod 3, and operates the rock shaft 11 by means of a tooth 8 engaging a notch in a member 10 secured to the shaft 11, the shaft 11 being held stationary between each oscillation by the engagement of the curved surfaces 13 with the edge of the cam. The rock shaft 91 is operated by an arm 90 engaging the cam surface 88 on the cam 5 and its movement is limited by an arm secured to the shaft 91 carrying a stop screw engaging the shaft 6. The arms 85 and 90 are connected by a spring which tends to hold them in contact with the cam 5. The grippers and crimping devices are duplicated on the other side of the feed board to that shown in Fig. 2.

### Driving Printing Machines.

Driving mechanism for a printing press, by which the speed of the press can be readily controlled and the press instantly stopped, comprises a belt pulley 43 loose on the main shaft 11 of the machine and a drum 27 fixed to the shaft 11 and carrying clutch shoes 42 adapted, on the depression of a treadle 64, to engage the pulley 43 to start the drive. When the clutch is disconnected, a brake shoe 57 is simultaneously applied to the drum 27 to stop the machine. The clutch shoes 42 are carried by levers 42' pivoted at 45 to the drum 27 and having weighted ends 46 to which are connected springs 47 to hold the shoes normally out of contact with the pulley 43. The levers 42' are also connected to arms 36 pivoted at 37 to the drum 27 and adapted to be operated by rods 32, the ends of which engage recesses 25 in a collar 23 slidable on the shaft 11. The rods 32 actuate the arms 36 through springs 33 and loose washers 34. The sliding movement of the collar 23 is effected by turning a collar 20 having cam surfaces 21 engaging corresponding surfaces on a fixed member 16 and the collar 20 is turned by a cable 65 connected to a disk 60 on the treadle-actuated shaft 58. The disk 60 is held in adjusted position by friction against a standard 59.

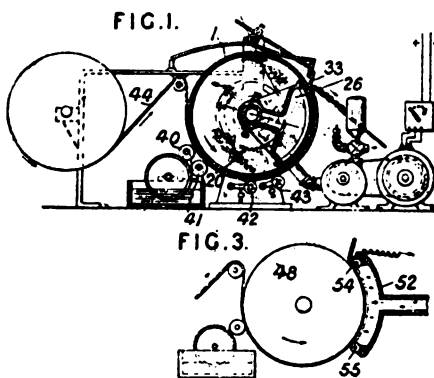
The brake shoe 57 is carried by a lever 49 pivoted at 52 to the press frame 10 and carrying a roller 54 held in engagement with a cam projection 55 on the collar 20 by means of a spring 56. On depressing the treadle 64, the collar 20 is turned and the cam 55 allows the spring 56 to release the brake 57. Simultaneously the arms 36 are turned to move the



clutch shoes 42 into engagement with the pulley 44. As the speed of the shaft 11 increases, the weighted ends 46 of the levers 42' tend to swing outwardly against the pressure of the springs 33, so as to disengage the shoes 42, and by this means the speed of the shaft 11 may be controlled. The invention is by the Horton Manufacturing Company.

### Crinkled Paper.

According to a patent application by the Arkell Safety Bag Co. crinkled paper, crinkled fabric, and other sheet material are obtained by moistening a web 44 by rolls 40, 41, squeezing out excess moisture by rolls 42, 43, pressing the paper on to a perforated cylinder 1 by means of a suction box 26 while it is removed



by an adjustable spring-pressed doctor 33. The suction, which may be variable to vary the crinkling, is produced by a motor-driven pump. Fluid pressure may be applied as in Fig. 3, by means of a chamber 52 having rolls 54, 55 at the edges, a plain roll 48 being used. Pressure and moistening may be effected together by using steam.



# PAPER

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## British Paper and Cardboard.

### Exports During December.

The total exports of British paper and cardboard during December of last and the preceding year and also for 1913 were as under:—

#### TOTAL EXPORTS.

Dec., 1920	...	241,227 cwts.	£1,491,462
" 1919	...	142,074 "	480,168
" 1913	...	258,431 "	287,596

The exports for December last, with countries of supply in some cases, fall under the following headings:—

#### PRINTING, NOT COATED.

	Cwts.	£
France	2,941	14,741
United States	2,175	14,778
Other Foreign Countries	23,453	131,578
British South Africa	12,148	63,241
British India	34,103	151,551
Straits Settlements	1,080	6,434
Ceylon	3,927	18,423
Australia	39,423	176,939
New Zealand	13,993	65,745
Canada	1,078	6,186
Other British Possessions	4,411	22,343

Totals—Dec., 1920	...	138,732	671,959
" 1919	...	49,912	171,385
" 1913	...	126,259	132,276

#### WRITING PAPER IN LARGE SHEETS.

	Cwts.	£
France	595	3,671
United States	145	1,886
Other Foreign Countries	4,379	32,512
British South Africa	2,500	15,273
British India	5,772	36,394
Straits Settlements	506	4,286
Ceylon	630	4,006
Australia	7,098	40,858
New Zealand	2,129	12,657
Canada	4	32
Other British Possessions	1,167	9,426

Totals—Dec., 1920	...	24,925	161,031
" 1919	...	14,648	80,260
" 1913	...	20,094	42,351

#### PACKING AND WRAPPING AND TISSUE.

	Cwts.	£
Packing and Wrapping	16,028	74,224
Tissue	649	12,186

#### COATED PAPERS.

	Cwts.	£
Printed and Embossed Paperhangings	9,309	77,215
Other Sorts, except Waterproof Wrappings and Sensitised Photographic Paper	3,001	36,393
Roofing Paper, tarred, etc.	151	207

#### STATIONERY.

	Cwts.	£
Envelopes, not including Boxed Stationery	4,322	42,950
Other Sorts	16,940	249,758

#### BOXES AND BOARDS, ETC.

	Cwts.	£
Paper Bags	2,987	15,377
Boxes and Cartons, including Folding Boxes	1,904	14,247
Mill, Straw and Cardboard, etc.	14,087	52,066
Playing Cards	121	3,999

#### OTHER MANUFACTURES OF PAPER (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED).

	Cwts.	£
France	76	638
United States	110	2,752
Other Foreign Countries	3,002	33,107
British South Africa	492	4,201
British East Indies	1,800	15,884
Australia	1,179	8,585
New Zealand	298	2,468
Canada	111	1,760
Other British Possessions	1,003	10,386

Totals—Dec., 1920	...	8,071	79,850
" 1919	...	4,430	37,482
" 1913	...	6,507	15,268

## British Paper & Cardboard Exports.

British exports of paper, etc., last year were over 32 per cent. below the quantity shipped in 1913, but as compared with 1919 an increase is registered of 151 per cent. The total figures stand as under:—

1920	...	2,352,431 cwts.	£12,817,859
1919	...	937,030 "	4,230,910
1913	...	3,498,914 "	3,679,195

Last year's value, as compared with 1913, shows an increase of 248 per cent., and as compared with 1919 an increase of nearly 203 per cent.

The recovery in the export of printings and writings during last year may be regarded as satisfactory. Printing papers (not coated) sent abroad represented 1,108,805 cwts. of the value of £4,894,213. This is a big advance on 1919 when 365,564 cwts. valued at £1,435,767 were shipped. The quantity exported in 1913 was 1,877,721 cwts., of the value of £1,823,163.

The exports of writing paper in large sheets last year were 2,9883 cwts. of the value of £1,541,343, and exceed in quantity the 218,476 cwts. (£472,286) of 1913. In 1919 writing paper was exported to the extent of 137,611 cwts. of the value of £920,465.

It is rather interesting to observe that the course taken by the above two groups of papers during last year was identically the same. Thus, in regard to printing paper the export figure in January was 57,183 cwts., which fell away in February, rose again in March, and after a little check in April it went on steadily rising, until it reached the figure of 161,299 cwts. in November, which is the only figure which exceeds that of last December (138,732 cwts.). In printing paper the last four months show a total export of 540,775 cwts. against 568,030 cwts. for the first eight months of the year.

## Last Year's Paper Imports.

**Quantity Exceeds that for 1913 and Value Fourfold.**

It is noteworthy that British imports of paper last year exceeded those in the pre-war year of 1913, as the following total figures show:—

1920	12,945,269 cwts.	£30,252,181
1919	7,620,184 "	13,021,023
1913	12,881,747 "	7,691,542

As compared with 1919 the imports last year show an increase of over 69 per cent.

Values show a very different ratio, the amount for last year being more than four times that of the pre-war year of 1913. The increase last year as compared with 1919 amounts to over 132 per cent.

The imports during 1920 comprised the following:—

	Cwts.	£
Printings and Writings, in large sheets ...	3,396,365	9,119,910
Packing and Wrappings including Tissues ...	3,904,488	11,568,609
Coated Papers ...	128,273	817,750
Stationery ...	32,973	249,065
Mill, Leather, Card and Pasteboard ...	1,658,064	3,162,000
Strawboard ...	3,447,507	3,238,003
Other Sorts ...	377,599	2,096,844

## Canadian News-Print.

**Struggle Over the Price.**

The action of the Spanish River and Abitibi Co.'s in reducing their price for news-print for the first half of 1921 from 7 cents per pound to 6½ cents, has been the principal topic of interest in the industry in Canada during the past week. It is stated here that the concession followed a conference in New York between the companies' representatives and their customers at which strong objection was taken to the 7 cent price, which was not only ½ cent a pound higher than that fixed by the

International Paper Co. and the Canadian Export Paper Co., but was \$40 per ton more than the Spanish River and Abitibi Co.'s charged last year. The fact that these companies last year had been receiving a lower price than the general contract price was the reason why a 7 cent rate had been decided upon, to equalise the companies' receipts with those of other producers. However, the companies had no wish to be regarded as taking advantage of their strong position, and the price was, therefore, finally decided upon at the same rate as that of the other companies.

## Riordon's Big Business.

The net profits of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., for the first quarter of its fiscal year, from July 1st to September 30th, 1920, exceeded \$1,600,000. This statement is regarded by the directors and investors as very reassuring, as at the time the company was formed, the estimate for the year was placed at \$5,000,000, while at the above rate the business is running at \$6,400,000 the year.

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[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
 FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
 NUMBER 4.

LONDON: JANUARY 27, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
 PRICE TWOPENCE.

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FLAT BRONZING MACHINES  
 INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS  
 GRAINING MACHINES  
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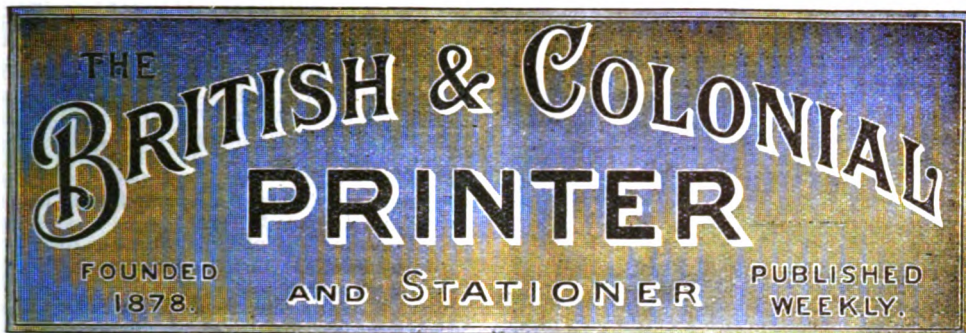
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HAVE PUSHED  
 TO THE FRONT.

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 Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.





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PRICE TWOPENCE.**

## Printers and the Cult of Beauty.

**Mr. Frank Pick, of the Design and Industries  
Association, Speaks at the L.M.P.A. Luncheon.**

That energetic and high-principled society, the Design and Industries Association, had the opportunity last week, in the person of its chairman, Mr. Frank Pick (general commercial manager of the Underground Electric Railways), of putting before an influential gathering of London master printers its views as to the possibility and desirability of more attention being paid to the achievement of beauty in the products of present-day industry. The occasion was the January luncheon of the London Master Printers' Association, which was held at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, when Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh presided over an excellent muster of members and friends of the Association.

The president, in introducing Mr. Pick, mentioned that the Design and Industries Association was founded in 1915 for the purpose of encouraging honest workmanship and good taste in every sort of manufacture. Of this Association he (Mr. Austen Leigh) was himself a humble member—not, he said, as one holding any particular views of art, but rather as a sort of Philistine groping for light. (Laughter.) The Design and Industries Association had done good service in arranging excellent exhibitions of printing, and to Mr. Pick himself printers were grateful for his activities in connection with the high-class poster printing done in respect of the Underground Railways.

### **Need for Master Printing.**

Mr. Pick, who was given a cordial reception, began by making regretful reference to the days when master printers had to produce masterpieces; he suggested it would be well if master printers of to-day had something in the way of a library of masterpieces for them-

selves, so that they might have before them reminders of the value of good printing.

Looking back to the time of the invention of printing, Mr. Pick cited striking facts and figures to show the immense advances made in the material or the quantitative side of the production of print, but said he thought we had made no appreciable advance in the artistic or spiritual side. What could be done to remedy this? He read the statement of the aims of the Design and Industries Association, and explained that the Association's object was not to introduce art into commerce, but rather to bring art out of the corners in which it now lingers. They did not want a few fine hand printed books produced in protected nooks; what they wanted was a new craftsmanship based not upon the hand press but upon the machine.

Mr. Pick went on to speak of his experience in the production of posters for the Underground. They soon found, he said, what an extraordinary number of different founts of black-letter type printers possessed; they found also how very ugly many of them were. Another difficulty was the printer's proneness to use the false emphasis of different founts of type, as against the true emphasis of proper composition. And yet it was so simple to get good composition if workmen had good standards set before them! In regard to lithography, he had learned by experience that this process was not at its best when copying elaborate pictures made without respect to lithographic reproduction. Pictures suitable for lithographic treatment had to be specially chosen. Indeed, he wished to see an extension of the practice of the artist himself putting the picture down to stone.

After comparing the recent advances made

in lithography in this country with those made in Germany—to the disadvantage of ourselves—Mr. Pick pleaded for a better quality of British workmanship as shown on our hoardings, and said it would be a good thing if a large body of business people, as well as artists, could be got together to strive to bring the element of quality into machine production.

#### Printing and Railways.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, after referring appreciatively to Mr. Pick's address, made interesting comparison between the development of printing and of railway transport. Both were founded upon highly-developed crafts, to which in their earliest days they adhered too closely. Some incunabula were hardly distinguishable from the best manuscripts; the earliest railway carriages were little more than stage coaches placed upon trucks. Separate development came later. Printing had not developed quite as fast as Mr. Pick would have liked. Perhaps the railways had not developed quite as fast as printers might wish. (Laughter.)

Mr. G. W. Jones, in the course of an interesting speech, emphasised how much the printing craft owed to those who had not been printers. He instanced the first Caslon, who was an engraver, and remarked that one of the greatest impetuses the craft had had in our own lifetime came from a man who loved our craft but was not a printer—William Morris. Mr. Jones mentioned a personal meeting with Morris, and, while criticising some of his work, said Morris had at any rate demonstrated some of the potentialities of the printing craft.

#### The Printer's Difficulties.

Referring to Mr. Pick's criticism of the use of type, Mr. Jones pointed out that the printer is the servant of every one of his customers, and thus is no autocrat. Though some of them had been preaching the gospel of "one fount of type in one job" for 40 years, many customers did not want it. Moreover, not every member of the Society of Compositors was seeking the beauty of simplicity: they *did* want to show that latest fount of type which had come into the office. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vincent Brooks, who laid stress on the need for every effort to better the present condition of British trade, said that as a member of the Senefelder Club he was keenly interested in bringing the artist into closer touch with commercial life. He felt that what Mr. Pick had said was abundantly true. He advised printers, especially lithographers, to get the right man for artistic work, despite the cost, and to give him every facility to do his best.

Mr. Howard Hazell, in an able speech, mentioned his own membership of the Design and Industries Association and expressed his interest in the views put forward by Mr. Pick. In sincerity of workmanship and beauty of work could be found some compensation for the loss of the individual worker in modern industry. Printers' chief difficulty was with their customers, who sometimes rejected what was thought to be beautiful and actually

wanted all those mixtures of types and that brass rule. The object of the Design and Industries Association was to see to it that those who wanted beautiful work should have it, and thus they would influence the public as a whole. They wanted to get down to the man in the street and help him to realise the value of beautiful things. In this respect he thought a debt of gratitude was owing to Mr. Frank Pick who had placed beautiful work where it could appeal to the greatest number—in the picture-gallery of the streets. In conclusion, Mr. Hazell told how Underground Railway posters had, during the war, carried beauty of colour and form into the hospitals in France, bringing to soldiers there something of the country they had left.

Sir Cecil Harrison proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Pick for his "most interesting" address. Referring to the elusive nature of beauty, Sir Cecil stressed *sincerity* as the greatest desideratum, and suggested that if they could put into their work the element of sincerity, they would be able to maintain individuality, and from that would arise the beauty they were seeking.

The vote of thanks was carried informally with acclamation, and the proceedings came to an end with a brief response from Mr. Pick, who said he would go away with more sympathy for printers than he had previously had.

The president announced at the close that there would not be a luncheon next month, but that on February 16th the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association would be held in the Connaught Rooms, when it was hoped there would be a good attendance.

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ILLUMINATED MSS. AT S. KENSINGTON.—To the exhibition of manuscripts from the library of Durham Cathedral, now shown for a short period in the Victoria and Albert Museum by the generosity of the Dean and Chapter, some very interesting additions of MSS. from other sources have recently been made. Earliest in date among these is St. Cuthbert's MS. of the Gospel of St. John, which is recorded to have been found in his shrine when his body was translated to the new cathedral at Durham in 1104-05. This MS. is specially interesting on account of its cover, which is probably of the seventh century, and is believed to be the only decorated leather binding in existence of anything like so early a date.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—During last year the sum disbursed by the Newspaper Press Fund in grants and pensions—£8,007 15s. 8d.—was the largest in any year in the history of the fund (says the annual report). During the year, 207 new members were elected, forty-three died and seven were removed from the roll, which now comprises 3,003 members, of whom 1,301 reside in London, 1,655 in the country, and forty-seven abroad. Five pensioners died during the year and five new pensions were granted. Forty-five pensions are now being paid, amounting to £2,034.

## The "Lithotex" Process.

Striking Demonstration by Mr. Harrington

Mr. E. C. Harrington, a lithographic instructor at St. Bride Foundation Institute, gave on Thursday of last week an interesting and impressive demonstration of the practical working of the "Lithotex" process. The demonstration took place at the offices of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., 7, Farringdon-road, E.C.1, where also there were on view some admirable examples of colour printing in which the "Lithotex" process had been used—a notable feature being some exquisite calendar and fine art work executed by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Blades, East and Blades, Lever Bros., Robinson, of Bristol, and others. There were about a dozen trade visitors present, among them being some prominent London lithographers and letterpress printers, including representatives of H.M. Stationery Office and the Air Ministry.

In a preliminary oral exposition of the process, Mr. Harrington briefly reviewed the method of printing by means of multiple stereo plates, and he drew attention to the time-taking nature of the work of getting into correct alignment and "making ready" a large number of small stereos. He also pointed out the extreme difficulty of getting accurate register in multi-colour work done by this method, and remarked further that the stereos did not actually, as so often claimed, produce prints equal to those from the original block. Referring next to litho work, he emphasised the time and cost of getting drawings down on to the stone or plate; moreover, the damping of transfers and the pressure, he said, necessarily resulted in a spreading or "spueing" of the ink, with consequent detriment to the printed picture; while reduction or enlargement of a drawing meant long and costly work by the litho artist. Further, the printing surface was only more or less on the surface of the grain of the litho plate, whereas from a photographic negative printed down on a bichromated-albumen coated litho plate, the subject printed was transferred right down to the base of the grain in an indestructible composition, and consequently would permit of a run on machine of many times that of a plate produced by the hand-transferred method. Moreover, the "Lithotex" method, in as many hours as the number of days ordinarily taken, produced more accurate results, and offered remarkable facilities for reduction or enlargement, while it was found that, at the end of a long run, the fine work turned out was as good as at the beginning.

Very striking was the immediate translation of these verbal claims into practical demonstration. The visitors were taken into a dark room containing a "Lithotex Step and Repeat" machine. The action of the machine having been briefly explained, a projection was made from a half-tone portrait positive,

and in this way there was produced on another photographic plate a negative replica several times repeated, it being made clear that as many replicas as desired could be obtained, and with any required reduction or enlargement. A series of replicas having been obtained on the negative plate, this was rapidly developed, and was then taken to the "Lithotex Printing-Down Frame," the details of which were explained. A sheet of grained zinc was sensitised in view of the visitors, was inserted in the frame, and the printing-down process carried out. The zinc plate was then removed, rolled up with transfer ink and washed, and was found to bear excellent printed-down reproductions of the photographic original, the only remaining requirements being the usual gumming, light etching, etc., to produce a finished plate ready for a long run.

The visitors were evidently much impressed with the advantages of the new method, and there were many expressions of appreciation of the information given and of the lucid, quick and very successful manner in which Mr. Harrington carried out the demonstration.

## STATIONERS

AND THE

## Employment of Ex-Officers.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.M.G., gave an interesting address to the Liverymen of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, at their Hall on Wednesday, 19th January. He explained in a lucid manner what had been done: and what is being done towards finding ex-officers employment. Sir Frederick mentioned that there were probably 13,000 ex-officers of the National Army who had still to find berths. He made a strong appeal to employers present to help in every possible way to fulfil the obligation which the country undertook to look after these men when they returned from fighting the nation's battles.

The chairman, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, complimented Sir Frederick upon his able and interesting address. He felt that after what had been said, those present would help ex-officers not only by finding them situations but also by furthering the claims of the ex-officers amongst their friends.

The hon. secretary of the Livery Committee, Mr. J. R. Riddell, in proposing a vote of thanks, made a characteristic appeal on behalf of disabled men, asking that a certain proportion of openings in the printing trade should be kept for the men who have undergone a technical training to fit them to become useful and self-supporting citizens. He paid tribute to the trade unions by stating that in his opinion if it had not been for the support and interest given by the various printing trade unions, the scheme for the training of disabled soldiers as printers would in all probability have fallen through.



# Electrotypers and Stereotypers

## MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

### Annual General Meeting.

During the past year the Association has adopted a policy of enthusiasm in all it has undertaken, and can look back at the results of its endeavours with satisfaction. The monthly meetings have been well attended, and besides allowing opportunities for social intercourse, members have derived considerable benefit educationally from the various lectures and discussions that have taken place from time to time. From a financial point of view the Association stands in a prosperous condition, while at the same time it has taken a keen interest in the various charitable claims that have come before it, and it has given liberally towards encouraging and uplifting the dignity of the craft.

There was a large attendance at the annual general meeting, held on the 18th inst., at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, when Mr. A. Chadwell occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been approved, the next item on the agenda was the balance-sheet.

Mr. J. Parker proposed and Mr. A. Latimer seconded, that the balance-sheet, as submitted, be adopted.

The proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. W. Brooks, on behalf of himself and his co-auditor, expressed appreciation of the manner in which the books had been kept.

It was agreed that the printing of the new rules as drawn up by the Committee appointed for the purpose and subsequently authorised by the members, should be proceeded with.

The Secretary reported having received the block of the design executed by Mr. Filkins.

### Election of Officers and Council.

The retirement, according to rule, from the presidency of Mr. Chadwell, in spite of his willingness to do so, and his assurance that as an ordinary member his best interests would still be with the Association, would not be considered by the members.

On the motion of Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. J. Black, Mr. Chadwell was heartily re-elected president.

Mr. Chadwell briefly returned thanks.

On the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. A. Wood, Mr. W. Bullett was unanimously re-elected secretary.

Mr. W. H. Longley, the retiring treasurer, who was absent on account of the death of his wife, was re-elected, and it was agreed that a letter of condolence be sent to him on his bereavement.

Messrs. G. W. Sharvell, sen., and F. Le Gry were re-elected trustees.

On the proposition of Mr. Latimer, seconded by Mr. G. W. Sharvell, it was decided that the names submitted be elected *en bloc*. They

were: Messrs. J. Parker, G. W. C. Sharvell, jun., A. Wood, H. Filkins, H. Clark, J. Craske, and J. Black.

### Correspondence.

A letter was read from Mr. H. Williams tendering thanks to the members and the president for the generous contribution towards the Christmas appeal undertaken by him on behalf of Dr. Barnardo's Home.

A letter from Mr. F. E. Shillam (Electro Auxiliary), thanking the Association for presenting to the trade the handsome challenge cup, was also read.

Another letter stated that the auxiliary had at a recent meeting agreed that they invite the Association to secure the chairman at the next concert.

In regard to the last letter, it was agreed that the Association undertake to secure the chairman at the next auxiliary concert.

The balance of four guineas on the challenge cup collection was, on the motion of Mr. Bullett, decided to be placed as the first contribution of the Association towards the plate on the occasion.

### Hon. Members.

The question of inviting gentlemen well-known in the printing and allied trades to become honorary members was discussed, and the general opinion was that it would be to the good of the Association. On the motion being put to the vote, it was carried that the rule should be amended so as to allow, at the discretion of the executive, hon. members on payment of one guinea per annum.

Mr. W. C. Warren (general secretary Electrotypers' Society), on the invitation of the President, dealt briefly with the present phase of unemployment and overtime, and appealed for the friendly co-operation of the overseers in the matter.

Mr. Warren also mentioned the holding of a sports event on behalf of trade charities that was in contemplation by the Electrotypers' Society, and said that any assistance that could be given by the members would be heartily welcomed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

SENTENCE of nine months' hard labour was passed by the Recorder at the Old Bailey last week upon Eric Arthur Waldron, 25, who pleaded guilty to forging and uttering documents relating to the supply of paper whilst engaged in the Publicity Department of the Ministry of Labour, and by which he obtained £30.

CATALOGUES FOR CZECHO SLOVAKIA.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Prague states that an import licence is not required if printed catalogues are despatched to individual firms in Czecho-Slovakia as "printed matter" or by parcels post. An import licence is, however, required for printed catalogues consigned in bulk to a firm or individual, but even in this case no difficulties will be encountered if application is made to the Ministry of Foreign Trade at Prague.

# Map-Printers' Welfare Work. Mr. T. W. McAra on Dickens.

## Messrs. George Philip and Son's Canteen.

Messrs. George Philip and Son, Ltd., the London Geographical Institute, have just completed the erection of a canteen at their Willesden Works, which was formally opened on January 10th. To mark the occasion the directors invited the entire staff of close on 250 to tea in the new building, where a very pleasant time was spent. A piano was presented for use on similar social occasions and reference was made to the good feeling existing between the directors and staff. The following resolution was proposed by one of the staff, and carried with musical honours:—

"That we, the employees of Messrs. G. Philip and Son, Ltd., desire to tender the directors of the firm our most hearty congratulations for their splendid example to other employers of labour, in the reinstatement of all their workers who were actively engaged in the late Great War, and for their personal sympathy and respect of those who were called to make the great sacrifice.

"We would also wish to tender our sincere thanks for the kindly, courteous and generous consideration they have given to all labour problems submitted to them, especially during the past six years, the result of which has produced many concessions, financial and social, for the great betterment of the workers.

"We would further hope that the same amicable relations may long continue to the future benefit and prosperity of all concerned."

Some musical items brought a memorable evening to a close.

The canteen building, which has been adapted from army huts, consists of two wings at right angles, curtained off for men and women respectively, but which can be utilised as one large room when required. The kitchen is placed in the inner angle between the two rooms, with separate serving hatches, thus avoiding all fumes of cooking entering the main building. The exterior is pleasing, and has been improved by the addition of a verandah facing the main road.

The welfare movement from which the canteen has partly resulted has been in successful operation in the works for a considerable time, and at present consists of welfare, social, sports and canteen committees, who hold their own meetings. Representatives from these meetings meet the management once a month, forming the Works Council, to discuss welfare matters.

MESSRS. CHARLES J. FORWARD AND SON, LTD., publishers and general bookbinders, of 25-27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, S.E.17, send us a copy of their neat and serviceable "Forward" pocket diary and engagement book for 1921.

A departure from the usual character of the well-established lectures given at St. Bride Foundation Institute was made on Friday, the 21st, when the chairman of the Printing School Committee, Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P. (secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Ltd.), gave a lecture on Charles Dickens with readings from his works and songs by Madame Clifford Stayner and Miss Connie Edwards, Mrs. McAra acting as accompanist. The Rev. A. Taylor, Vicar of St. Bride's Church, took the chair at short notice owing to Mr. George Eaton Hart being called away on important business. In calling upon the lecturer the chairman said he felt that there was no need to introduce Mr. McAra, he was so well known, and his work on behalf of the School would remain a lasting monument to him.

The lecture, which was of a highly interesting and entertaining character, held the large audience interested for two hours. Mr. McAra's elocutionary powers were shown to advantage in the readings, and the singing of the ladies in a large measure added to the success of the lecture.

The Vicar, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. McAra and his colleagues for their entertainment, referred appreciatively to the influence that the life and works of Charles Dickens had wrought upon character.

The principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, in proposing that a vote of thanks be given to the Vicar, said that there were two men on whom he could always rely in an emergency; one was the lecturer, and the other the Vicar who that night, at very short notice, had consented to give up his few moments of leisure to occupy the chair. The votes of thanks were carried with acclamation.

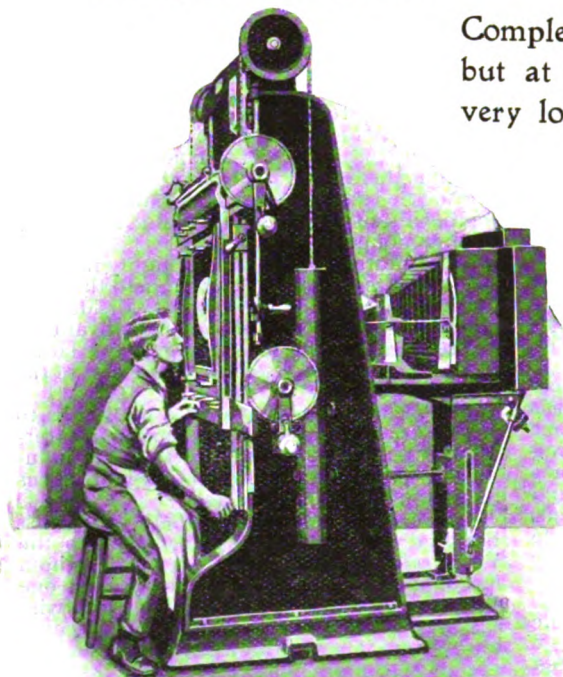
**LANCS. UNEMPLOYMENT.**—Unemployment is very heavy in Lancashire and Cheshire. An official return about a fortnight ago gave 382,944 as the number of men and women of the two counties who had claimed either part or whole time benefit under the Act. In the Old Trafford district a firm of lithographic printers has placed 250 workpeople on a basis of three days' work a week.

**EDITORS FINED.**—Four London editors were fined for contempt of court in the King's Bench Division last Thursday. The editor of the *Daily Mail* was fined £200 for the publication of a court-martial sentence before it had been promulgated. The other cases concerned the publication of an inaccurate account of a police raid at Ford's Hotel, Gray's Inn-road, in which it was falsely stated that materials for the forging of bank notes had been found. The editor of the *Daily Chronicle* was fined £200, and the editors of the *Evening Standard* and *Pall Mall Gazette* £100 each.

An Advertisement is always working.

## This is the Patent "LITHOTEX" Step-and-Repeat Machine in operation.

**T**HIS Machine is part of a complete plant for the making of multi-negatives for Printing-down on to metal, displacing transferring in litho practice.



Complete plant is now sold at £3,300, but at present can be leased for the very low pre-war rate of

**£300 per annum.**

*A few figures may  
interest you :—*

Seven per cent. (present bank rate) on £3,300 is £231, this leaving for wear and tear, depreciation, maintenance of patents and profit £69. This is why the leasing of a "Lithotex" Plant is the cheapest thing in the printing trade to-day.

The plant, while costing only one worker's salary, saves several; not only is this so, but it is a time-saver, an ensurer of better work, and a great convenience; every user endorses this.

*Kindly write for booklet fully describing "Lithotex" Plant and its purpose.*

## Pictorial Machinery Limited,

SPECIALISTS IN MACHINERY AND PLANT  
FOR THE GRAPHIC ARTS,

**7, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.**

Wires : "Pictograph, London."

Phones : Central 3215—Central 3216.



# Trade Notes.

At Sotheby's last week Messrs. Maggs paid £1,710 for a third folio Shakespeare.

LORD RIDDELL will preside at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which will be held at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday, May 5th.

PRINTERS on all the Lisbon newspapers declared a strike on the 17th to press their claims to higher salaries, which the proprietors have declined.

THIS year the triennial delegate meeting of the Typographical Association will be held, the place of meeting being Hastings, and the date the week commencing June 6th.

FOR disfiguring the natural beauty of the landscape at Langley, Bucks, by erecting advertisement hoardings, Messrs. H. J. Heinz and Co., of Southwark, were last week fined 5s. and costs at Slough.

SOME satisfactory assurances with regard to the development of the Empire wireless chain were forthcoming when on Wednesday of last week an influential deputation of newspaper interests waited upon the Postmaster-General.

At the quarterly meeting of the Southampton Master Printers' Association last week, Mr. A. E. Goodwin made an advance announcement as to the issue of minimum price lists to all members of the Federation with a view to stabilising prices.

**ELECTION, PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.**—Votes and interest are being solicited on behalf of Mr. Martin J. Thompson, A.O.F. Court Caxton, 47 years, member of Islington Vestry, May, 1901 to 1904, and member of Highgate Masonic Lodge. Recommending subscriber, Mr. F. P. Lewingdon.

**FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETINGS.**—Owing to difficulties in securing suitable accommodation, the Federation of Master Printers has decided to hold its annual meetings at Scarborough instead of at Harrogate, and arrangements are being made for the reception of a record number of members attending.

SOME details of methods used in the alleged forging of bank notes were mentioned in the hearing at Clerkenwell Police Court on Saturday, of the case in which three men, Ford, Levy and Kurasch were charged on remand with being in possession of material for making forged bank notes. The accused were again remanded.

At a meeting attended by Lord Burnham and presided over by Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, the employees of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son on Wednesday of last week unanimously resolved to form a committee, representative of the various departments, to further the interests of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution.

THE National Association of Theatrical Employees has just issued the first number of the *N.A.T.E. Journal*.

MR. CHAS. G. BARNARD, of Watford, Herts, printer, aged 51, left £2,588. Mr. Walter Paine, of Worthing, journalist, left £4,748.

THE Stationers' Social Society has arranged to hold its annual winter dinner in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil on February 19th, at 6 p.m.

THE University of Paris is anxious to have a printing business of its own, similar to those of the Clarendon and Pitt Presses at Oxford and Cambridge.

THE "Print-Collector's Quarterly" (Boston, U.S.A.), which suspended publication in 1917, is to be revived in London with Messrs. J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., as publishers.

THE United Typothetæ of America is requesting members to send each week two copies of the best job produced, for use in the printing exhibit at the next convention.

THE *Manchester Guardian Commercial* reports a rumour in commercial quarters that a Government inquiry is to be held on the question of the economic value of the "middle" trader.

THE Committee of Public Accounts have issued reports which show that among other Governmental waste was a sum of £20,000 unnecessarily spent in connection with General Election advertisements regarding soldiers' and sailors' votes.

THE death is announced from Toronto of Sir William James Gage, the well-known Canadian publisher. He was president of the publishing and stationery house of W. J. Gage and Co., and of the Educational Book Co. and the Kinleith Paper Mills.

THE French Paperstock Co., Ltd., Penrhyn Wharf Pulp Mills, 24-30, Bermondsey Wall, London, S.E. 16, in sending the season's greetings to their friends, have adopted the novel and useful idea of forwarding at the same time a map of the British Isles mounted on an excellent sample of their strawboard.

**MANCHESTER T.A.**—An endeavour is being made in the Manchester branch of the T.A. to obtain information of any office where excessive overtime is being worked, and representation is also being made to the employers to restrict the working hours to 48 as much as possible during the slack period. A weekly 6d. levy is to be imposed on the branch members to augment the out-of-work pay of the members.

AMONG some early English books from the Britwell Court library sold last week to Messrs. Quaritch, was an unrecorded edition of "The Boke of Solomon called Ecclesiastes," which stands as one of the earliest imprints on English ground of any portion of the Scriptures. This work, printed by Thomas Godfray in London about 1532, is even older than the 1536 folio edition of Tindale's "Testament."



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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Railway and Telephone Rates.

THERE is much reason for printers to take a keen interest in the proposed new classification of railway rates, as the carrying out of the railway companies' proposals would mean a very serious increase in the rail transport of all printed matter, the present high costs of which are already seriously affecting the printing industry. The Federation of Master Printers has already been active in the matter, having sent a deputation to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee protesting against the short time allowed for entering objections. Owing to protests made, the time allowed has been extended to the end of February. A special committee of the Federation is collecting information, and intends to put forward a formal notice of objection to the attempt to place printed matter in a higher classification. Another direction in which the Federation has been commendably active is in respect of the proposed increases in the

telephone rates. At the last meeting of the Federation Council a strong protest was entered against the increases suggested, and instructions were given to the Federation's representatives on the Federation of British Industries to do all in their power to secure more equitable arrangements than those proposed.

## The Binder's Costs.

THE question of cost-finding in bookbinding establishments, on which we laid special stress in our last issue, is very much to the fore at present. The subject was dealt with effectively by Mr. A. E. Goodwin on Tuesday of last week when he addressed the Master Bookbinders' Association at their monthly lunch. Those who have been fighting the battle for more efficient costing in the bindery have every reason now to be confident of victory. The Liverpool decision to adopt the model time-sheet recommended by the executive of the binders' union is a sign of the times. It is a tribute to the patient and effective leadership of the men's executive—assisted by the costing enthusiasts of the Federation of Master Printers—and it is likely to have far-reaching results.

## Printers and Costing.

MR. HOWARD HAZELL, in carrying on a vigorous, and, of course, an expert propaganda in costing, is breaking new ground next Wednesday at Nottingham, where he will address a meeting of printing employees on the Federation Cost System, with particular reference to how costing affects employees. In these days of high costs, and especially in view of the falling off in demand, the question is a vital one to the workpeople, just as it is to the employers. Mr. Hazell is, therefore, seeking to arouse a wider interest in the problem. It stands to reason that the more the employee knows about costing and what it means in the selling of print the better will he rise to his responsibilities, and more fully realise his importance in the works.

## Demand for Copying Paper.

THERE is still a dearth of high-class copying papers. Much of the stuff that is coming in from Italy and Finland is far below the quality required on the market. Even Japanese papers are singularly difficult to secure, except from one source. The regular grades of both English and foreign make are slow to return and users are forced to turn their attention to inferior stuff.

## Personal.

RUMOUR has it in the Press that Lord Burnham has refused an offer of the Governor-Generalship of Canada, his reason being the wish to maintain his managerial relations with the *Daily Telegraph*.

SIR CAMPBELL STUART presided at the second annual dinner of the day publishing staff and associates of *The Times*, held on Saturday evening at the Abercorn Rooms.

SIR HARRY BRITTAI, M.P., accompanied by Lady Brittain, left England last Thursday for Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and Germany, to study existing conditions in Central Europe.

SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL has taken the title of Baron Marshall of Chipstead.

At the annual dinner of the Bristol Master Printers' Association—attended by Mr. E. W. Humphries and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, president and secretary of the Federation of Master Printers—the Lord Mayor of Bristol was a guest and complimented the printing industry upon the efficiency of its organisation.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN and Mr. A. E. Holmes, the joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council, paid a visit to Walsall on Friday to attend what proved a very interesting and helpful meeting of workpeople and employers arranged by the local District Committee.

OXFORD University Press has elected as a perpetual delegate the Right Rev. T. B. Strong, Bishop of Ripon and late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

MR. STANLEY UNWIN, having acquired a controlling interest in the Swarthmore Press, Ltd., has joined the board as managing director.

MR. EDWARD M. ILIFFE, of Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., presided at a public meeting on Monday, called by the Coventry Chamber of Commerce to protest against the recent action of the Postmaster-General with respect to the telephone rates.

BRISTOL branch and South Wales and South-Western groups of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers have unanimously decided to nominate W. J. Britton, group secretary and organiser, for the position of general secretary of the printing section of the union.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL was the principal guest of the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers at their ninth annual dinner last Thursday, in the Criterion Restaurant.

## ST. BRIDE Costing Examination Results.

The results of the costing examination held at Stationer's Hall, on the 15th December, 1925, when 75 candidates sat for the examination, have now been issued by the examiners, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., and Mr. H. Curwen, who say in their report: "We wish to draw attention to the paper obtaining the first place and which has been awarded the highest possible number of marks. The questions in this paper have been answered accurately and fully, and the explanations given show that this student has a thorough grasp of the principles of the costing system." Mr. H. V. Davis, who has been placed first and gets the Costing Committee's first prize, is employed by Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., Long-acre. Mr. E. Binstead, who takes second place and second prize, is employed by the Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd.

A spring-term class in the same subject under Miss G. E. Etherington, is now over-enrolled. It is anticipated that a summer-time class will be held during May and June.

The results are as follows: Davis, H. V., 150; Binstead, E., 148; Williams, S. J., 147; Athill, C. H. M., 146; Holman, W. R., 146; Miss Robinson, G. M., 144; Quy, F. C., 143; Gray, H., 143; Fowler, E. W. L., 141; Miss Thomas, I. V. R., 140; Milne, J. W., 140; Kirkham, H., 140; Jackson, J., 139; Monk, H. T., 137; Lankester, R. W., 136; Batey, C. E., 136; Richardson, A. F., 135; Martine, F. C. J., 135; Fuller, B. G., 134; Whetton, W. C., 134; Taylor, E., 131; Miss Hill, E. L., 131; Williams, J. G., 131; Miss Shoulders, F. M., 130; Heron, E. M., 127; Smith, T., 127; Ansell, J. F. C., 125; Daw, A. A., 125; Miss Plateau, H. E., 124; Harper, T., 123; Wiles, H., 121; Quill, M. J., 120; Fayers, J. R., 118; Nye, G. V., 117; Blackley, F. W., 116; Baker, E. G., 115; Richardson, W. H., 113; Hobbs, J., 112; Glover, H. J., 111; Jackson, A. G., 109; Wilkings, R. F. C., 109; Wallace, A. H., 106; Paine, H. T., 106; Smith, T. W. P., 103.

THE late Mrs. Clement Edwards, who had been engaged in compiling a system of newspaper cuttings covering the whole of the Labour movement and education since the great dock strike of 1889, had amassed a compilation extending to something like 2,400 volumes, with index references amounting to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

PRINTERS have been able to assist the London public museums in increasing their 1919 revenues, considerable sales having been effected of guide-books, catalogues, pictorial post cards, and photo reproductions. The British Museum heads the list with £3,418 from these sources; the National Gallery drew £851, the Natural History Museum £685, the Tower of London £507, the Victoria and Albert Museum £518.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 5½, £5 os. 9d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 16s. 9d., 18s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 1½d.; **British Glues**, 17s. 3d.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 15s. 3d.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Part Pref., 9s. 10½d., 8s. 9d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; **Financial News**, 27s. 6d.; **Ilford**, 13s. 3d., 14s.; **International Linotype**, 47½, 50½; **Kelly's Directories**, 24s. 6d., 26s., Pref., 10s.; **Lamson Paragon**, 20s., 20s. 1½d.; **Linotype, A Deb.**, 53; **Edward Lloyd**, 18s. 7½d.; **Charles Marsden and Sons**, 6 p.c. (tax free to 6s.), 1st. Mort. Deb. (reg.), 100, 99; **Geo. Newnes**, 12s. 3d., Pref., 11s. 6d.; **Odhams Press**, 8s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s. 7½d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 53s. 9d.; **Roneo**, 36s. 3d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 18s. 6d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 18s., Pref., 13s. 5½d.; **Weldon's**, 35s., 36s.; **Wiggins, Teape, and Co.** (1919), 20s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 1½d., 17s.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**AITKEN SERVICE, LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in 7,600 shares of 5s. and 100 shares of £1 each; advertising experts and consultants, publicity and commission agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. Aitken and A. Hope. First directors: R. Aitken and A. Hope. Registered office: 20, George-street, Edinburgh.

**POTTER'S PRESS, LTD.** (London).—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 440-442, Kingsland-road and Lenthall Works, E.8, as "Potter Brothers," and to carry on the business of printers, publishers and circulators, in London or elsewhere, of newspapers, journals, books, periodicals, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Potter, C. Potter and A. J. Potter. First directors: C. Potter, W. F. Potter and A. J. Potter.

**SHELDON SCHOOL, LTD.**—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire sole right to the business philosophy inaugurated by Prof. A. F. Sheldon, and the British copyright of all his publications and courses of study, the exclusive right to purchase for British use copies of Mr. Sheldon's courses of study and all his magazines, books, publications and advertising literature, the right to purchase on

special terms copies of the *Business Philosopher* magazine issued by Mr. Sheldon in the U.S.A., etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. T. Millman and R. M. Branson. Registered office: 4, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.2.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**PETERBOROUGH ADVERTISER CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £7,500 debentures authorised October 18th, 1920; present issue £4,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**BRYANT CARTON CO., LTD.** (Merton).—Mortgage dated January 4th, 1921, to secure £4,000; charged on certain land and buildings in Mitcham. Holder: Sir Edward Mann, Bart., Thelveton Hall, Scole, Norfolk.

**L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Issue on December 17th, 1920, of £16,670 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**JAMES WAKEHAM AND CO., LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Second debenture dated January 7th, 1921, to secure £50; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. J. Hill, 22, Chelverton-road, Putney, S.W.

**LONDON DIE CASTING FOUNDRY, LTD.**—Particulars of £2,000 debentures authorised January 10th, 1921; whole amount issued, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**SAMUEL HILL AND SONS (LIVERPOOL), LTD.** (printers).—Mortgage dated December 23rd, 1920, to secure £5,000, charged on 10, College-lane, Liverpool. Holder: Miss M. H. Rimmer, Levey Lea, Moffat-road, Dumfries, N.B.

**CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD.**—Particulars of £35,000 debentures authorised by resolutions of July 22nd and August 6th, 1920; present issue £1,000, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

"WANDSWORTH BOROUGH NEWS," LTD.—Land registry charge on 144 and 144A, High-street, Wandsworth, dated December 30th, 1920, to secure £1,500. Holder: S. Samuel, M.P., Berkeley House, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W. (This charge is identical with a mortgage for the same amount and on same property, dated December 20th, 1920).

PEN CARBON CO., LTD. (Leicester).—Satisfaction in full on January 8th, 1921, of mortgage dated February 6th, 1914, securing £2,800, notified. Mortgage dated January 10th, 1921, to secure £4,000, charged on certain land and premises in Leicester, also registered. Holders: Leicester Permanent Building Society, 14, Friar-lane, Leicester.

JAMES BURN AND CO., LTD. (bookbinders, printers, etc.).—Mortgage dated December 29th, 1920, to secure £30,000 and further advances, charged on 40-43, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E.C. Holders: Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

LYLE TRADING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on January 12th, 1921, of debentures dated March 28th, 1907, securing £5,000.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re FREDK. WM. CORBY (stationer, 81, Carter-lane, E.C.).—This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court on January 19th for the public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £1,901 4s. 11d. and no available assets. The debtor stated that from 1878 he carried on business as an account bookbinder at 4A, Walbrook, E.C., removing in 1896 to Green Dragon-court, E.C., where he added to the business that of a manufacturing stationer. In December, 1912, witness sold his business to F. W. Corby and Co., Ltd., which was formed with a capital of £3,000 to take it over; as vendor, he received £2,999 in shares and £3,000 in debentures, £2,500 of which he transferred to his wife as security for debt, and the balance of which he sold; in October, 1915, on the application of his wife as debenture holder a receiver was appointed who continued the business till March, 1919. The assets were then sold. In March, 1919, witness again started in business for himself as a manufacturing stationer at 81, Carter-lane, E.C., but practically no business was done until October, 1919; in the following April he purchased a similar business for £750, and during the same month he agreed to sell the assets of both businesses for £5,000, payable as to £500 in cash and £4,500 in shares in a company which the purchaser was to form. On June 9th, 1920, another company was registered with a capital of £2,500, of which he was appointed managing director, but in August he was by resolution removed from his office, and he had not received his shares in accordance with the agreement of April, 1920. Wit-

ness attributed his insolvency to loss in trading since March, 1919, and to the failure of the purchaser of his business to carry out the before-mentioned agreement. The examination was concluded.

Re GUIDO AJELLI (fine art publisher and printer, 13, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.).—This bankrupt, who failed in August, 1920, with liabilities £329 and assets "nil," applied on January 19th at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. The official receiver reported that the applicant formerly carried on business in Milan in the printing and publishing trade. In 1915 he joined the Italian Army, but was invalided out in June, 1917, as the result of wounds and shell shock. During the following month he came to this country with a capital of £100, and started as agent and traveller for firms in the printing trade; in January, 1918, the business was transferred to a limited company of which he acted as managing director until August last. The bankrupt attributed his failure to liability for a debt of the Italian business contracted in his absence. The only offence reported was insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities, and on that ground the discharge was suspended for three weeks.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

The Printers' Exchange (sued as a firm), 40 Fleet-street. January 17th.

#### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Donald Mackenzie and Frank Peter Reavey (trading in co-partnership with George William Macey, and described in the receiving order as The Printers' Exchange), 40, Fleet-street, E.C. March 8th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

James William Beales, 7, King-street, Wakefield, stationer. January 19th.

MR. THOMAS G. HIGHT, Sheffield, has been recommended for appointment as stationery assistant in the Town Clerk's Department, Edinburgh, the object being to effect a saving in the use of stationery, printing, etc., by the Corporation departments.

THE new executive committee of the Stationers' Social Society has soon got to work, and sub-committees have been appointed to arrange for golf and bowls competitions.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

### Conference re Apprenticeship.

The conference recently held at 24, Holborn, between the Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers has not yet arrived at a final decision, and a further meeting is to be held.

There was a representative body of employers present, including Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. G. Eaton Hart, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin. Mr. E. W. Humphries, President of the Federation of Master Printers, occupied the chair. The Society were represented by Messrs. H. W. Clark, G. Maidment, J. Lockton, and the general secretary, Mr. W. C. Warren, who presented the case for the Society, and the following is a summary of the points raised at the conference.

Mr. Warren said: "It is not a question so much of mere hours, wages and working conditions, but a matter that we think is exceedingly important so far as the whole future of our trade is concerned. I do not think it would be stating anything but the bare truth to say that possibly not one firm in twenty, perhaps even fifty, have had apprentices trained in the way they ought to have been trained."

Mr. Warren mentioned that an indenture for apprentices—identical with the one now under discussion—had already been agreed with the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Trade Employers' Association, and he spoke on the introduction of a fourth party—the Joint Apprenticeship Committee—consisting of a certain number of nominees of the men's Society and a certain number of the particular employer's organisation with whom this model indenture may be agreed.

In the past boys had been pitchforked into the trade, some suitable and others unsuitable, and this Committee would exercise some supervision over the boys both from the point of view of suitability prior to apprenticeship and later their training during apprenticeship. One of the most important powers given to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee will be that the boys will be compelled (it will not be optional) to attend technical training schools. Power will also be given to the Committee to cancel a boy's indentures if it is found that he does not legitimately endeavour to make himself an efficient craftsman.

Mr. Warren stated they also favoured an arrangement for interchange of apprentices between firm and firm during the term of apprenticeship (without alteration of the ratio in either firm) to enable the apprentice to obtain a wider knowledge of various methods of production.

On the question of wages for the whole of the country, Mr. Warren said there was only one reasonable way of settling the wage rates, and that was on the lines of the National Agreement, their proposal being 20 per cent. for the first year, 25 per cent. for the second,

30 per cent. for the third, 40 per cent. the fourth, 50 per cent. the fifth, 60 per cent. the sixth, and 75 per cent. for the last year, although higher rates had been agreed with the Trade Employers' Federation based on the age of the commencement of the apprenticeship. The percentage in all cases to be based on the standard rate paid to journeymen.

The question of the proportion of apprentices to journeymen was brought forward, and in answer to a question by Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Warren stated the conditions with regard to London and the country in jobbing offices were: one apprentice for three journeymen, two for six, three for nine, four for twelve, five for seventeen, and six for twenty-two, with a maximum of six. The Agreement with the L.U.A. was two apprentices for eight journeymen, and one apprentice for every additional four journeymen up to a maximum of six apprentices.

Mr. Warren also referred to the necessity of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee securing some control over the technical training classes and especially the kind of instruction given in them.

The Chairman said they were all interested in the points that had been raised, but pressed for the removal of the embargo that the Society had put on apprentices with certain periodical firms, and after some discussion a mutual arrangement on this matter was reached.

The Chairman, during the course of the proceedings, thanked Mr. Warren for the clear exposition of his views in regard to the technical training of the apprentices, and said a good many employers also recognised that the status of the boy should be improved, and that he should not be used simply as a money-maker.

## Dublin Printing Works Dismantled.

The printing works of Mr. Patrick Mahon, a well-known Dublin City Councillor, who was recently sentenced by court-martial to five years' penal servitude in respect of certain documents found in his premises, were raided on Tuesday by police and soldiers. Two constables first called upon Mrs. Mahon at her private residence, and in the presence of her and her daughter the machinery at the works was dismantled, the operation being carried out by a mechanic under the directions of a Dublin Metropolitan Police officer. Parts of the machinery were afterwards taken away in a motor lorry. The works, which since Mr. Mahon's arrest have been conducted by his daughter, are now at a standstill.

At his court-martial Mr. Mahon said that during the war printers got ready their work, printed it, and sent it on to the Censor, who passed it or otherwise, and in that case the printer was safe. Now the difficulty was that they did not know what to print or what they were not to print. He should say he had never seen the documents alleged to have been found.

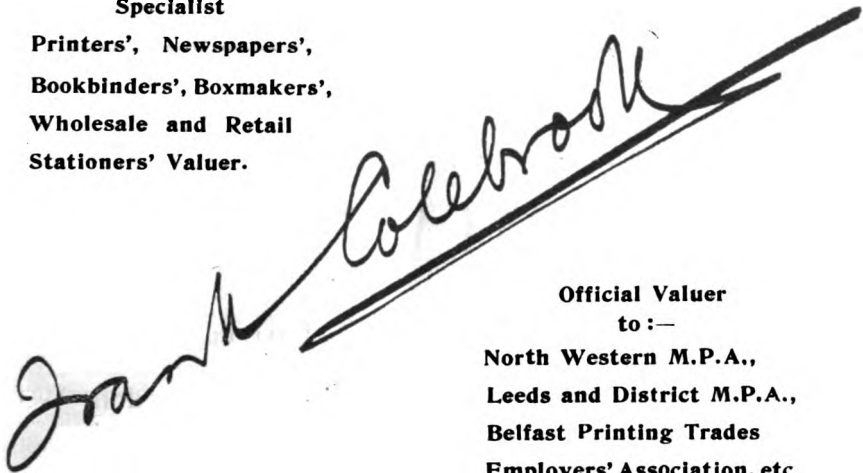


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Tone.—Write, describing fully experience and stating  
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**Miscellaneous.**

**B**UCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT  
CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket  
Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users.  
Standard size (12-in. long), in box-wood; £2 2s.—  
Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, Lon-  
don, E.C.4.

**G**OOD BOOK PRINTINGS for sale, from stock;  
also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper  
Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.  
13728

**P**ATENT AND TRADE MARK for Disposal.—  
A Portfolio or Reference Stand for Desk  
Papers, Music, Sketches, etc. Fine Press Reviews.  
—Specimens 5s. 9d. or particulars from King Bros.,  
25, New Bridge-street, E.C.4. (opposite Blackfriars  
Underground Station). 13814

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**T**HE Council are prepared to receive tenders for  
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years, from 1st April, 1921. The two separate  
Schedules of Articles may be obtained and Samples  
seen between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.  
(Saturdays, 10 a.m. and noon), at the Town Hall,  
Paddington. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders  
for Printing, etc.," to be delivered at the Town  
Hall, Paddington, on or before the 12th day of  
February, 1921, not later than 4 o'clock p.m., after  
which no tender will be received.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the  
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BY ORDER,  
ARTHUR W. J. RUSSELL,  
Town Hall, Town Clerk.  
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24th January, 1921. 16087

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# The Paper and Board User.

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Paper Bags.  
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### Strawboard Stagnation.

THE strawboard trade is in a bad way, and after a very flourishing period the Dutch mills are facing something like an anxious time. Very few back orders are left over for the English market; and judging by the enormous tonnage held in store in this country, some time must elapse before further orders are placed. If stocks were normal and the demand steady, the market price would be £20 per ton for unlined, 8 to 16-oz. board. As it is, the market price is £18 10s.

### Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during December were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	293	466
"	Netherlands	61,966	58,635
"	Belgium	600	420
Liverpool	Netherlands	8,803	3,780
"	United States	607	1,754
Bristol	Netherlands	28,942	29,735
Goole	"	10,222	9,592
Hull	"	80,377	27,654
Manchester	"	21,191	21,655
"	Belgium	966	310
Newcastle	Netherlands	512	416
Plymouth	"	102	127
Southampton	"	498	560
Stockton	"	1,859	2,296
Aberdeen	"	300	240
Dundee	"	611	610
Grangemouth	"	1,724	1,571
Leith	"	18,696	13,908
Belfast	"	4,947	4,723
Dublin	"	373	556
Total		183,029	178,908

### Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during December were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	260	355
"	Germany	840	900
"	Netherlands	812	1,167
Manchester	Sweden	628	1,131
Penzance	"	282	836
Scilly Islands	"	246	671
Preston	Norway	60	130
Leith	Germany	300	425
Total		3,428	5,665

### British Imports of Millboards.

During December the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Finland	7,670	11,498
"	Sweden	2,581	5,652
"	Germany	1,805	2,621
"	United States	2,314	7,452
"	Canada	2,871	5,195
Liverpool	United States	848	3,982
"	Canada	7,005	19,382
Bristol	United States	247	889
"	Canada	587	645
Hull	Finland	2,415	4,307
"	Sweden	3,513	6,636
"	Norway	1,919	5,998
Manchester	Finland	14,861	24,298
"	Sweden	199	288
"	Norway	244	1,127
Glasgow	Canada	1,320	1,786
"	Sweden	181	722
Leith	Canada	1,142	1,718
"	Germany	1,020	1,530
Dublin	Canada	4,400	5,367
"	"	3,028	4,418
Total		59,960	115,495

### Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during December were:—

London	Sweden	19	40
"	Germany	809	2,749
"	Netherlands	765	1,989
"	United States	681	3,171
Liverpool	France	61	540
"	United States	10	40
Bristol	Sweden	14,400	46,567
Dover	France	4	50
Folkestone	Germany	9	61
"	France	14	289
Goole	Germany	11	55
Grimsby	"	8	63
Harwich	Sweden	14	69
"	Germany	255	1,185
"	Switzerland	—	5
Hull	Sweden	827	1,913
"	Germany	17	38
Manchester	Sweden	240	618
"	Norway	19	40
"	Germany	13	88
"	United States	575	2,212
"	Canada	416	730
Newcastle	Sweden	480	1,060
Newhaven	France	30	363
"	Switzerland	1	9
Grangemouth	Norway	60	150
Leith	Sweden	21	65
"	Germany	79	85
"	Netherlands	—	1
"	Belgium	23	26
*Dublin	Germany	1	11
Total		19,839	64,260

\* Deduct to amend october.



# PAPER

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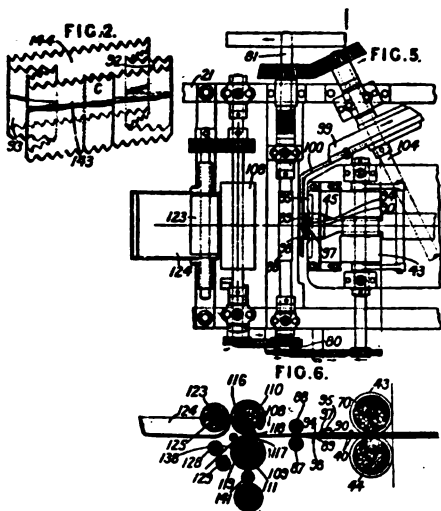
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## New Inventions.

### Making Paper Bags.

An invention by Mr. J. Perry, patented in England, relates to a machine for making square-bottomed, or flat bags comprising feed-rollers 43, 44 for continuously feeding a paper tube, rollers 108, 109 for holding the end of the tube, intermediate rotary nippers 87, 88 for intermittently feeding the tube, and a cutting device 98, arranged between the nippers and the feed rollers; the nippers may be driven at a lower speed than the feed rollers in order to

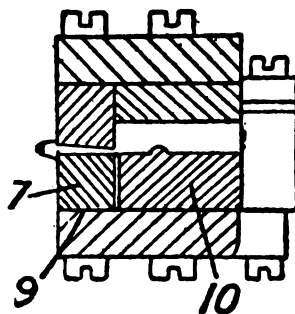


cause slack to form when the cutting device is operative. The machine is described as applied to making a bag having V-sides 92, 93, Fig. 2, the tube 40 being cut by the cutting device in such a manner that the sides project beyond the front 143, and the back 144 projects beyond the sides, the rollers 108, 109 forming the bottom of the bag by applying paste to the front at the part C and folding the back and sides upon that part. The cutting device consists of a revolving toothed blade 98 which co-operates successively with the toothed edges 89, 94, 97 of a tube-former plate 45, and plates 90, 95, the toothed edges being in stepped order with the edge 89 at the front. The plate 95 engages the top of the tube, and the V-sides pass into the space between the plates 90, 95. The blade 98 is secured to an arm 100, Fig. 5, which is adjustably secured to a disk 99 on an oblique shaft 104 geared to the main shaft 81. The roller 108 is provided

with a rigid blade 118, Fig. 6, for applying adhesive, and a rigid folding-blade 116 which co-operates with a gripping blade 117 in the roller 109. The gripping-blade 117 is secured to a rock shaft 119 which is rocked periodically by a stationary cam. The blade 118 receives adhesive from a roller 123 running in a tray 124. Types 138 for printing upon the bag are secured to the roller 109. The types are inked by a roller 141. The bags are delivered by means of rollers 128, 129. To permit of adjusting the size of the bag, the rollers 108, 109 and the associated rollers 123, 128, 129, 141, are mounted on a frame 21 which can be adjusted by means of a rack and pinion. When the frame is adjusted, a pinion 80, secured to the main shaft 81 and geared to the rollers 43, 44, and the rollers 108, 109 is replaced by a larger or smaller pinion.

### Type Moulds.

An invention by the Williams Engineering Co. and H. W. Dole is intended to facilitate the separation of the tang from the body of the type. A thin metal plate or other member 9 adapted to form a nick or groove in the



type body is secured between one mould-block 10 and the adjacent break part 7. The member 9 has a length exceeding the set-width of the widest type to be cast. According to the Provisional Specification, a wire may be used.

**PAPER TESTING INSTRUMENTS.** — There seems to be a lack of paper testing instruments on the market. Among recent inquiries is one for a micrometer suitable for measuring thicknesses of board to 1.000th part of an inch up to an inch. We shall be glad to hear from manufacturers.

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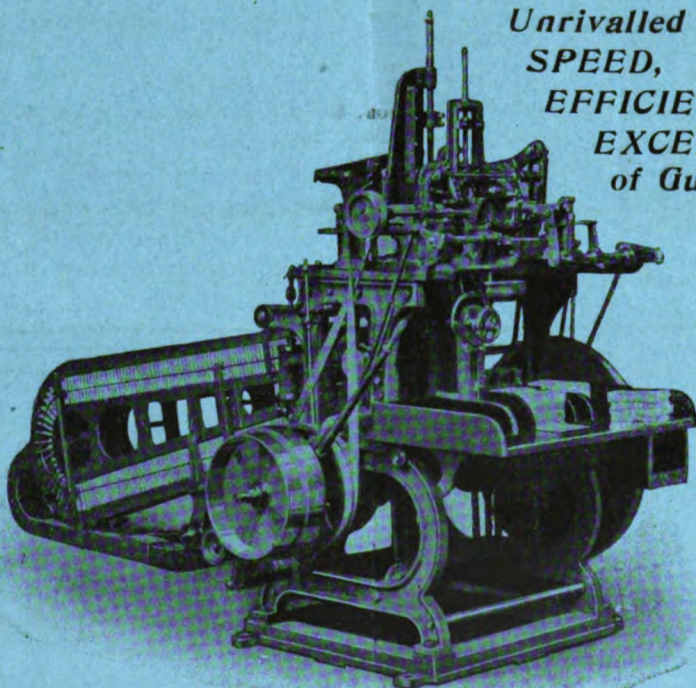
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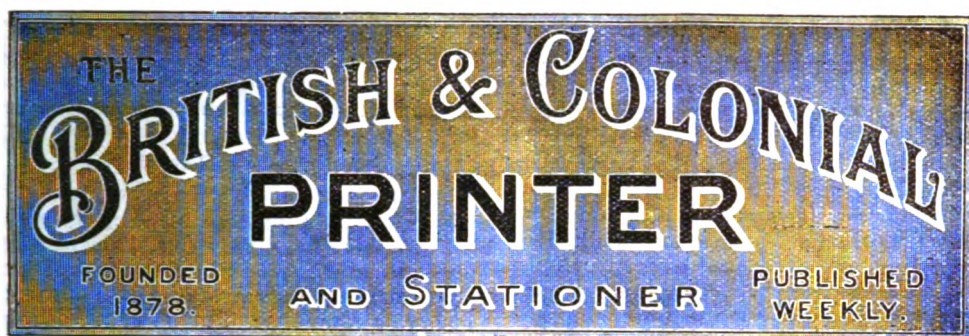
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EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# Rotary Photogravure.

How it may affect Letterpress and Lithographic Printers.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

Present-day printers, watching the undoubtedly remarkable progress which is being made in rotary photogravure in the hands of firms who have laid themselves out for it, are naturally inquiring what will be its effect on the future of their industry. Is the process to remain in the hands of firms specialising in it, or is there any possibility of the process being taken up by the ordinary printer as an adjunct to his business? Inquiry into the cost of installing the process reveals the fact that a considerable capital expenditure is required to instal not only the printing machine or machines but also the means of producing the engraved copper cylinders. If simply the printing machine is installed and some outside firm relied on to produce the cylinders it is feared that the cost of the latter and the delay in furnishing them would be a serious handicap, whilst there might be risks of damage in transit and disputes as to the quality of the work on the cylinder since it is not possible at present for the engraver to furnish a proof. There is again the cost of regrinding and polishing the cylinder for a fresh job which is a not inconsiderable item, whilst the cost of building up the cylinder with copper when it has got down to too small a diameter to suit the machine is a still greater expense. These considerations militate against the employment of the process

for small jobs and short runs, and as matters stand it is practically only the big newspaper and periodical publishing houses who can afford to run the process.

## Attempts to Cheapen the Process.

Such is the position of the process at present, but it may not continue. Experiments have been in progress for doing away with the necessity of using the heavy iron cylinders coated with copper by electro-deposition, by using thin copper tubes which can be bought commercially and only need to be ground and polished for use. These are mounted on an expanding mandrel which gives them the necessary solidity. Even this expedient is expensive because the tubes must have a substantial thickness, and with most of the printing machines at present in use the copper must be built up again in order to maintain a standard pitch diameter which will gear with the printing cylinder. Another method that has been largely adopted is to use comparatively thin iron tubes which are coated with copper by electro-deposition. There is no advantage in this on the score of cost, but it dispenses with the expanding mandrel, which is an expensive item in the construction of the machine.

The problem has been attacked in another direction by endeavouring to make machines

which work independently of differences in diameter of the printing cylinder. At least two patents have been taken out with the object of overcoming the difficulty, but the possibilities of these inventions have yet to be proved. At present it has not been determined how far it is possible to grind down before the cylinder becomes too small. In a case within our own experience a cylinder used on a sheet-feed machine was reground and polished ten times without becoming too small to be used. Assuming the maximum depth of the engraving to be  $\frac{3}{1000}$  inch, this means a reduction of 6-1000 on the diameter, which means a considerable difference. Possibly the construction of the machine was such as to help in overcoming any slurring due to the reduced diameter. Naturally the greater number of times a cylinder can be used without re-coppering the greater will be the economy of working.

#### **A Hopeful Line of Research.**

The greatest hope for the success of the process and its widest application lies in finding some means by which thin copper plates can be stretched round a cylinder in the same way as zinc plates are attached to lithographic offset machines. There have been numerous patents taken out for inventions with this object in view, but so far as we know not one patentee has demonstrated the practicability of his invention. There is no inherent difficulty in stretching the plate round the cylinder; the problem is how to bridge the gap between the two ends of the plates, for the "doctor" blade which wipes the surplus ink from the plate must remain in contact with the surface all the time if a clean wipe is to be assured. One inventor proposes to fill up the gap with a closely fitting segmental piece which will carry the "doctor" over, but there must still be two places where this piece joins into which the ink will run, and the "doctor" will perhaps be tripped and damaged against the edges of the join. Another inventor proposes to get over this difficulty by running in solder—not an easy operation to do neatly. A further patent claims to overcome the difficulty by running in wax; but though this might prevent the ink running, it does not prevent the "doctor" catching, and even if this could be avoided it is possible that the "doctor" might pick up the wax and make streaks over the picture. It is understood that the "doctor" cannot be lifted at one edge and set down past the other, as streaking would be caused by ink accumulating under the "doctor." So it remains a pretty problem which some inventor has yet to solve. We believe it can be done—indeed we have seen

it demonstrated by a crude experiment recently that it can be done, and if further trials confirm it there is a much wider field opened for the process.

#### **A New Era Dawning.**

If plates can be used it is obvious that it will be possible for a printer—letterpress or lithographic—to simply instal a printing machine and get his plates made by some process engraving firm laying itself out to do such work, and it would be quite easy for any process block producer to make such plates with very little addition to present plant. We confidently predict that it will not be long before this is done, and then the process will take a big leap forward and become a very serious competitor to letterpress and lithographic printing, especially as it is now so easy to reproduce the text as well as the pictures.

For the every-day printer the sheet-feed machine is the one best suited to his needs. The reel-feed rotary machine is only convenient for long runs in standard sizes, such as for newspapers and magazines. To buy paper in the reel for every sort of job that may come along is an impossible proposition. The sheet-feed machine deals with paper of any size or quality, and the ordinary printer's stock can be used. The speed can be varied to suit the drying of the ink, and if greater speed is required than the usual capability of hand feeding, it can be attained by the addition of an automatic feeder and an electric heating device for rapid drying.

It is sometimes urged as a drawback that a complete cylinder must be ground off before another job can be put on. This difficulty has been ingeniously overcome, and it is now possible to re-etch the cylinder until it is completely covered with separate jobs, each printed separately and no previous job setting off on the paper or on the blanket. Thus every requirement of the every-day printer has been met except the possibility of using plates, and when that has been solved no printer should hesitate to add a photogravure machine to his plant.

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**SHAKESPEARE HEAD PRESS.** — The death, last year, of Mr. A. H. Bullen, who achieved distinction with the work of his Shakespeare Head Press, Stratford-on-Avon, is not to be allowed to terminate the usefulness of that notable printing house. Mr. Basil Blackwell, the Oxford publisher, has acquired the business, which will be turned into a small private limited liability company with the aim of developing the past tradition of fine printing, publishing books of literary and artistic merit, and of selling new and second-hand books of an appropriate character.

## Re George William Macey,

"The Printers' Exchange,"  
 40, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

This debtor filed his petition at the London Bankruptcy Court on January 10th, and the first meeting of his creditors was held on January 24th, before Mr. Garton, official receiver.

According to the debtor's statements to the examiner he was engaged from May, 1918, to February, 1920, in editing various books in connection with the war, published by the Blighty Publishing Co., Ltd., at 40, Fleet-street, E.C. In January, 1920, with Mr. Donald Mackenzie and Mr. F. P. Reavey, he formed the Printers' Exchange, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £1,000, for the express purpose of publishing a monthly journal entitled the *Printers' Exchange*, the idea being to advertise for the exchange, sale and purchase of all classes of machinery and materials for the printing and allied trades. They subsequently developed big paper contracts (cash against documents). The first in February, 1920, was negotiated through the National Bank, Ltd., and resulted in a credit balance of between £5,000 and £6,000. Another transaction was for the purchase of ochre-glazed paper, approximately amounting to £26,000; on account of that contract about £10,000 was paid in respect of various charges, and the warrants for this paper, which is at Hull, are still held by the Bank. With the capital represented by the profit on the first transaction, and the capital raised on the security of the second transactions they were enabled to book forward contracts with Nordskoy and Co.'s Paper Mills, Christiania, through Messrs. Willis, Syndall and Syrett, the latter's London agents; these contracts approximated close upon £350,000, and a portion of it was represented by paper at between £65 and £71 per ton, which was then the market price, and which paper was practically unobtainable at that time, it being news-print on reels. During the last six weeks the market dropped to about £30 per ton; the National Bank established a confirmed irrevocable letter of credit with Nordskoy's Bank at Christiania for £50,000, and as the shipments were made Nordskoy's drew against this credit. About the beginning of November last the slump in the paper trade set in and as a result his (debtor's) firm were indebted to their bankers in the sum of about £142,000, against which the latter held security worth £70,000. An action by the *Irish Times*, at whose suit execution had been levied at his private residence at Twickenham, was in respect of an over-payment of about £2,850 for paper supplied. The Bank agreed to sell them paper at £10 per ton under market price in order to recoup them for the amount of their over-payment, but the negotiations fell through and the *Irish Times* obtained judgment against the *Printers' Exchange* and the individual members of the firm. The *Printers' Exchange* as a publication was successful, but

it has not been published during the last two months.

The debtor returns his drawings from the business at about £2,800, he has personal liabilities of only £50, but may be held responsible in his separate capacity for the debts of the firm, which amount to anything between £100,000 and £150,000 and he values his personal assets at about £200. The debtor attributes his failure to depreciation in the market value of paper.

Mr. I. Goldman attended the meeting on behalf of the debtor, and in the absence of any proofs of debt the chairman closed the meeting, the estate remaining for the present in his hands; but it was intimated that an application would be made to consolidate the proceedings with the receiving order made on January 17th against the *Printers' Exchange* (sued as a firm).

## Prohibitive Newspaper Costs.

"Western Daily Mercury" Killed.

The Plymouth morning newspaper, the *Western Daily Mercury*, which was first published in June, 1860, is compelled by the advancing costs of production to cease its individual existence. It is merged this week in the *Western Morning News*, which now becomes the *Western Morning News and Mercury*, published at 1½d.

Emphasis upon present-day costs is somewhat diluted by the *Mercury* proprietor's sweeping statement that "throughout its long history of nearly 61 years it has never returned one single copper to its proprietors by way of dividend, so far as we can ascertain." As some indication of to-day's special difficulties, however, it is stated that "taking 100 as the index figure for the year 1914, expenses by 1920 have increased as follows: Wages, 300; salaries, 270; cost of paper, 500. Receipts on the other hand (still taking 100 as the index figure for 1914) have increased as follows: Sales to 192; advertisement revenue to 330."

It is announced that Mr. R. A. J. Walling has resigned the editorship of the *Western Daily Mercury*, and his position as director of the Western Newspaper Co.

In correspondence between Mr. Arthur Henderson and M. Krassin, just published, M. Krassin states that the reconstruction of the Printers' Union in Moscow and the arrest of certain of its members and others had no connection with the visit of the British delegation, but were connected with events running back for several years, and that in regard to the removal of two members of the Moscow Soviet one was recalled by his constituents by their own free act and the other was sent to the front as a mobilised doctor.



## WEST AND NORTH-WEST London Master Printers.

### Annual Dinner.

The members of the West and North-West Master Printers' Association held a very successful social gathering at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland-street, on Tuesday of last week, the occasion being the annual dinner, which was presided over by the president, Mr. W. J. Pollock. The gathering included ladies, and was very representative of this active association. Among the guests invited were Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the London Master Printers' Association) and Mrs. Austen-Leigh, Major H. Fordyce Birch, Mr. H. C. Hill (North Association), Mr. A. Spring (S.W. Association), Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keliher, Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. W. Whyte. An excellent menu was followed by an equally delightful musical programme. The speeches were reduced to a minimum, but in spite of this it was not possible to conclude the programme excellently arranged by the president and Mr. Alf Langley.

### Pioneer Work of W. and N.-W.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh in submitting the toast of "The Master Printers' Association of West and North-West London" made complimentary references to the work of the association. Although young in years, he said, it had proved to be of extreme importance to the printing trade. When it started in 1913-14, the trade was in a parlous condition. They did not know what their costs really were; oft-times they used to allow customers to fix their own prices, and they always wanted everything for nothing with a discount off that. The North-West was started with two main ideas: to learn their costs, and to respect the imprint. They had been very successful in their programme, which had been followed throughout the whole of the districts round London. Their very valuable example had brought an entire evolution of the London Master Printers' Association. The North-West was the second largest association in membership, the E.C. district naturally taking the first place, owing to the large numbers of printers in the City. They had been fortunate in having had a successful list of presidents in Mr. Burt, Mr. Scarsbrook, Mr. Langley, Mr. Perry and Mr. Pollock, who had contributed largely to the enterprise and energy exhibited by this pioneer Association. Referring to the printing trade generally, he said the past year had been an extremely anxious one with labour difficulties. He could not tell them whether wages were coming down this year. He personally believed they would, but he hoped their trade would not have to bear the brunt of the fight, but that they would follow in the steps of the larger industries, shipping, mining and building trades, as they had followed in the upward trend. He wished to express his thanks

as president of the No. 1 Alliance, for the valuable assistance he had received from the West and North-West representatives.

The president, Mr. W. J. Pollock, in responding to the toast, very briefly expressed members' appreciation of the kind references made to the West and North-West. Owing to the labour difficulties of the past year, which had entailed so many attendances at committees, they had had to suspend their ordinary activities, but they hoped soon to resume their propaganda campaign. Although they had a very good membership he regretted to say there was still a large number outside the fold. He attached a great deal of importance to the social side of the association, which had had beneficial effect in bringing members into closer and better understanding with one another. Although the future was by no means bright, he felt there was no reason to be afraid; it was only necessary to face the future with courage, confidence and cheerfulness.

Mr. Hill submitted the toast of the West and North-West slogan, "Proper Profits for Printers." Having referred to the old conditions which prevailed when some printers made estimates and others guessed at them, he asked was it any wonder that with unlimited competition the prices were lowered and lowered until the trade was reduced to a hopeless condition? The Federation Costing System, where installed, had enabled printers to discover their full costs, and so to strengthen their demand for an adequate return.

### The Future of Prices.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, in acknowledging the toast, expressed the pleasure he always had in attending any function with the bright and active North-West. They could not get more out of an Association than they were prepared to put into it. It reminded him of the comments of a family who had attended a church Christmas service. The father complained of the sermon, the mother thought the decorations were not up to much, but the little boy thought it was a very good show for a 1d. (Laughter.) That was the case with some of their members; they expected too much of their officials for a very small subscription. The slogan of the West and North-West had "caught on" throughout the British Isles. There was no doubt they had an exceedingly difficult task in front of them in the future in maintaining prices. There was danger in the suggestion that prices would drop with the fall of wages, as large buyers would hold over orders in the expectation of this; personally, he could not see much immediate prospect of a reduction. Supposing wages were reduced by 5s. per week, this would mean a reduction of about 5 per cent. in costs. Although a material amount, that reduction in price was not going greatly to increase the volume of work. Referring to the progress that was being made in the installation of the Costing System, he could not help remembering one of the suggestions of the late Capt. Pulman at one of their annual dinners; he recommended the ladies, if they wished for a larger allowance, to in-

sist that their husbands installed the Federation System. That had had a wonderful effect, and was well worth recommending to the ladies again that evening.

Major H. Fordyce Birch, referring to the alliterative title of the toast "Proper Profits for Printers," urged the necessity of applying this to proper printers, as he had discovered there were numbers in the trade who were not printers at all. When proper printers had installed the Federation Costing System, there would be little scope for the outsiders, and there would be "proper profits for proper printers as prophesied by the proper prophet" (Mr. Goodwin).

The toast of "The Ladies" was submitted by Mr. Evelyn Jones, and was responded to by Mr. J. J. Keliher.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### CANADA.

A communication from H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto states that a local dealer in advertising novelties desires to obtain quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers who are in a position to supply advertising novelties in the form of printed folders containing advertising matter and a small package of, say, a dozen or 24 needles. A sample showing the type of article required is available for inspection by United Kingdom firms interested at the Department of Overseas Trade on application to Mr. Webster-Jones (Victoria 9,040; Extension 225), until February 5th, after which date it will be available for loan to provincial firms who may not be able to inspect it in London. The inquirer states that he would furnish the copy for the advertising matter. The name and address of the advertiser referred to will be furnished by the Department to any United Kingdom manufacturers interested.

A manufacturers' agent in Montreal desires to obtain representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of paper (all lines), paper mill materials, supplies, etc., particularly straw-board and straw paper for corrugating, on a commission or sales basis, for Eastern Canada. (Reference No. 91.)

### CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND.

An importer and commission merchant in Montreal desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery of every description, for the whole of Canada and Newfoundland. (Reference No. 92.)

C. H. INNISS, paper merchants, etc., of Mexico City, have sent us an interesting calendar for 1921, printed in Spanish characters.

## The State of Employment.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally the state of employment during December showed a marked decline as compared with the previous month, and was considerably worse than a year ago. With a few exceptions, short time was generally worked in the various sections of these trades.

With letterpress printers employment was not so good as in November, and some short time was reported from various provincial centres, including Newcastle, Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Plymouth and Edinburgh. In London, although a fair amount of overtime was worked by compositors, employment showed in most cases a decline as compared with the previous month. With electrotypers and stereotypers in London, however, employment was reported to be good. In the lithographic printing trade employment was slack in both London and the provinces, being generally worse than during last month, and some short time was reported.

Employment was quiet in the bookbinding trade, and showed a sharp decline from last month. Some short time was worked in London and in the majority of the provincial centres.

According to the returns received by the *Labour Gazette*, out of 80,963 members of trade unions in the printing industry, the percentage of unemployed at the end of December was 3·7, as against 2·9 in November, and 1·2 in December of the previous year, the increase being 0·8 per cent. on the previous month and 2·5 on a year before. In the book-binding section, out of a trade union membership of 15,047, the percentage of unemployed is given as 2·3 at the end of December, as against 1·2 in November and 1·1 in December, 1919, an increase of 1·1 on the previous month and of 1·2 on a year before.

Returns made by employers for the week ended December 18th show the number of workpeople in the printing offices concerned to be 10,126, a decrease of 0·8 per cent. as compared with November and of 0·6 per cent. as compared with a year before. The total wages paid amounted to £38,883, a decrease of 2·5 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 14·3 on a year before. In the book-binding trade employers' returns showed 5,881 workpeople, a decrease of 0·9 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 9·3 per cent. on a year before. The total of £13,865 paid to workpeople represented a decrease of 4·6 on the previous month, but an increase of 15·3 on a year before.

In a memorandum on the telephone controversy issued by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the following suggestions are put forward for the Postmaster-General's consideration: An all-round increase in the flat rate, message rate, and measured service subscription of 50 per cent.; an increase in the trunk fees up to 180 miles of 40 per cent. and above that distance of 25 per cent.

## The Stationers' Company.

### A Successful Conversation.

The forward policy that is being manifested by the Worshipful Company of Stationers was again evidenced on Wednesday of last week when, under the genial presidency of the Master, Mr. Edward Unwin, a well-arranged reception and conversation were held at Stationers' Hall.

There was a large representation, of course, of the printing and allied trades, among those present, besides Mr. Unwin and Mrs. Unwin, being: Sir Cecil and Lady Harrison, Sir Ernest and Lady Hodder Williams, Alderman Sir G. Rowland Blades and Lady Blades, Alderman Sir John and Lady Baddeley, Sir Wm. and Lady Waterlow, Mr. Edgar Waterlow, Mr. C. R. Rivington (Warden) and Mrs. Rivington, Mr. Reginald T. Rivington (Clerk) and Mrs. Rivington, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keliher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Keliher, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Jacobi, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Griffith, Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. C. Knight Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Langley, Major C. W. Lundgren, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murrell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Penman, Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Piercy, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Lance Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Spicer, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Roy F. Truscott, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Vacher, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Virtue, and Mr. W. Will.

An enjoyable vocal and instrumental concert was rendered under the direction of Mr. Turle Lee, the artists being Miss Florence Hyde (songs), Miss Dorothy Greene (songs), Miss Ida Bass (violin), and Mr. Reginald Johnson (songs).

Much interest was shown in the beautiful old Hall and in such of the company's ancient documents and other treasures as were on exhibition. The activities of the Livery of the Company, under their indefatigable hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Riddell, are welcome signs of the times. It is surely to the good of all concerned that wider use should be made of the ancient heritages of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

We have received a copy of a monthly diary from Mr. J. Stokvis, 73, Cathles-road, Balham-hill, S.W.12, who represents a firm of Dutch printers and bookbinders.

MESSRS. WHITEMAN AND BASS, LTD., in removing from 235 and 236, High Holborn, to more commodious accommodation at 15, Clerkenwell-close, are actuated by the requirements of expanding business, and are taking advantage of the change by adding considerably to their already modern lithographic plant and machinery, thus reinforcing their capacity for the prompt and efficient execution of trade orders.



### When Will Trade Unions Face the Truth?

SIR,—A short time ago, I was present at a meeting of about a dozen of the leading controllers of the printing industry in London, and in the course of a general conversation on the unemployment question, I ventured to say I was convinced that in our trade at least the real cause of unemployment, and the one that was in the power of the trade unions to remedy was that with the increase of wages there had been a slackening of effort on the part of the individual, the result being that the production per man and woman was probably on the average throughout London as much as 25 per cent. less than pre-war, especially in the machine and warehouse departments. The reply by one of the largest employers in London, and one who is probably better acquainted with the actual inside working of printing factories than any other man in London was that it was far greater than 25 per cent., especially among the less skilled portion of the trade.

Later on, someone stated that the L.S.C. had 700 members on its book. The printer referred to above said he understood it was 1,000, but he hoped it would soon be 3,000, as he was convinced that was the only thing that would bring the trade unions to their senses. This was from a man who has always shown his practical sympathy with the objects of the trade unions, and who has probably been more ready to meet them than any other large London employer. He is certainly not a man who desires to reduce wages, but he has a very great desire to see every man and woman doing their utmost to justify by production the wages that are now being paid, as he sees very clearly, as every thoughtful man must see, that unless the members of the trade unions individually and as a whole do their very best to encourage individual effort and to promote the development of business, no effort of their leaders can prevent reduction of wages and far greater unemployment than at present.

"The great need of the printing trade, as probably of every other trade, is that the leaders should face the truth and get to business on it for they can do far more to remedy the trouble than any other body of men. It is useless to blame them for mistakes of the past or for them to blame the employers. The remedy is for the keenest men on both sides to get together and frankly face the truth.

Yours faithfully,  
C. H. LEA.

Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd.,  
Worship-street, E.C.2.

AN Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

THE death took place on Monday of Mr. Thomas Norris, editor of the *Southport Visiter*.

By the death of Mr. Louis Casartelli, last Thursday, there passed away an able and versatile journalist, well known in London Press circles.

THE new "Liddell and Scott," now being printed by the Clarendon Press, will, it is said, cost £20,000 to produce, and cannot be sold for less than four guineas a copy.

WILLS.—The late Mr. Frederick Henry Townsend, of Hampstead, fifteen years art editor of *Punch*, left gross estate of £6,260. Mr. Henry Start, of Wolverhampton, bookseller and stationer, left £7,711.

IN the just concluded big lawsuit, Manchester Ship Canal v. Brunner-Mond and Co., and Attorney-General v. Manchester Ship Canal, the printed evidence reached 1,200 pages, and counsel's speeches 319 pp.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Tuesday, when provisional sanction was given to many suggested alterations of rules. A report will appear in our next issue.

FURTHER evidence was heard on Saturday against Frederick Ford, Morde Samuel Levy, and Hyman Kurasch, in the bank note case. The case was adjourned until to day (Thursday), when the defence will cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

MR. W. A. DUNCAN presided at the annual meeting of the Northern District of the Press Fund in Newcastle on Saturday night, and a satisfactory report was adopted. This showed a slight increase in local membership, that a record sum of over £8,000 had been disbursed by the Fund during the year, and grants amounting to £166 had been made in the Newcastle district.

AT the annual general meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association, held at St. Bride Institute on Tuesday, Mr. A. W. Hunt (Wm. Clowes and Sons) was elected president, and Mr. H. Milton (London Colour Printing Works) vice president. The retiring president, Mr. A. J. Daines, received well-deserved commendation for his services during his term of office. A report of the proceedings will appear next week.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. Arthur Walter, who had been editor of the Parliamentary Debates in the House of Lords since 1898. Mr. Walter began his association with metropolitan newspaper work on the editorial staff of the *South London Press*. He acted as one of the representatives of British journalism at the International Congress of the World's Press at Antwerp in 1894, and Berlin in 1903, and in 1918-19 he was president of the British International Association of Journalists. Mr. Walter was also a keen Free-

mason, being a life governor of the three Royal Masonic benevolent institutions and a Past Master of the Duchy of Cornwall Lodge.

MR. JOHN BRUCE, proprietor of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, left £56,524.

MR. PERCY WILMOT WILKINSON, of Hove, formerly of Farringdon-road, E.C., bank-note engraver, left £13,843.

BERMONDSEY Council received ten tenders for printing 5,000 catalogues, the quotations ranging from £174 to £290.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of dissolution of partnership between A. H. Paine and J. E. Fenton, stationers, 100, Fore-street, Saltash, Cornwall.

AT a meeting of a committee of the Empire Press Union, steps were taken towards the foundation of a system of travel scholarships for young journalists.

ONE case of lead-poisoning in the printing industry was reported during December, and in the same month there were two fatal accidents in the paper-printing group of trades.

THE first page of the *Aberdeen Evening Gazette*, which has hitherto been devoted to advertisements, is now given over to the news of the day, as in the case of the leading newspapers.

IN connection with the Lincoln Printing Craft Guild, an interesting and instructive lecture, entitled "Notes on German Printing," was given by Mr. J. A. Howard, of the *Echo* jobbing department on Wednesday of last week.

WHEN a young printer's apprentice was summoned at the Guildhall last week to show cause why his indentures should not be cancelled, it was stated that instead of attending to his duties, he wrote blood-curdling stories of the "Deadwood Dick" type.

JOURNALISTS' STRIKE BALLOT.—A meeting of nearly 400 members of the Central London and Parliamentary branches of the National Union of Journalists at the Memorial Hall on Saturday night decided, with two dissentients, to reject the wages and conditions offer made by the London Newspaper Proprietors' Association. The resolution described the offer as unsatisfactory, inadequate, and inequitable. It was also agreed, with six dissentients, to take a ballot on the question of withdrawing services if further negotiations do not end satisfactorily.

COURT-MARTIALLED at Belfast, on Friday the West of Ireland Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., proprietors of the newspaper *An Connachtach*, and Robert George Bradshaw, the editor, were charged with spreading false reports, spreading reports likely to cause disaffection, and spreading reports likely to undermine public confidence in certain banks. The charges arose out of the publication of a circular. The Judge-Advocate said he was not satisfied that the third charge came within the meaning of the section. The court found the accused not guilty on this charge. On the other two charges Bradshaw and the company were fined £250 each.



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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Joint Industrial Council Convention.

THE Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades has already, as we have pointed out from time to time, performed valuable services to the industry, and its first annual convention, at which many subjects of vital importance will come up for discussion, should attract widespread attention. The convention is to be held at Brighton on April 12th, and will be open to the trade in general. As Mr. C. W. Bowerman completes in April his term of able chairmanship of the Council, a new chairman will have to be elected, and doubtless the name of the present vice-chairman, Mr. E. W. Humphries, will be put forward. Certainly Mr. Humphries' vice-chairmanship has been marked by an impartiality and capacity which prove him to be eminently fitted to serve as the Council's next chairman.

### Government Printing and "Economy."

THE Stationery Office's claim that it can produce printing more economically than can private enterprise is one that calls for some detailed explication. Since our recent reference to the subject—in respect particularly to the Leicester Voters' List—the matter has been taken up very effectively by Mr. E. Harold Nickson, A.C.A., secretary of the Leicester Master Printers' Association, who in the course of a communication to the Press, says: "In imagining that he can do the printing of the Leicester Voters' List more economically than local printers, the Controller of Stationery is faced with the following facts: The work entailed is comprised of approximately 80 per cent. for labour charges. Leicester minimum rates are 9s. per week less than London rates, and it is known that in some departments of the Government printing works considerably more than the minimum rate has to be paid to entice workers to go from London as far as Harrow. The Stationery Office recently purchased several new linotype machines when prices were at the highest level, and, assuming the works are run on business-like lines, as stated by the Controller, this high purchase price will materially increase costs as compared with those of old-established business houses, whose plant was bought under normal conditions. The Controller states that he is in the happy position of being under reduced overhead charges. Is not the position rather that he has access to some 'vote' to which he can charge certain expenses—and so appear to run his works economically—but which in the long run find their way as a charge against the National Exchequer? Surely it is time for the general public to say with no uncertain voice that 'officialdom' must cease, and allow the business of the country to be run by business men."

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### The Printer-Scapegoat.

OUR worthy contemporary the *Spectator* has had a sympathetic word to say for the gentleman so well known in the Press as the producer of "printer's errors." The particular "error" which provides the occasion for its remarks is an unusual one, as it has no relation to the services of the "comp." It appears that the *Irish Theological Quarterly* is accustomed to submit proofs of its articles to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and, after approval, publish the articles under the archiepiscopal imprimatur. The *Quarterly* having published a highly debatable article dealing with the ethics of tyrant-killing, the



editors were challenged in the matter, and had to admit that the article had been passed for publication without the usual authorisation. They protested ignorance of the omission to submit proofs to the Archbishop, representing that the sending of proofs was not done *via* the editorial department. The following is the *Spectator's* comment (January 22nd): "The poor printer receives the blame. No one else is required to share it with him. The grievances of printers who all the world over are continually being made to bear the odium which belongs to other people would make an engaging volume if such a book could be written. Printers are the scape-goats of the literary world."

\* \* \*

### Statistics.

UNEMPLOYMENT and trade depression are bad for everybody—employers and employed alike. The condition of the paper trade in this country is reflected by the statistics as to unemployment which are furnished by the *Labour Gazette*. Particulars issued in connection with the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, show that the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged on December 31st, was 12,125, of whom 6,881 were males and 5,244 were females. As compared with November 26th, there was an increase in the total of 8,849, an addition of 4,832 males, and 4,467 females. At the end of December there were also 6,248 workpeople in the papermaking industry who were on systematic short time. Of these, 3,197 were males, and 3,051 females. The total figures represent something like a quarter of the workpeople in the paper mills. The official report as to employment in the paper trade for the month of December bears out the gloomy impression. This was not so good on the whole as during the preceding month. Employment, in fact, was "slack or bad" in most districts, a number of mills being partially closed down or working short time. According to information received from employers furnishing returns, the number of workpeople engaged in the week ended December 18th was 14,648. This figure represents a decrease of 3·7 per cent., as compared with a month before, but an increase of 3·3 per cent. as against the position a year before. The total wages paid in respect of these employees was £46,070, a decrease of 3·7 per cent. in the month, but an increase of 18·5 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Of course, it has to be remembered that the comparison of earnings is affected by increases in the wages made during the year.

## Personal.

TO CELEBRATE his having been raised to the peerage, Lord Invernairn was last Thursday entertained at luncheon in Prince's Hotel by the members of the Industrial Welfare Society, of which he is chairman. Sir William A. Waterlow was among the guests.

LORD LEVERHULME, speaking at the annual dinner of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, over which he presided on Friday at the Holborn Restaurant, said the country had never passed through a more critical time when costing was so necessary. Mr. W. Howard Hazell was among the guests on the occasion.

MR. CLEMENT K. SHORTER has just completed 21 years' successful editorship of the popular illustrated weekly, the *Sphere*.

SWANSEA Master Printers' Association have elected the following officers for the year: President, Mr. John Jones; vice-president, Mr. Albert Davies; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Henry Hood.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, J.P., general secretary of the London Society of Compositors, is to be the lecturer at the St. Bride Foundation Printing School to-morrow (Friday) evening, his subject being "A Compositor in Canada." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.

AT University College, Gower-street, on February 14th (5.30 p.m.), there is to be a public lecture (with lantern) on "The Art and Craft of Printing," by Mr. Charles T. Jacobi, of the Chiswick Press.

EXETER and District branch of the National Union of Journalists have made a presentation to Mr. M. E. Timewell on the occasion of his marriage.

BIRTHDAY honours have been done to Mr. W. J. Towner, of Brighton, now 86 years of age, who has been for 70 years associated with the local newspaper Press.

A GOLD chain and pendant were presented last week to Mr. B. Bruff, linotypist in the offices of the *Norwich Mercury*, in recognition of his completion of 50 years' service to the *Mercury*. The presentation was made on behalf of the proprietors and staff by Mr. W. J. Culling, works manager, who eulogised the long and efficient service rendered by Mr. Bruff.

MR. JONATHAN CAPE, lately manager of Messrs. Duckworth and Co., has started a publishing business of his own at 11, Gower-street, London.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 98s. 9d., 100s., Pref., 15s., 15s. 0½d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 3d., 17s. 9d., Pref., 15s., 14s.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 13s. 1½d., 14s. 3d.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Part Pref., 9s. 9d.; **J. Dickinson**, 24s.; **Financial News**, Pref., 9s. 6d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 9s. 6d.; **Illustrated London News**, 2s., 2s. 1½d., Pref., 8s. 6d., 8s. 9d.; **International Linotype**, 48½; **Lamson Paragon**, 20s. 7½d., 19s. 4½d.; **Linotype**, A Deb., 52, B Deb., 52; **Geo. Newnes**, 12s. 3d., 12s. 6d., Pref., 11s. 3d.; **Odhams Press**, 7s. 6d., 9s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s.; **Roneo**, 35s., Pref., 14s. 1½d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, 16s. 10½d., 17s.; **Raphael Tuck**, 5fs. 3d., 6os.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 18s. 4½d., Def., 9s. 11½d., 10s., Pref., 12s. 10½d., 13s. 3d., Def., 54, 53½; **Weldon's**, 35s., Pref., 13s. 9d.; **Wiggins, Teape, and Co.** (1919), 19s. 9d.; 20s. 3d., 8 p.c. 1st. Mt. Red. Debs., 102½ (1ss. at 98, £68 pd.), 73½, 74½; **Wyman and Sons**, Pref., 12s.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**WELDON'S**.—10 per cent. per annum (1s. per share), less tax, on ordinary shares for half-year (interim), payable February 10th. Last year, dividend same.

**LANSTON MONOTYPE**.—Final of 5 per cent., making 8 per cent. for past year; same as previous year.

**"LIVERPOOL DAILY POST."**—Final on ordinary at rate of 6 per cent., making 8 per cent. for year, against 15 per cent. (including bonus of 2½ per cent.) previous year; forward, £50.251.

**SITTINGBOURNE PAPER MILLS**.—Interim dividend of 9d. per share, free of tax, payable January 29th, in respect of 1920.

**CROPPER AND Co.**—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum (6d. per share) less tax, on ordinary for half-year. Last year, dividend same.

**NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL**.—For the year 1920, after providing for excess profit tax, corporation tax, and depreciation, there is a profit of £31,869, and £32,587 was brought in, making £64,458. An interim dividend of 2s. per share was paid in July, and the directors propose a final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, free of tax, carrying forward £22,456.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**ASTON INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; physical experts, printers, publishers, journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Light and G. H. Wales. Registered office: 19 and 21, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

**FATHER CHRISTMAS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of Christmas crackers and novelties, bonbons, toys and cardboard boxes, printers, paper dealers, artificial flower makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. L. Goldberg and H. Palmer.

**SUNDAY SPORTSMAN, LTD.**—Capital £40,000, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, advertising agents and contractors, lithographers, electrotypers, bill-posters, etc. Subscribers: J. H. Foster, T. V. Riordan, D. C. Sparks, S. M. Goddard, E. H. Thain, J. W. N. Stratton and A. L. Welland. First directors: D. P. Sheridan and J. W. N. Stratton. Registered office: 367, Strand, W.C.2.

**BRADBURY BROTHERS, LTD.**—Capital £12,500 in £1 shares (5,000 7½ per cent., cumulative preference); to take over the business of Carson and Bradbury, Ltd., carried on at Buglawton, Cheshire, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in jacquard cards, card, mill and straw boards, newspapers, tub-sized and engine-sized writings, enamel, tinted and other papers, manufacturers of and dealers in materials and machinery used in connection with the paper, printing, bookbinding and paper bag making trades, etc. Private company. Directors: B. J. Bradbury and R. S. Bradbury. Registered office: Buglawton, near Congleton, Cheshire.

**RELIANCE CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a chemical manufacturer and paper merchant, carried on by F. L. Stacy at Carshalton, Surrey, and 107, Gravel-lane, Southwark, S.E. Private company. Directors: F. L. Stacy, F. F. Stacy and W. E. Stacy. Registered office: 107, Gravel-lane, Southwark, S.E.1.

**DISPATCH PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £16,000, in 15,000 preference shares of £1 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with C. E. Routley, to develop and turn to account the business referred to therein, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, advertising agents, lithographers,

etc. Private company. Subscribers: T. Page and G. Hoare. First directors: T. Page and others to be appointed by subscribers. Registered office: Granville Works, Cricklewood-lane, N.W.2.

**HARWELL, LTD.** (London).—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; general merchants, importers, exporters and manufacturers of and dealers in various commodities, including stationery and chemicals. Private company. Subscribers: H. E. Weller and T. Weller. Subscribers appoint first directors.

### **COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.**

*Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).*

**R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS, LTD.** (manufacturers of rotary printing machines, etc.).—Memorandum of deposit dated January 12th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £90,000, charged on various properties in Leeds, Willesden, N.W., and South-wark Bridge-road, S.E.

**RONEO, LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on June 17th, 1911, of debentures dated December 21st, 1903, securing £40,000. (Notified January 20th, 1921).

**ANDREW DICKSON, LTD.** (printers, stationers, etc., Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Satisfaction in full on various dates of debentures dated January 13th and September 27th, 1911, and November 28th, 1912, securing £400.

**DE GRUCHY AND CO., LTD.** (stationers, printers, London).—Issue on January 11th, 1921, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**PIONEER PRESS, LTD.**—Charge on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated January 13th, 1921, to secure £1,000. Holders: C. Burchell, 69, Earle street, and A. McQueen, 75, Maccoma-road, Plumstead, S.E.18.

### **BANKRUPTCIES, etc.**

**Re DAVID EDWARD JONES** (printer, etc., 11, Hand-court, Holborn, W.C.).—This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court on January 28th, for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £894 4s. 1d. to rank against assets valued at £761 15s. 8d. Replying to Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, the debtor stated that he was formerly a solicitor's clerk, but early in 1915, he joined a Mr. G. S. Barnes in a verbal partnership, and with about £30 capital they commenced business as above. They had no plant or machinery, but obtained orders and gave them out to the trade to be executed. Mr. Barnes was an old man, and two years ago ceased to take any active part in the business, the result being that in August last, the partnership was dissolved upon

terms that witness continued the business under the same style of "G. S. Barnes," and allowed his late partner £2 or £3 a week for about three months. The dissolution was not published or notified to the creditors. In consequence of pressure by creditors witness called a private meeting in November last and offered to execute a deed of assignment, but Messrs. Spicer Bros. would not agree to it, and insisted upon the estate being wound up in bankruptcy. Witness attributed his failure to the profits having been insufficient to meet the drawings of himself and his late partner in consequence of bad debts, falling off in business and Mr. Barnes's illness. The examination was concluded.

## **Three Years for Newspaper PROPRIETOR.**

### **The "Wells Journal" Case.**

At the Somerset Assizes, Thomas Ralph Hearne, 47, newspaper proprietor (the first meeting of whose creditors was reported in our issue of December 16), was indicted for bigamously marrying Miss Ida Calder, a Langport headmistress, on October 31st, 1918; and in that he, being a person who had been adjudged bankrupt on November 23rd, 1920, in incurring a certain debt, unlawfully did, on March 23rd, 1920, obtain credit to the amount of £4,950 from A. J. Clare, of Wells, under false pretences, and a similar offence for a like amount from James Bowman Woodhams, of Wells. A further charge was preferred against the prisoner of obtaining certain printing presses and plant by false pretences from Mr. Woodhams.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to all charges.

Mr. R. A. Dummatt, who prosecuted in the bigamy charge, said that within a year of his bigamous marriage prisoner got possession of every penny of the lady's money—£1,200. Prisoner had a bad record and had already served two terms of 18 months and two of penal servitude, one of five years.

Mr. W. T. Snell, who prosecuted in the false pretences case, said the prisoner on going to Wells stated that he had at least £10,000 in cotton mills in Leeds, £10,000 in Russian bonds, and an estate in Ireland. Mr. Snell added that as a result of prisoner's persuasive powers Mr. Clare took him to Mr. Woodhams, printer, stationer and proprietor of the *Wells Journal*. As a result of the introduction, Mr. Woodhams entered into a bargain for the transfer of the copyright of the *Wells Journal* and the printing business he carried on to prisoner.

Mr. F. A. Wilshire for the defence told of Hearne's military and other national service.

Mrs. Hearne made a moving appeal in court on behalf of her husband.

A sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed.



'PENROSE'S ANNUAL, 1921.' Edited by William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S. London and Bradford: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

This, the twenty-third volume of the Process Year Book and Review of the Graphic Arts, excellently records the progress made in these arts up till the present year, and Mr. Gamble, whose knowledge of the various reproductive processes is extensive and varied, has given to the trade an interesting and practical book that will repay study by those printers who cater for illustrative work, whether in monochrome or colour, by any of the photo-mechanical methods that are now being so widely used. The editor has secured a fine list of contributors to the volume, and we have articles from the pens of such well-known workers as T. C. Easner, A. E. Dent, W. T. Wilkinson, R. B. Fishenden, Frederick T. Corkett, Chas. T. Jacobi, Frank M. Sutcliffe, E. R. Grills and others. The articles deal with the use of the airbrush in photography, standardisation of trichromatic inks, the Hacker plate gauge and rectifier, high-light processes in photo lithography, Lithotex advantages, wet and dry colour filters, and other subjects of interest to the illustrative worker; and the editor's forewords give an excellent resumé of the progress made in the various processes. Printers will be interested in the description by Mr. Dutton of his method of printing without the use of types, which is suitable for the production of either solid matter or display work, and would, if commercially successful, go a long way towards abolishing the compositor and the composing room. Examples of work done by Mr. Dutton's process are given, and are wonderfully good for a process that is as yet in its infancy, and may prove to contain features that will bring it into every-day practice. Another contributor, Mr. A. E. Bawtree, has been at work on a process with similar intention to Mr. Dutton, viz., the elimination of printers' type, but he proceeds on a different system. In both of these methods the printing plates produced may be used on offset, litho or rotary photogravure machines, and we see it quite probable that the bulk of book and newspaper work may, in the future, be done in quite different ways from those of the present day. Printers will, no doubt, be anxious to hear more about the practical application of these new processes than is given in the pages of the "Annual." The specimens of illustrative methods that are given in the volume are very fine, and include Rembrandt gravure, rotary gravure, velo-gravure, photo-offset, Bemrose and Sons' new colour process, three, four and five colour half-tone, duotone and line. The colour prints are excellent examples of their various classes, especially the frontispiece, a photo-

gravure in colours by the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., and a specimen of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons' "Derby" print process. "A Study of an Old Man," by the photo-print method, is also fine, and the portrait of Cornelius van der Geest, from blocks by John Swain and Son, is noticeable for its rich quality. The half-tone and line subjects show the value of this class of work for commercial illustrations. The production of "Penrose's Annual" stands to the credit of Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd., who have produced a fine volume, and one that should be appreciated by all interested in illustrative art. It is interesting to note that the inks used were specially manufactured by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards and Co., Red Lion-passage, E.C.; the paper used for the text is "Blandford Deckle Edge," made by Messrs. G. F. Smith and Son (London), Ltd., 7, New Union-street, E.C.; the machinery used for text, illustrations, etc., was mostly that supplied by Messrs. Furnival and Co., Ltd., Reddish; and the type used throughout the text was cast from Monotype metal supplied by Fry's Metal Foundry, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.

"ENGRAVING." By T. W. Lascelles. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., Parker-street, W.C.2.

This is a practical manual which combines with instruction a historical resumé of the engraver's art, and in plain language, elucidated by illustrations and diagrams, gives the learner an insight into the obvious methods of illustration by engraving whether on wood or metal. It deals with line engraving, the preparation of wood for engraving and the engraving thereon, etching, mezzotint engraving, dry point etching, monotypes, copperplate engraving, the engraver's studio and the method of steel facing. The author has the gift of clearly explaining the various methods, and the book will be useful to all who desire to master the difficulties of the different engraving methods treated of.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY. Manchester: The University Press. Pp. viii. 294. 12s. 6d. net.

The University Press, Manchester, have rendered a public service by publishing the lectures which were delivered in the Department of Industrial Administration in the College of Technology in Manchester during the session 1919-20 dealing with the subject of Labour and Industry. The subject is dealt with by leading authorities in its various aspects. Mr. Percy Alden's lecture on unemployment, for instance, is a model of lucidity and balance, and contains many suggestions which are of even greater value now than when they were put forward. Mr. Cole's address on the control of industry shows his usual penetration and grip of current labour history, while Mr. Tawney brings all his sturdy logic and his experience on the Coal Commission to bear on the same theme. Sir D. Drummond Fraser's lecture on the best methods of public borrowing is ad-

mirably clear and supported by some excellent graphs and charts, while other specialists are Professor Baillie on industrial unrest, Mr. Whitley on the Councils named after his Committee, Miss Voysey on welfare work, Mr. Goldstone on continuation schools, Sir Malcolm Delevingne on labour regulation under the Peace Treaty, and Mr. Percy Pybus on payment by results, with special regard to the engineering trade. Mr. Clynes has a very valuable contribution on the question of organised labour. The whole volume represents a very practical treatise on a subject which is of prime importance in these days, and the University Press has rendered a distinct service in publishing it in permanent form.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Almey, G. C. Loose-leaf books. 2,603.  
 American Printing and Novelty Advertising Co. and Bunting, S. Envelopes. 2,133.  
 Bernstein, A. Boxes for gas mantles. 2,547.  
 Burdick, C. L. Paper-folding machine. 2,502.  
 Chipperfield, W. Cutting mechanism for continuously travelling webs of paper, etc. 2,262.  
 Chipperfield, W. Means for receiving and binding loose sheets. 2,534.  
 Chipperfield, W. Means for feeding single sheets of paper to copying machines. 2,901.  
 Curson, F. B. Colour printing. 2,905.  
 Dexter, G. E. Envelope. 2,364.  
 Elsworth, T. F., and Mann and Co., Ltd., G. Printing machines. 2,292.  
 Evans, A. B. and Payne, R. P. Delivery mechanism of sheet-printing machines. 2,179.  
 Evans, A. B. and Payne, R. P. Rotary printing machines. 2,180.  
 Evans, A. B. and Payne, R. P. Rotary lithographic printing machines. 2,181, 2,182.  
 Hamlett, H. W. Binding devices for loose leaf ledgers, etc. 1,736.  
 Hanauer, E. Printing machines. 1,502.  
 Hancock, W. Calendars, etc. 1,171.  
 Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 2,607.  
 Horn and Schneider. Sheet delivery device for platen presses. 1,467.  
 Kellerit-Schlauch Ges. Flexible paper tubes. 2,117.  
 Lamp'l, F. R. Process for covering printing rollers with solutions. 1,534.  
 Lavender, W. P. Loose leaf binders. 2,040.  
 Madsen, S. Corrugated cardboard. 1,244.  
 Maschinen, fur Massenverpackung, Ges. Machines for filling and closing paper bags. 1,232.  
 Maschinen, fur Massenverpackung, Ges. Apparatus for delivering fastening-strips for wrapping machines. 1,645.  
 Millington and Sons, Ltd. Machinery for manufacture of envelopes. 2,407, 2,408.  
 Novick, A. Envelope machines. 1,271.  
 Powell, D. T. Machinery for paper bags. 2,892.  
 Rawsthorne, J. T. Rollers and cylinders for printing machines. 1,827.  
 Rockstroh, M. Platen presses. 1,525.  
 Schulte, H. Pressing pigment paper or fabric upon printing, etc., surfaces. 1,403.  
 Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., folding boxes. 2,397.  
 Sparks, F. C., and G. Emery cloth, glass paper, etc. 2,473.  
 Spicer, J. L. Loose-leaf books, etc. 2,552.  
 Watt, R. J. Loose-leaf books, etc. 2,552.  
 West, J. W. Binder for music or double leaf papers, etc. 2,858.  
 Willmot, F., and Willmot and Allison. Writing pad. 2,635.  
 Young, S. Rubber printing blocks. 2,038.

### Specifications Published.

1920.

- Jouannaud, G. A. Loose leaf books. 148,278.  
 Sauer, E. Process for the production of intaglio printing blocks. 156,420.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1921.

- Chemische Fabriken Wörm Akt.-Ges. Manufacture of printing and stamping colours. 156,212.  
 Miller, H. C. Loose leaf binders. 156,487.  
 Renyi, A., Renyi, S., and Renyi, P. Building for dwelling storage, refrigerator or other purposes having hollow walls, ceilings, and the like of paper or millboard. 157,201.  
 Renyi, A., Renyi, S., and Renyi, P. Building element of paper, millboard, or the like. 157,203.  
 Renyi, A., Renyi, S., and Renyi, P. Building elements, made of paper and wood, and process for manufacturing same. 157,204.  
 Renyi, A., Renyi, S., and Renyi, P. Element of paper or millboard particularly for use in the furniture trade. 157,205.  
 Soc. Veuve E. Baron and Cie. Impermeable and rigid pasteboard destined for roofing purposes, manufacture of stiff packing boxes, protecting partitions, and the like. 156,036.

THOSE interested in the navigation of the Rhine—particularly with a view to the promotion of direct Anglo-Swiss trade intercommunication—should see the September issue of the Swiss review "Schweizerland," a copy of which has been sent us from the Swiss Legation, 32, Queen Anne-street, W.1.

THE sixth number of the *Bookplate Magazine* will appear early in March, special features being articles on "The Bookplates of Garth Jones," by Hayter Preston; "The Art of Anning Bell," by G. M. Ellwood; and "The Bookplates of Gordon Craig," by Haldane Macfall; with many plates illustrating these artists' work.



## Government Contracts.

### H. T. Stationery Office.

#### PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

1,000,000 Doctors' Index Cards.—Merrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Jobwork Printing—Ireland, Group 31.—R. Carswell and Son, Ltd., Belfast.

Bookwork Printing—Scotland, Group 5 (1921): R. W. Poe, Ltd., Glasgow; Group 6 (1921): D. Macfarlane and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Groups 10 and 11: J. Cossar, Glasgow.

Printing Bills and Acts—Group 82 (1921).—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bookwork Printing—Scotland, Group 4 (1921): J. Skinner and Co., Edinburgh; Group 9 (1921), Section A: A. Walker and Sons, Galashiels; Section B: Neill and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Groups 79, 80, 81—England: H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow. Group 32 (1921), Ireland, Litho Printing: A. Thom and Co., Ltd., Dublin.

21,500 Ships Rotation Books, No. 235.—Pirie, Appleton, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500 Money Order Sub Office Cash Books and 200,000 Manilla Labels.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

500,000 Forms (A/c. 36).—Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport.

Binding 1,000 Army Books 174, 1,500 Books (Forms 341, T.L.14), 30,000 Ships Blue Books, 3,380 Ledger Summaries, 10,000 Books (Form 674), 200,000 Registry Jackets, 100,000 Forms (664), Binding, 5,000 Manifold Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks, and Newton le-Willows.

Binding 10,000 S.O. Books (72), 37,000 Linen Neck Labels, Binding 12,000 Army Books (138).—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

600 Books (P.1008), 7,500 Lock Label Books, 110,000 Registry Jackets, 1,000,000 Forms (F.A. 1/1920).—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500 Counter Balance Books (P.1035), 5,000 Books of Mines and Quarries Forms, 25,000 Pads (Army Form C.348).—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

350,000 Forms (38 F.A.), 504,000 Forms 823, 750,000 Forms (Q1 F.A.), 1,200,000 Forms (F.A. 1/1920).—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,400,000 Forms L.P.S., P.P. 6 Post Office.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,400 Books (Form 69, Air Ministry), 4,000,000 Forms (F.A. 1/1920).—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge and London, E.C.

Binding 10,000 copies Call Office Instructions, 3,750 copies Official Telephone Circuits Directory, 1,500 Portfolios.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 2,000 Army Books, 5,000 Sets Manilla Index Leaves.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000,000 Pensions Forms.—A. Harrison and Sons, Leeds

250 Portfolios.—Geo. Stewart and Co., Edinburgh.

3,000 Books (P. 1054).—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

70,000 Forms, Inland Revenue.—Mackenzie and Storrie, Leith.

7,000 Sets Guide Cards.—Spicer Bros., London, E.C.

20,000 Linen Laid Will Covers.—H. and L. Slater, Ltd., Manchester.

1,000,000 Showcards, 5,000 Posters.—J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.

8,000 Army Books, Bookwork Printing, Group 83 (1921).—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.

60,000 Army Forms.—Phillip Palmer Press, Reading.

500,000 Manilla Labels.—Fisher, Clarke and Co., Boston.

60,240 Pamphlets, "Good Luck, My Boy."—J. E. C. Potter, Stamford.

2,000,000 Forms (P. 436).—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 1,500 copies "British Rainfall, 1919."—Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,500 Memo Books.—Chorlton and Knowles, Manchester.

30,000 Registry Jackets.—J. Broad and Co., Manchester.

2,500 Guard Books.—Watson and Co., Bolton.

2,500 Guard Books.—J. B. Barber, Lancaster.

Canterbury Prison Calendars.—P. D. Eastes and Co., Ltd., Canterbury.

1,200 Books, Draft and Receipt Forms.—Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

1,000 Metal Fittings for Binders.—British L.L. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000 Books (Form 675).—Lawrence Bros., Ltd., Weston-super-Mare.

Altering "Lifts Bars" for L.L. Binders.—Avery and Martin, London, S.W.

PUNCHES.—A. Smellie and Co., London, S.W.

SEALING WAX.—Cooper, Dennison and Walkden.

BAGS.—E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol.

BOARDS.—Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., London, E.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Inveresk Paper Mills, Ltd., Musselburgh; Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife; P. Garnett and Son, Ltd., Otley, Yorks; A. E. Reed and Co., Ltd., Horton Kirby; Hendon Paper Works, Ltd., Hendon, near Sunderland; Caldwell and Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton, near Bristol; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., Devon Valley; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook; St. Neot's Paper Mill Co., St. Neot's; Reed and Smith, Ltd., Cullompton; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; J. Allen and Sons, Ltd., Ivybridge; Bathford Paper Mills, Bathford; Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich.

#### India Office.

MACHINES, LINOTYPE.—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.

MACHINES, PLATEN.—Waite and Saville, Ltd., Otley.

MONOTYPE PLANT.—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.

**TYPE.**—H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

**PAPER, SECTION, ETC.**—Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone.

**PAPER, PRINTING.**—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

**PAPER, STENCIL.**—Ellams Duplicator Co., London, E.C.

**PAPER, WRITING.**—Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone.

#### **Crown Agents.**

**MAP ROLLER.**—A. W. Penrose and Co., London, E.C.

**MONOTYPE KEYBOARD AND CASTER.**—The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.

**MOUNTING MAPS.**—Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.

**PRINTING.**—Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, London, E.C.

**PAPER.**—Messrs. C. Baker and Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. A. Cowan and Sons, London, E.C.; Messrs. Dunster and Wakefield, London, E.C.

**STATIONERY.**—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### **Air Ministry.**

**PAPER TARGETS.**—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

## **Packing Paper for Export.**

The question of correct packing of paper is an important factor in export trade. A correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) has been writing on the subject, and in reference to paper he says: Whereas news and printing papers may be press-packed in bales, it is advisable that writing, book, and tissue papers also, especially when consigned to Central and South American States, should be packed in hydraulically pressed bales; cases should be used for coated papers only, or when specially ordered by customers. For baling, the paper should be wrapped in oil-paper and hessian, and hydraulically press-packed.

Bale packing will carry a weight of about a quarter of a ton gross; it should not be heavier than this, as all over South America a great deal of the work of stowage in Customs house sheds, and delivery to consignees, is performed by manual labour. The advantage of baling over casing is that the packages are not merely cheaper and stronger, but also occupy less freight space.

A most useful diary for 1921 has been issued by the well known firm of Messrs. Davies and Royle. It is compact, well bound, and admirably arranged for cash items and memoranda.

MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD., are issuing attractive sets of samples of coated paper and boards. In various effective tints the coated boards take black and coloured inks to advantage. Their chromo papers are equally well produced in variety and style.

## **Germany and Music Printing.**

With regard to a suggestion of British music for Continental buyers being printed in Germany, Messrs. Bosworth and Co., Ltd., of Heddon-street, W.I., have written to the Press asserting the British origin of the printed matter they publish. In pre-war days their Leipzig publishing office naturally produced its publications on the spot, but when the war broke out, say Messrs. Bosworth, they re-engraved in England all the works which were in such demand as to warrant re-engraving. They state that they have just placed with a London printing firm an order for 15,000 copies of Beethoven Sonatas, which will use up about 24 tons of British-made paper, and find employment for many weeks for printers, bookbinders, etc. As another small item, they placed recently in Nottingham for a new cover design of the popular piece "Rendezvous," and are printing there 50,000 covers for this little work. So far from sending printing orders abroad, Messrs. Bosworth can claim to be exporting to Belgium, France, Italy, etc., works printed in England, which, before the war, these countries imported solely from Germany.

## **Wages in Ireland.**

The *Labour Gazette* reports the following changes in wages during December in the Irish printing and allied trades:—

Ireland (except Belfast and Dublin), as from September 11th: Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and newspaper), linotype and monotype operators: Increase of 10s. per week; minimum rates after change for jobbing compositors, Grade I. towns, 90s.; Grade II., 81s. 6d.; Grade III., 7s.; Grade IV., 73s. 6d.; Grade V., 71s.; Grade VI., 68s. 6d.

Belfast, as from pay day in week beginning November 15th: Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), bookbinders and machine rulers, lithographic printers: Increase of 5s. per week; minimum rates after change, compositors—jobbing, 93s. 6d.; evening news, 96s.; morning news, 105s. 6d.; bookbinders, 93s. 6d.; lithographic printers, 97s. 6d. As from pay day in week beginning November 29th: Cutters and labourers: Increase of 5s. per week; minimum rates after change, cutters—5 years' experience and over 80s. 6d.; 2 years' and under 5 years' experience, 72s. 6d.; under 2 years' experience, 62s. 6d.; labourers, 59s. Women in the lithographic, letterpress and binding trades: Increase of 2s. per week.

By a decree issued by the Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs, dated December 15th, 1920, news-print paper is exempted from the requirements of an export licence.

## Paper Bag Manufacturers.

### Developments in the North.

The business meeting of the Newcastle and District sub-section of the United Kingdom Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association was held last week, when it was decided to make an effort to become a section, instead of a sub-section, of the Northern Division, which embraces Manchester within its purview. The membership has steadily grown since the inception of the association during the war period. It was largely at the request of the Government, who introduced Trade Boards of various businesses that the Paper Bag Association was called into being.

The first lecture held under the auspices of the section, in the Connaught Hall, Newcastle, was particularly successful. Mr. T. H. Cunane, the well-known representative of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., possessed of a wide practical experience of paper-making, was the lecturer, and, with the aid of a series of lantern slides, he gave a vivid account of the process of paper manufacture and its uses from the forest to the printing works. Mr. A. C. Wilkie, of Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., presided over a large and attentive audience.

MR. EDWARD EVERARD, letterpress and lithographic printer, of 37 and 38, Broad-street, Bristol, and 19 and 21, Farringdon-street, London, sends us a wall calendar distinguished by an admirable example of four-colour block printing, in which a fine figure-and-landscape picture is reproduced with excellent effect.

THE *Manchester Guardian Commercial* presented with last week's issue a supplement which took the form of a review of trade industry, transport and finance for the year 1920. The publication is a revival for the first time since the war of this review of trade, and the mammoth issue, dealing with a host of industrial movements, will be of great value to business men generally.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT.—November returns showed increasing unemployment among German workers as a whole, though the figures of the unions in the printing and allied trades are comparatively satisfactory. Among "book and job printers," 6.5 per cent. were unemployed in November, out of a reported trade union membership of 68,890, the corresponding figure for October being 5.4, comparing with 4.0 for November, 1919. Of 39,131 "printers and lithographers," 1.6 per cent. were unemployed in November, compared with 2.2 in October, and 1.0 in November, 1919. Of 80,668 bookbinders, 3.9 per cent. is the November figure, comparing with 5.0 in October, and 1.5 in November, 1919.

An Advertisement is always working

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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## Machinery for Sale.

**FOR SALE**, the following Machines, which can be seen at the Factory, Butterley-street, Hunslet-lane, Leeds:—

**DISC RULING MACHINE** (by Brissard, Paris), takes sheet 26½-in. by 33-in., ruling both sides, two-colour, automatic feed. Price £250, or offer.

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**CROWN FOLIO FALCON**, with three sets of rollers and six chases. Price £30, or offer.

**CROWN WHARFE** (Dawson, Otley), with tip-up flyers. Price £30, or offer.

**ROYAL WHARFE** (Dawson, Otley), with geared inkers and tip-up flyers. Price £100, or offer.

Machines can be seen at work by appointment with Factory Manager, Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Butterley-street, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.

13815

## Miscellaneous.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in box-wood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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13728

## TENDERS WANTED.

EDMONTON PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

**THE** Committee of the Edmonton Public Libraries invite tenders from recognised Trade Union Firms for the printing and production of a new Fiction Catalogue.

Specifications and other particulars are to be obtained from Mr. P. W. Farnborough, Librarian, Central Library, Lower Edmonton, N.9.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. W. FRANCIS,  
Clerk to the Libraries Committee.

# The Properties of Printing Papers.

## Printing Crafts Guild Lecture in Manchester.

Over one hundred members attended the lecture and demonstration given in the Paper-making Department of the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday afternoon, January 22nd.

Mr. J. Huebner, M.Sc.Tech., F.I.C., during his lecture on "The Testing of Printing Papers," first discussed the properties of the chief paper-making materials, the fibres, the addition of loading materials, and their effects on finished papers. Whilst in some cases the loading substances reduced the cost of production, in other instances they were added in order to make the paper opaque, to improve its surface, to render it more absorbent, and to produce more even shades. In the colouring of papers, both mineral and organic, coal-tar dye-stuffs were used, the former acting at the same time as loading materials. The properties of a paper were also influenced by the sizing. Whilst engine sizing, i.e., sizing of the paper in the pulp by the addition of rosin size and alum, produced certain results, tub sizing, i.e., the sizing of the paper itself by means of gelatine, gave a distinctly different surface. In addition to these materials, starch and soap were frequently employed. Quite a special finish was produced by surface coating, in which the surface of the paper was covered with mineral substances.

### Papermaking Methods.

Papermaking by hand, on the Fourdrinier, the American or M.C., the cylinder or board, and the mould machines was next described, and it was pointed out that each of these methods produced papers possessing distinct characteristics. Thus paper made on the cylinder machine much more resembled hand-made paper than that made on the Fourdrinier machine. The former type of machine was much used in America, but little employed in this country. Very high-class papers could be made on cylinder machines, and it was often the practice to unite two or more layers of paper to form one sheet. Coloured boards were largely manufactured by this method. The cylinder machine could also be used for making imitation hand-made papers. In this case the wire gauge on the cylinder was divided in order to produce single sheets in place of the web paper. In some cases it was absolutely impossible to say whether a paper had been made by hand or machine, although the price might give some indication. No lignified fibres, such as mechanical wood pulp or jute, should be used in high-class papers, whilst a pure mechanical wood pulp, i.e., wood cellulose, must be classed amongst the purest fibres, and there was no reason to assume that its lasting properties should be inferior to those possessed by rag fibres. The latter, however, imparted special properties to the paper. The linen

fibre was the best papermaking fibre on account of its stiffness, whilst other fibres were harder and, therefore, imparted this property to the finished sheet. Paper testing should be studied by printers, and other users of paper, and whilst a certain knowledge of the manufacture of paper was essential, this, as well as the practice of paper testing, could be acquired by attendance at one of the regular courses in the College.

Mr. Huebner then briefly described the different methods employed in paper testing, including microscopical and microchemical tests, how to ascertain the machine and the crossway of a paper, the tearing strength and the tearing length of papers, the resistance to folding or rubbing, the ink resisting qualities of papers, etc.

### Some Questions Answered.

A discussion followed, questions being asked by Messrs. R. B. Fishenden, J. Taylor, Ed. McVay, Jas. Worthington, H. Holme, F. J. Hughes, and some half-dozen other members.

In reply, the lecturer stated that little attention was given to cylinder machine-made papers in this country, and many printers did not know much about such papers, whereas the Americans seemed to have studied the subject much more closely. As to maturity, the longer a paper was stocked, the better it would print, other things being equal. He did not see why electricity in paper could not be overcome seeing that in rubber they had been successful in mastering the electricity. A paper that had been absolutely dry would not absorb moisture very rapidly when exposed to the atmosphere. Hand-made papers should be dried in lofts at a low temperature. The reason why some papers break quickly when folded was probably because they were made on cylinder machines. The printer and papermaker should exchange views more frequently, and then they would be able to obviate many of the troubles of the printer, such as cockling, plucking, or the presence of nauseous fumes from certain papers, particularly by the coated ones. Knowing from what sources the various gelatines were produced, and the many substitutes that had been used during recent years owing to lack of proper supplies, printers would require to have patience until more normal times.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, the members adjourned to the machine-room to see the paper, from pulp to finished article, being made.

WEE MAC.

FROM the Institute of Industrial Administration we have received a copy of the first issue of *The Journal of Industrial Administration*, which contains a number of important articles on the subject indicated by the title. Attention is particularly called to the instructional courses which have been arranged by the Institute on the subjects of Production Estimating and Production Costing.

## A New Paper Tester.

A practical paper man tests the strength of his sample of paper by tearing it, first in the machine direction, and then across. He judges by the feel of the tear what the relative merit of the paper is, and is possibly aided in his estimation by the appearance of the torn edges. He knows that the tension test of a strip, or the bursting strength of a disc, as measured by well known apparatus, does not give him quite the same information as his rough tearing test.

Although it cannot be contended that the tearing resistance of paper is its only important property, it is nevertheless true that for a variety of purposes for which paper is used,

so that  $OG = r$  inches, and it is held initially at an angle  $Q_1$ , to the left of the vertical through  $O$ , the potential energy of the pendulum is the work that it can do in falling to its vertical position, i.e., its weight multiplied by the distance through which its centre of gravity would fall. So that we have initial potential energy  $= P (r - \cos Q_1)$ .

If the pendulum is now released, neglecting friction and air resistance, it will pass through its bottom position and rise to an equal height on the right hand side of the vertical. But if during its downward path some of its energy is made use of to tear a sheet of paper, it will only rise to a smaller height on the far side, making an angle of, say,  $Q_2$  with the vertical.

In this case we may write as our energy equation:—

Potential energy at position  $OA = \text{work}$

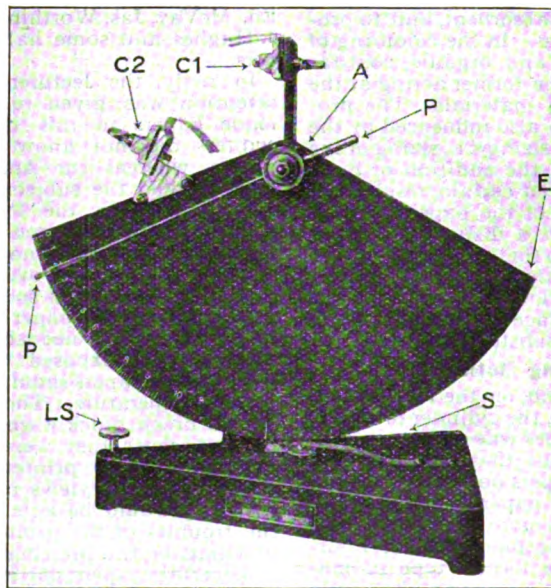


FIG. 1.

such as in wrappings, bags and sacks, its tearing resistance is the real criterion of its suitability.

The accuracy of all measurements depends upon the elimination of the "personal equation," and so many attempts have been made to devise an instrument which will give mechanically the tearing resistance of paper. The tester described in this article is the successful result of such an effort.

In principle the new tester is extremely simple. Suppose we tear a sheet of paper over a length of  $d$  inches, and the average resistance offered to the tear is  $R$  lbs., and the total work done is  $W$  inch lbs., we have  $W = R d$ . So that if we can measure  $W$  and  $d$ , we at once know  $R$ .

Further, suppose we have a pendulum  $OA$  of weight  $P$  pounds and centre of gravity  $G$ ,

done on paper + potential energy at position  $OB$ ; or putting in our symbols—

$$P r (1 - \cos Q_1) = R d + P r (1 - \cos Q_2),$$

$$\text{whence } R = \frac{P r}{d} (\cos Q_2 - \cos Q_1)$$

$P r d$  and  $Q_1$  can all be made constants for all tests, and then the measurement of the tearing resistance of the paper resolves itself into a simple determination of the angle  $Q_2$ . Or, better still, the instrument can be so calibrated as to read  $R$  direct.

After various forms of construction of a tester based on this principle had been tried, the form shown in the accompanying photograph was adopted. The pendulum takes the form of a segment of a circle pivoted at its apex.

The segment carries a paper clamp  $C_2$ . The



standard on which the pendulum is suspended also carries a paper clamp C. The test paper is cut as shown in Fig. 2, and then folded, portions AA forward and portion B backward along the dotted lines. Portion B is secured in the clamp on the pendulum and portions A to the clamp on the frame. Then, on releasing the pendulum, the paper is torn along the wavy lines C D.

The pendulum is held in its initial position by a flat spring S mounted on the base of the instrument engaging against the right hand corner of the segment E.

The swing of the pendulum is indicated by a light pointer P, which is mounted frictionally on the axis A. The pointer is set in the vertical position, and is held while the pendulum swings to the right by a stop on the spring, but directly the pendulum swings to the left the pointer moves with it. In this

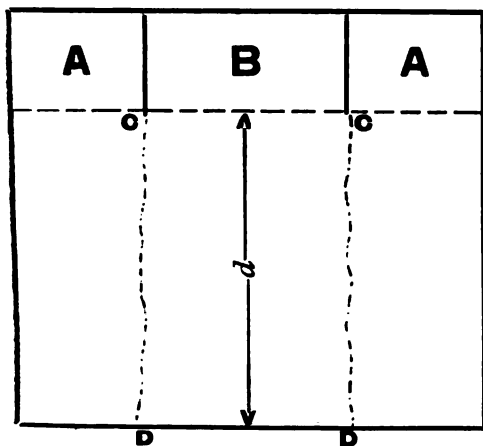


FIG. 2.

way, when the pendulum comes to rest, and this is facilitated by releasing the spring so that it acts as a brake, the pointer indicates by suitable graduations on the pendulum either angle through which the pendulum has swung to the right, or a figure proportional to the tearing strength of the paper.

With the actual model illustrated, the graduations are such that when the length of the tear ( $d$ ) is 88 mm. and six sheets are torn at one time, each small division represents one gram. tearing force in the singlesheet, i.e.,  $R = 1$  gram.

A levelling screw LS provides a means for initial adjustment, so that when the pendulum is swung and no paper is torn the pointer indicates zero.

Those interested in the apparatus can see the only specimen at present in existence at Messrs. R. J. Marx, late J. Marx and Co., of Chiswell House, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.2.

INVESTMENTS in the pulp and paper industry in Canada total \$264,598,300. The figures cover operations in ninety-nine plants.

## Interesting the Schoolboy in Printing

### A Lecture at Coventry.

Mr. A. E. Feltham, president of the Coventry Master Printers' Association, gave an interesting lecture to about 300 boys at the local Technical Institute on Friday, the 21st Jan., upon "The Printing Trade." The address was given in continuation of the efforts of the Education Committee to interest boys leaving school in choosing a trade rather than getting into some blind alley occupation.

Mr. C. C. Johnson presided, and announced that Mr. Feltham would give two prizes for the best essays upon his address, one for a boy who had left school and one for a boy still at school.

Mr. Feltham, aided by illustrations on the screen, described the introduction of printing and its development from wood block letters, to movable types and machine setting, and also the various kinds of machinery in use. He showed the lay-out of pages and of the case, and speaking of the importance of a good general education strongly recommended those who were going to take up printing to study grammar, punctuation and phrasing and gave examples emphasising this point. He stated that printing was now one of the best paid trades and that it afforded plenty of scope for intelligent employees. The time to improve themselves was whilst they were young, as they could adapt themselves to the requirements and would reap the benefit in later years. Speaking of the importance of learning correct spelling and punctuation, he said there was not a street in Coventry without some of the signs displayed being imperfect in these respects.

At the conclusion he was warmly applauded, and the chairman said no further vote of thanks was necessary after this demonstration of appreciation.

MESSRS. FELBER, JUCKER AND CO., LTD. 29, Peter-street, Manchester, have found it necessary to increase the office accommodation for their paper department in London, and have taken the first floor of Nos. 77-79, Cannon-street, E.C., as new offices, and will take possession of same as soon as the necessary alterations and decorations are completed.

PAPER TRADE CUSTOMS.—The codified trade customs of the paper trade are being revised, and are now in the press. When adopted by the four associations interested—namely, the Papermakers' Association, the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and the United Kingdom Paper Bag Manufacturers Association—they will be published.

An Advertisement is always working



# PAPER

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to see that you use the very best Stationery that you can get, at the most economical price.

Nowadays appearances are everything, and if your letters are printed on bad paper they give a bad impression.

Insist upon the best, and see that your Stationer supplies you with

## BRECHTOCK BOND

Sample Books will be sent on application.

*If it's PAPER, we sell it!*

*If it's STRAWBOARDS, you cannot deal cheaper than with—*

THE  
**FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO.,**  
 Ltd.,  
 24 - 30, BERMONDSEY WALL,  
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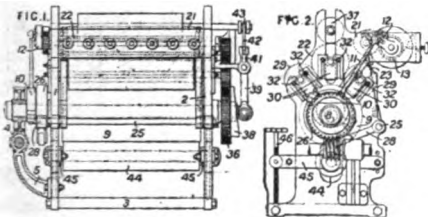
Telephone Nos.:  
 Hop 3837 (3 lines)—Hop 5029 (2 lines).

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 "Brechtock, Rothun, London."

## New Inventions.

### Variable Size Cylinders.

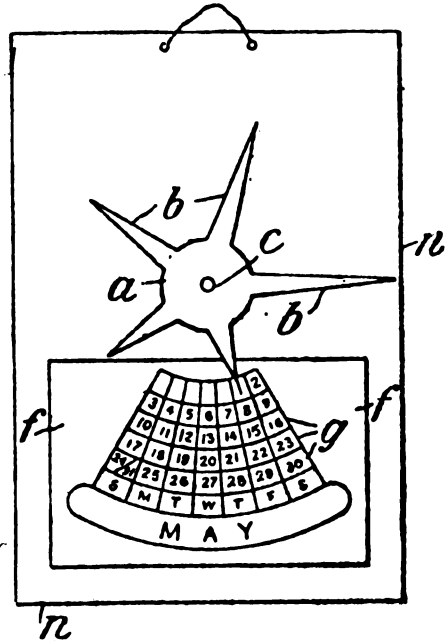
A rotary printing machine which is capable of printing in one or more colours from cylinders of variable size comprises one or more printing cylinders 9 mounted in a frame formed of side members 1, 2, a connecting member 3, and a side bracket 5 for supporting a transverse driving shaft 4 which can be geared to a series of printing couples arranged side by side. Each printing roller is fitted with an inking apparatus, which is driven from the shaft of the printing roller, and is capable of adjustment to suit rollers of different sizes. An impression roller 44 mounted in arms 45 controlled by a screw 46 coacts with the printing roller. As shown, the printing roller 9 is inked by a pair of rollers 29 which are mounted in adjustable bronze bearings 35 which are fitted in slots in the side frames 1, 2 and are secured in position by screws 32. The arrangement permits rollers of different sizes



to be secured in position readily. The rollers 29 receive their ink from a roller 22 which is fitted with a longitudinally reciprocating distributing roller 37, and the roller 22 is supplied by an oscillating transfer or messenger roller 21 which is moved to and from this roller and a duct roller 13 driven by an eccentric 10, and a connecting rod 11 from the shaft 8 of the printing roller. The rod 11 is adjustably secured to a slotted crank 12 fitted with a pawl which actuates a ratchet to rotate the roller 13 intermittingly. The roller 21 is carried by a flexible frame 23 connected to an oscillating shaft 25 operated by a cam 26 and lever 28 from the shaft 8, and the roller 37 is reciprocated longitudinally by means of a cam 38 and adjustable lever 39, 41, 42 connected to a fork 43 on the shaft of the roller 37. The roller 22 gears with the rollers 29 which are geared to a wheel on the shaft 8, and the rollers 29 may be arranged below instead of above the roller 9. Mr. C. R. Pasquier is the inventor.

### Calendars and Indicators.

Under an invention by Mr. J. Moss in a tear-off monthly calendar sheet *f*, the day numbers of the month are arranged in concentric rows *g*, and means is provided for indicating the particular date, such means comprising a disk *a* pivoted at *c* to the support *n* and having a series of spaced pointers *b* of different lengths each of which co-oper-



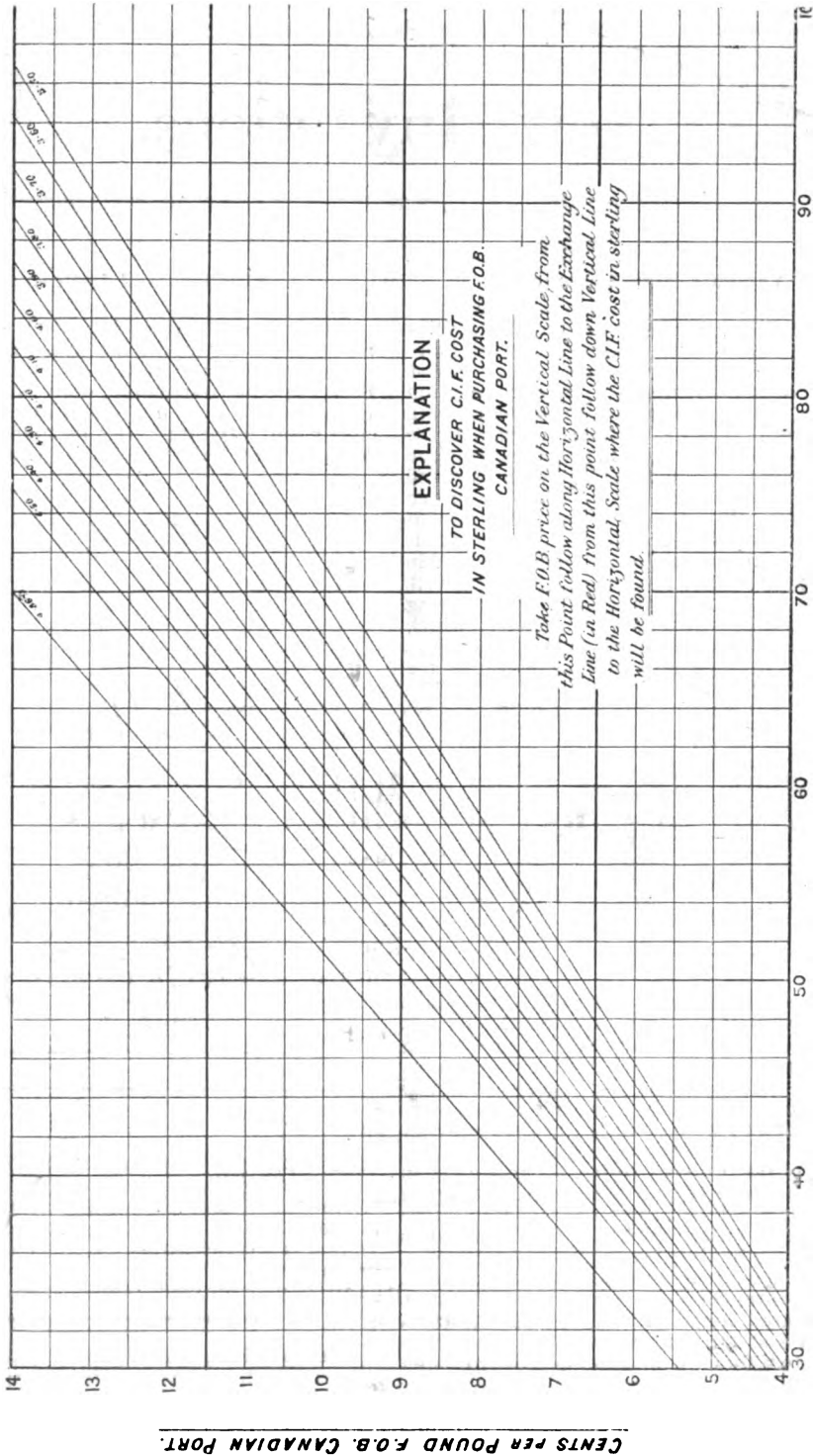
ates with a row of numbers *g*. The pointers may be shaped as shown in Fig. 1 or may be formed with apertures adapted to surround the date. In an alternative arrangement, the disk *a* is stepped so as to cover successively each row of numbers, and if desired an aperture may be provided adjacent to each step.

MESSRS. HAROLD SPALDING AND Co. have forwarded to us an attractive sample of their "174" Mill papers, which show how English mills are improving their standard of qualities of M.G. and rolled M.G. papers.

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 6.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 10 1921

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

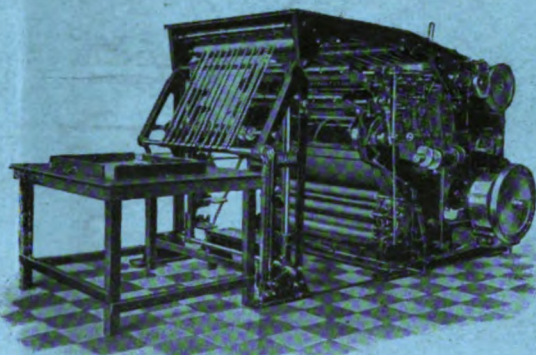
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TO THE FRONT.

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
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PRICE TWOPENCE.

## City Printers and Country Competition.

The Problem as it is Working Out in the United States.

By DOUGLAS C. McMURTRIE  
(Greenwich, Conn., U.S.A.)

That the question of competition between printers working under city and country operating-and-labour costs is as live a one in Great Britain as in the United States is shown by the discussion reported in the issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of December 16th. The way in which the matter is working out in the States may be of some interest to British printers.

The costs of the country and city printers are, of course, far apart. The result is that the plant located in the country can take from the urban printer any work which it is fitted to handle effectively and with comfort to the customer. Before one can proceed, therefore, to an intelligent discussion of the situation, it is necessary to attempt a classification of the product of printing plants. The following rough classification may serve: (1) Newspapers; (2) Magazines of large circulation; (3) Periodicals of news value; (4) Periodicals of literary or scientific character, without special emphasis on news value; (5) Book printing; (6) Large quantity commercial printing, mail order catalogues, and so forth; (7) Fine advertising printing; (8) Miscellaneous commercial printing; (9) Printing specialties, envelopes, post cards, tags, calendars, and so forth. We may now consider these classes in order, in relation to their production in city or country.

Beginning with Class 1, it is evident that newspapers must be printed at their place of

publication, whether that be city or country, because of the pressure of time between copy and delivery.

The printing of Class 2, made up of magazines of a circulation of 100,000 or more, is, in the United States, produced almost exclusively in four of the largest cities of the country. The reason for this is that there are in the country almost no specialised plants equipped to handle this work, which is a field of its own. Yet this is work which should properly be done outside of the large centres of population. Already one magazine publishing house has built a plant in an Ohio city of moderate size, and I expect in time to see several of the other large plants moving countrywards. When they do, I think it likely that the composition and electrotyping will be done in or near the city of publication, plates only being shipped for running to the country plant, which can mail or ship from its local post office or railway station.

Printing of the third class, periodicals of a news character—mostly weeklies—must needs be printed in the city of publication on account of time pressure. On this work the city printer need not fear his rural competitors.

### Big Sphere for Country Printers.

When we come to the fourth class, periodicals of literary or scientific character, we enter the undisputed realm of the country printer. Practically all such publications in the United States are printed outside of the cities. Articles are set up well in advance of printing; edit-

ing and make-up are deliberate. Mailing is done at the point of printing. There is one country plant which I am sure prints at least thirty scientific periodicals; another prints a dozen literary magazines of considerable circulation; still another specialises in chemical journals. In all of these the chief expenditure is for composition, and rotary presses are seldom required.

Book printing, which constitutes the fifth class enumerated, has been captured almost exclusively by the country plants. The work is largely in the hands of a few plants—two in New York State, three in Massachusetts, one in New Jersey, one in Vermont, and one in Connecticut. Practically all book composition and plating is done in the country or suburbs, but some machining is done in the cities on account of the convenience to large binderies for edition work. Only four of the important American publishers have their own printing plants, all of the others depending on various printers. Of the four doing their own printing two have plants in the country—Doubleday, Page and Co., at Garden City, L.I., and G. P. Putnam's Sons, at New Rochelle, N.Y.—while two have plants in cities—Charles Scribner's Sons in New York, and Houghton Mifflin Co., in Cambridge, Mass. (practically in Boston). It is my belief, with constant improvement in mechanical facilities in the country plants, that they will eventually acquire all the book printing.

Coming to Class 6, we find that the large runs of commercial printing, mail order catalogues, and the like are all monopolised by three or four printers in New York and Chicago. The only reason for this is that no country plants have the necessary specialised equipment of rotary presses. Were a large rotary plant established in a small town, it would seriously worry the printers now doing this work. On several of the mail order catalogue jobs the bulk of paper is so great that to minimise shipping charges part of an edition is printed in Chicago, while the other part is produced in New York.

### **The Town Printer's Advantages.**

Most of the fine advertising printing constituting Class 7 is printed in the large cities where the customers are located. There are two reasons for this. One is that few country plants are geared to do the finest illustration printing, and few have the colour presses and other equipment required. The second reason is that there is such a mass of detail in this work, with composition, art work, engravings, alterations, and so forth, that the printer must be near the customer.

Coming to Class 8, we find little of the miscellaneous commercial printing going to the

country plant, the reason for this being that the majority of items are small, and that they turn over quickly. This indicates the necessity of production "just around the corner" from the customer. The minimum special overhead charge of handling a job of printing at a distance prohibits him from seeking jobs below a certain limit of size. Furthermore, jobs on which the customer delivers copy in the afternoon and wants proof the following noon will never be attractive to the out-of-town printer.

Most of the printing specialties enumerated in Class 9 are manufactured outside of the large cities. These specialties require quantity production of a few items, with the minimum of detail, and special jobs. The point of most economical manufacture is, therefore, the logical location for such specialty printers.

### **Specialisation the Probable Solution.**

These observations seem to me to indicate that competition between city and country printers is not so acute if each devotes his energies to securing work suitable to his facilities and location. If the city printer attempts book composition, he must not complain of cut-price country competition. In like wise, the country printer attempting to invade the field of general job printing will find himself pushed by the competition in service of his city rival.

## Paper Trade Revival Predicted.

The belief is expressed by the head of one of the largest manufacturers in the United States of writing and book paper that the trade will be among the first industries to show a revival of buying. Next spring, he thinks, will see the industry again close to normal. Paper mills throughout the country, excluding those producing news-print, are now operating on an average of 50 per cent. Speaking of writing and bond papers, this authority said: "Last July saw operations of paper mills producing these papers at their high point. A slight decline of buying thereafter became perceptible and orders fell off, touching their low point for the year around December 1st.

"Since then there has been improvement which, I believe, will continue. Merchants who retail the paper tell us that they expect a revival of buying to commence the latter part of January or February. These grades have not shown the heavy advances in price as have book papers, wrappings and bags, and for this reason the adjustment is not so severe.

"I do not look for a revival in buying for bags, wrappings and book papers until late in March or April. The advances in price for this class of paper have been heavy."

## The British Industries Fair.

**Printing and Paper to be Well Represented.**

A preliminary stroll through the various halls at the White City, where preparations are in full swing for the 1921 British Industries Fair, shows that printers, papermakers, stationers and publishers will provide in the Stationery Section an excellent showing of the products of British manufacturers in the printing and allied trades. Though some exhibitors have hardly started yet on the work of stall-erection, others have all but completed this part of their preparations, and the handsome oak stand of Messrs. John Dickinson, for example, already gives assurance of a very impressive exhibit, as does also the ornate columned erection which Messrs. Raphael Tuck are putting up. There are some 180 exhibitors in the Stationery Section, among them being many whose names are very familiar to readers of these pages, as, for instance, the Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. J. Kidd and Co., Ltd. We hope to give, after the opening of the exhibition, some notice of the stands which are of most interest to printers.

The British Industries Fair opens on the 21st inst., and continues until March 4th. It is confidently anticipated that even the "record" success of the 1920 Fair will this year be thoroughly eclipsed. Great efforts have been made to attract buyers, both home and overseas, an important feature of the Fair in this respect being that stands represent as far as possible the actual producers of the goods, the middleman being eliminated and only manufacturers, or direct selling representatives of manufacturers, being allowed space.

A hint worth passing on to visitors to the Stationery Section of the Fair is that the Wood-lane entrance to the White City is the more convenient side of approach as this entrance is in close proximity to the Stationery Section.

**AERIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.**—Over forty varieties of specially designed postage stamps for air mails have already been published, says *Handley Page Bulletin*. Italy has the credit for the first air stamp which was issued by the Italian postal authorities as long ago as 1917. The United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Esthonia, Columbia and the Belgian Congo have all considered it desirable to issue special stamps to their peoples. Tunis has even produced a second contribution. Needless to mention, Germany and Hungary were early in the field. Great Britain is apparently satisfied with the words "AIR MAIL" in the upper left-hand corner of all letter packets.

## "A Compositor in Canada."

**Mr. Naylor at St. Bride.**

The fourth of the popular series of lectures arranged by St. Bride Foundation Printing School attracted a large audience on Friday evening, February 4th, when Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P. (general secretary of the London Society of Compositors), conducted his listeners through the Canadian tour which he made as a member of the Imperial Press Delegation, who visited the Dominion last July and September. Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P. (chairman, St. Bride Foundation Printing School), occupied the chair, and welcomed the lecturer, remarking that Mr. Naylor required no introduction.

Mr. Naylor exhibited some 150 excellent lantern slides, a number of which were coloured, sustaining the interest of all present for two hours by the racy way in which he related his experiences of the journey through Canada, frequently interspersing humorous comments and anecdotes.

At the invitation of the chairman, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (chairman of the London Master Printer's Association), proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Naylor for his delightful and instructive lecture; he was sure everyone had enjoyed the discourse which had been so admirably handled, and personally he was glad to have had the opportunity of seeing the beautiful pictures which had enabled them to form a better idea of the doings of the Imperial Press Delegation during their visit to Canada. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. H. Wilson Howes (secretary of the Printing Machine Managers' Society) who said that though he regretted that he had not been able to hear the whole of Mr. Naylor's address he had heard sufficient to convince him that they had all experienced an exceptional treat. Those present demonstrated their appreciation of the lecture by enthusiastically supporting the vote of thanks by acclamation.

The next lecture takes place on Friday, March 4th, and will be of exceptional interest to many, as "The Answering of Technical Questions" will be discussed by official examiners.

**PAPER SCENERY SANCTIONED.**—The L.C.C. Music Halls Committee reports to the council that they have given permission for paper scenery similar to samples which have been submitted to and tested by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade to be used in London theatres and other places of public entertainment licensed by the Council, subject to the scenery being found to give satisfactory results in use and on the understanding that the matter will be reconsidered at the expiration of twelve months in the light of any experience which may have been gained in the meantime.



## THE EMPLOYEE AND

# The Federation Costing System.

A New Departure at Nottingham in respect  
of Scientific Costing in the Printing Trade.

The subject of costing is generally regarded as purely an employers' matter, yet but little consideration is necessary to see that it must be of vital consequence to employees also. The latter aspect of the subject has been little dealt with, so that special interest attaches to a meeting, probably unique in the printing trade, which was held under the auspices of the Nottingham Master Printers' Association at the Albert Hall Institute, last week, when, in spite of a dense fog, over 400 employees attended the meeting, and listened with close attention to the speeches.

Mr. E. H. Lee (president of the Nottingham Master Printers' Federation), occupied the chair, and stated that for nine or ten years a campaign to inaugurate the Costing System in every printing office in the country had been carried on. Until quite recently the costing systems in the printing trade—if they could be called systems—had all been of the most higgledy-piggledy order, and he ventured to suggest that in many offices where the Federation System was not installed, it was quite impossible for the employers to arrive at an actual basis of cost.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell addressed the meeting, and said that printers were not in business for philanthropy, or for the benefit of their health; that they wished to make a living for themselves, and must secure a margin of profit above the actual cost of production of the printing they sold. Unless there were a reasonable margin, it was impossible for them to buy up-to-date machinery, to extend their factories and to face the many difficulties in the printing trade. If they did not have a reasonable margin above the cost, they could not pay the interest on their own or on borrowed capital, and a printer only kept out of the bankruptcy court when his charges for the work done exceeded the cost of production. If bankruptcy came, it was bad for the employer and bad for the employees, as the business would be wound up, and many elderly men and women would have great difficulty in finding any other regular job. If a trade were prosperous it benefited all concerned, and it was far easier for the employer, if he were making good profits, to pay good wages, keep the factory clean and well-lighted, provide refreshment and rest rooms, and other amenities which were so desirable. It must be remembered that about one-third of the working day was spent in a printing factory, and it was, therefore, manifest that a prosperous industry, which was better able to maintain the factories in thoroughly good condition, was greatly to the advantage of the employees.

### Importance of Scientific Costing.

It was essential that the customer should pay all the costs of production, including wages of the craftsmen, materials, and also the salaries of the overseers and office staff, rent, rates, heating, lighting and selling expenses. The great difficulty in the printing trade was to find a method which would easily show what these costs were, for until the master printer knew his cost he could not fix a reasonable price to charge. Just now the printing trade was suffering because the customers would not pay the present high costs of production. The Costing System, by showing where wastes or losses occur, either in material, worn-out machines or insufficient type, etc., pointed the way to increasing the efficiency of the factory and thereby lowering the cost, and as the cost of printing was reduced, so the demand would rapidly increase to the benefit of all concerned.

The aim of the Costing System was that every printer should make a reasonable profit, not only on the whole of his business, but on every job that he put through, for any printer who sold his product at less than its cost, was doing harm to his own business and harm to the other people in the trade.

Mr. Hazell then explained how the hourly rates were found by the system, and drew attention to a printed statement which had been circulated through the whole meeting showing how the "compositor hour" and the machine rate were built up. He explained that the basis was the time the compositor spent composing and correcting matter, and to the hourly wage was added the cost of distribution, reading, overseers, rent, rates and office expenses, etc., so that the hourly rate must be nearly three times the hourly wage paid to the compositor when setting matter in order to cover these various expenses.

### Wage Increases and the "Compositor Hour."

Mr. Hazell then said: "I recently saw a complaint that an advance of 5s. per week to the compositor was followed by a statement by the Cost and Charges Committee that the cost of the 'compositor hour' had gone up 3d. per hour, and as there are 48 hours in a week the employer was getting 12s. per week to meet the 5s. per week he paid to the compositor. It is evident this complaint was made by someone who did not understand the facts of the case. The compositor is earning 5s. per week more, and it is necessary to add one-third to this amount to cover the cost of distribution, making 6s. 8d. The overseers,



readers, reading boys, clickers, proof pullers, storekeeper and all the other persons expected the increase, and the extra wages and salaries alone would bring the cost of the 'compositor hour' to about 9s. 6d. The Cost and Charges Committee made the statement that the cost had increased about 3d. per hour in December. The December announcement covered the increases of all costs since their previous announcement six months before.

"Have your rates gone up in Nottingham? (A loud response of 'Yes.') The rates have gone up everywhere, as well as the cost of gas and many other items, and these have all to be borne in mind. The Committee investigated the costs in many printing offices, and found, taking all these expenses into consideration, that the 'compositor hour' was costing about 3d. more at the end of December than in the six months previously. There is no profiteering in this charge: it is a statement of actual facts.

#### The Square Deal.

"The costing system can benefit the employees in many ways. Your representatives on the Joint Industrial Council approve it, as they recommend in the constitution of the Industrial Council that it should be adopted by all employers. It is a square deal with the customer and the employee. It enables the employee to state if he is delayed by any inefficient machinery, or by want of material. It shows the printer what his actual costs are on every job, so that he can charge a fair price, and the customers are beginning to realise that the costing system is fair to them, as it enables the charges to them to be based on the actual cost of their work.

"The printing trade is at the present time under a cloud, as are all industries in the country, but we produce a necessity and not a luxury, and our products are the basis of education, civilisation and commerce; and as the trade of the country revives, our industry must be one of the first to feel the improvement. Let us all work with all our energy to improve the efficiency of the trade in which we work and by which we live, and look forward hopefully to the better times that I hope will soon be here."

Mr. James Forman spoke of the many advantages of the costing system, and of the very large number of applications for tickets for the meeting that had been received from all the printing offices in Nottingham.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hazell was moved by Mr. W. Wesson (local secretary of the Nottingham branch of the Typographical Association), seconded by Mr. G. Sadler (local secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation).

ACCORDING to a Berlin report to Copenhagen, Herr Hugo Stinnes has acquired extensive forest areas in Zingst, on the Baltic coast, and elsewhere in North Germany, to produce wood pulp for his newspapers.

PLAYING cards are among the goods prohibited from importation into Latvia, having effect as from the 25th of November, 1920.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

#### EGYPT.

The Controller of Printing and Stationery, Cairo, has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade copies of specifications, conditions of tender and samples relative to a call for tenders for the supply of the following material required by the Government Press, Cairo, for the financial year, April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922:—Paper and bristol board (tenders close March 15th, 1921); ink, roller composition and glue (tenders close March 1st, 1921); binding cloth (tenders close March 10th, 1921); antimony (refined), pig lead and tin, in rods or ingots (tenders close March 10th, 1921). The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt or must have a representative there, and tenders should be addressed to the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Old Ismailia Palace, Sharia Qasr el Aini, Cairo. Copies of the specifications, conditions of tender and samples may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Enquiry Room of the Department of Overseas Trade either at 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1., or 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2. A limited number of copies of the specifications, etc., are also available for loan to firms who are unable to arrange for their inspection in London. Applications for these should bear the reference number 3,759/F.E/P.N.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

A well-known firm of Cape Town manufacturers' agents, having branches in the principal towns of the Union, are desirous of securing agencies for paper, etc. (Reference No. 127.)

#### CEYLON AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

An old-established firm in Colombo, Ceylon, who have recently opened an office in Tuticorin, South India, are desirous of effecting trade connections with United Kingdom firms for the import of paper goods, etc. (Reference No. 128.)

#### MEXICO.

A Spanish firm of Mexico City desire to be put in touch with British manufacturers and exporters of picture post cards. (Reference No. 148.)

SWEDISH paper mills are to cut prices of fine papers by 20 per cent.

MESSRS. A. W. PENROSE AND CO., LTD., send us a copy of the handy "Penrose Process Pocket Book and Diary for 1921." In the preface Messrs. Penrose express regret at their inability to include the Notes, Formulæ and Tables previously inserted, but promise to publish these separately at an early date.

## In the Newspaper Realm.

**"GLOBE" - "PALL MALL" FUSION.**—London's oldest evening newspaper, the *Globe*, has this week brought to an end its 117 years of separate existence, it being on Monday merged with the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the title of the *Pall Mall Gazette and Globe*. Since first published on January 1st, 1803, the *Globe* has appeared continuously, except for a period of 12 days in 1915, when it was suppressed and the printing plant seized under the Defence of the Realm Act.

**"TIMES" READERS' DINNER.**—The annual dinner of *The Times* Reading Staff was held on Saturday at the Holborn Restaurant, when Mr. and Mrs. Lints Smith were the guests of the evening. A cordial telegram from Lord Northcliffe was read by the chairman, in response to a message of congratulation from the staff.

**"DAILY HERALD'S" LIBEL.**—A special jury, which included three women, on Monday awarded Mr. H. J. W. Booth £500 damages against the *Daily Herald* for libel. The libel complained of was contained in an article entitled "Spies and Agents-Provocateurs," published in the *Herald* on December 20th, 1919. Mr. Justice Coleridge, before whom the case was heard, laid down that certain evidence on which the defence was relying could not be allowed. This ruled out about 10 of the *Daily Herald* witnesses.

**ACTION AGAINST GLASGOW "WEEKLY RECORD."**—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Saturday, Lord Blackburn issued an interlocutor instructing the editor of the *Glasgow Weekly Record* to appear before him on February 15th to explain publication of certain excerpts from the open record in an action for alleged breach of promise by Miss Marie Catherine Young against Mr. T. D. Armour, of Edinburgh, the well-known golfer. Counsel pointed out that the statements, which had appeared in certain English newspapers as well, must have been taken from open record. Newspapers were not at liberty to publish averments until the record was closed. Lord Blackburn said he was satisfied that publication amounted to contempt of Court, but the Court of Session had no jurisdiction over English newspapers.

**MR. BEGBIE'S LIBEL ACTION.**—It was announced last week that a settlement had been reached of an action for libel in which plaintiff was Mr. Harold Begbie, author and journalist, and defendants were Mr. George Rawson and the *Irish News*, Ltd. The *Irish News* and *Belfast Morning News* published the libel, it was stated, in a paragraph upon an article which appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*, but Mr. Begbie did not write the article referred to, and he had no connection whatever with that paper. Mr. T. Scanlon, on defendants' behalf, said he wished publicly to express regret for the publication of this

paragraph, and to offer their apologies to Mr. Begbie. They withdrew absolutely and unreservedly the imputations that had been cast upon Mr. Begbie's character.

**THE PARIS "HUMANITE."**—The offices of the Socialist newspaper *Humanité* were invaded last week by twenty men who came to inquire why an anarchist communication had not been inserted. As they did not consider the reply to be satisfactory they seized the manager of the paper, cut the telephone wires and smashed windows and furniture.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Aurich, E., and Wolf, F. Art lithography. 3,240.  
 Bullock, C. A. H. Type-setting appliances. 3,017.  
 Coiley, R. P. G., and Newcomb, R. W. Window envelope. 3,218.  
 Durrant, A. H., and H. J. Cardboard, paper, etc., boxes. 3,413.  
 Lammel, F. P. Printing press. 2,988.  
 McMillan, D. Envelopes. 2,971.  
 Sharland, W. A. Calendar. 3,132.  
 Shirley, F. J. Folding boxes. 3,047.  
 Smith, Stone and Knight, Ltd., and Wilson, L. Packing boxes. 3,286.  
 Thoroughgood, C. Envelope. 2,962.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1919.

- Burkitt, A. J. Machine for delivering slip sheets for use in printing machines. 157,547.  
 Marzio, A. Ink-distributing apparatus for platen printing machines. 157,625.

#### 1920.

- Chauvette, V. E. L. Printing machines for wood or other material and the like. 148,285.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1921.

- Hanaver, E. Printing machines. 157,786.  
 Kellner, Akt-Ges., W. Rotary press for reproducing written matter by the off-set process. 157,375.  
 Lamp'l, R. Process for covering cylindrical surfaces, especially printing rollers with solutions. 157,812.  
 Madsen, S. Corrugated cardboard. 157,332.  
 Rockstroh, M. Platen presses. 157,805.  
 Schulte, H. Process of and device for pressing pigment paper or fabric upon printing or like surfaces. 157,704.

AN Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

MR. C. E. JERINGHAM has died at Earl's Court, aged 66. Mr. Jeringham was for 20 years associated with *Truth*, for which he wrote under the pseudonym "Marmaduke."

WILLS.—The late Mr. Charles Palmer, M.P., journalist, left £5,697 gross, £5,040 net. Mr. Thomas Barton Bumpus, head of the firm of booksellers, Messrs. J. and E. Bumpus, Ltd., 350, Oxford-street, left £30,491.

THE exhibition of Select Prints in the Gallery of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum now illustrates the history of English engraving and etching in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

THE presence of ladies is being made a special feature of the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, to be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

THE announcement is made of the production of an all-British typewriter, having a single keyboard. The invention is British, the capital has been provided by English money, and the machine is made at works at Nottingham, which are equipped with British tools and machinery made by British work-people.

THE special issue of the *Sphere* celebrating Mr. Clement K. Shorter's completion of 21 years' editorship, to which we referred last week, has brought forth many expressions of praise for the excellence of the printing shown in this number, especially in respect of the many and varied examples of high-class illustration work.

By the courtesy of Sir Oswald Stoll, the Coliseum has been placed at the disposal of Mr. George Robey, who has kindly undertaken to organise a performance on a special scale in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund. This will take place on Sunday afternoon, April 10th, and the most eminent and popular artists in London will take part. Lord Riddell is acting as chairman of the Concert Committee.

WE hear that the proprietors of "Lithotex" (Pictorial Machinery, Ltd.), will very shortly be abandoning further leasing of their plant owing to the high rate of bank interest ruling and the generally difficult financial position. This firm's standard plant at present sells for £3,300, but they have hitherto leased it at £300 per annum, the rate fixed before the war, and not since altered. Reckoning the "Lithotex" plant as admittedly good value at £3,300, it is plain that this sum of money at present bank rate (7 per cent.) absorbs £231, leaving only £69 for working expenses, wear and tear, maintenance, publicity, and profit, if any. It would seem to be obvious, therefore, that the proprietors are up against a very steep proposition in continuing leasing on the old terms.

THE Malay States imported paper and stationery in 1918 to the value of £117,203, and in 1919 £189,040.

PRIOR to the negotiations which resulted in the amalgamation between the *Western Morning News* and the *Western Daily Mercury*, a valuation of the plant and machinery of the *Western Daily Mercury* was carried out by Frank Colebrook, of 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

STATIONERY to the value of 3,936,138 marks was imported into Lithuania from Germany during the first half of 1920. From Latvia, during the same period, Lithuania received paper articles to the value of 58,113 marks, and from Poland cigarette paper to the value of 56,055 marks, and books representing 396,834 marks.

ON an ex-parte application made on behalf of Mr. William Walter Crotch, formerly deputy manager of Farrow's Bank Ltd., a rule nisi, returnable Tuesday, was granted to commit the editor of the *Daily News* for alleged contempt of court in publishing a certain statement with regard to the prosecutions in connection with the failure of the bank.

TO THOSE who hesitate to advertise in these pages we commend the following paragraph—clipped from Messrs. Wm. Strain and Sons' (Belfast) neat little house organ, the *Monthly Statement*: Mark Twain, in his early days, was editor of a Missouri newspaper. A superstitious subscriber wrote him saying that he had found a spider in his paper, and asked whether it was a sign of bad or good luck. The humourist replied—"Finding a spider in your paper was neither good nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant was not advertising, so that it could go to that store, spin its web across the door, and live a life of undisturbed peace ever afterwards."

HANDSOME PRINTING.—We were presented with a most pleasing example of good printing the other day on calling at the House of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.—whose restful and well-decorated sales-room, by the way, gives the inquirer after print a welcome that is in marked contrast with the rough and-ready reception that must meet him in too many printing offices. The piece of printing to which we refer is a brochure which is entitled "Printing," and contains a thoughtful and well-composed essay stressing the importance of high-class workmanship in printed advertising. The essay is "Written by William Warbis, set in 14-point Kennerley Type (designed by Frederic W. Goudy), and printed on Alexandra Japan Antique at the press of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Company, Limited, New Street Square, London, E.C.4, December, 1920." In a single fount of type throughout, and with the placing of panels and the balancing of margins carried out in accordance with the principles of the new-old style of beautiful simplicity—the brochure forms a thing to cheer the heart of every lover of the nobly printed page.



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or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-  
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The Need for Price Reduction.

ONE cannot meet many employing printers nowadays without hearing frequent assertions that unless some means can be found of reducing the cost of the chargeable hour, there appears to be no hope of recovery from the slump in printing orders and the serious increase in unemployment. The printing industry is, of course, not alone in suffering from decreased trade due to prohibitive prices. That the trade of the country as a whole is similarly affected is evident from the Board of Trade figures just issued, which show that in January our imports were £117,050,783, a decrease compared with January last year of £66,292,205; with exports £92,756,094, a decrease compared with January, 1920, of £13,123,815. Printers are realising acutely that something has to be done at once. The trade unions, we imagine, as well as the employers must be waking to the necessity of finding some arrangement whereby costs can be sufficiently cut to enable

such reductions of prices as would increase the flow of printing orders and so provide more work and, on the whole, more wages in the industry. The distressing extent of unemployment is surely a plain indication that some steps must be taken at once if trade is to be stimulated, and it would seem that a joint conference on the subject could be productive of nothing but good.

### An Apparent Paradox.

ON first thought it may seem paradoxical, in the face of a poor demand, to emphasise the need of greater production. The truth is, it is necessary, in order to create demand, that goods should be cheaper, and they can only be rendered so by larger output, which is the only safeguard for the maintenance of present wages. We are all concerned with the development of trade, both in our own personal and in the general interest. We at once require cheap goods and plenty of them. But they can only be supplied in so far as the costs of production are reduced, and these costs can only be lowered by larger out-turn on the same expenditure. It means that by a united effort in the works better results must be obtained from the raw material, which item includes labour. Scientific management and more efficient machinery can do much toward improving production. With the hearty co-operation of labour all that is humanly possible can be achieved. It is a fallacy, of course, to imagine that more work can be provided by taking longer over a job than is necessary. On the face of it, it would appear to be so, and it might be if there was an absolutely definite amount of work only to be done. The truth is that more work would be created by turning out goods at a greater rate and, by consequence, at a lower ratio of cost, because the cheaper the goods the larger the sale. So it is an imperative necessity to get more production, which will ensure high wages and industrial prosperity. With the maintenance of wages, demand will continue; in conjunction with cheaper goods, demand will improve. In spite of all resistance which employers have made to the demands of employees, it is in their own interests to pay good wages, for the more money there is in circulation the better for trade generally. But it is an essential corollary that an adequate and proper return should be made for such wages. Indeed, the past year has been full of experience—valuable as well as painful—and if the captains and the rank-and-file in industry only learn the lesson aright the future will take care of itself.

## Personal.

LORD ASKWITH, K.C.B., D.C.L., is to be the chairman to-morrow (Friday) at 8.0, when Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.E., K.C., lectures at the Central Hall, Westminster, on "Present-Day Industrial Psychology."

SIR WILLIAM A. WATERLOW has been elected Chairman of the City of London School Committee.

SIR T. VANSITTART BOWATER is taking a rest from his many public and private duties abroad.

MR. W. LEONARD TOD, president of the Papermakers' Association, will preside at the annual dinner of the Association, which will be held on March 4th at the Connaught Rooms.

MR. C. A. BATES received a cordial welcome on attending the monthly meeting of the South-East London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday—he having sufficiently recovered from his recent illness.

At the same meeting the president, Mr. Cecil Clay, announced, to the members' regret, that he would have to resign the presidency, as his firm was giving up printing in London.

MR. A. H. MUNDEY (Fry's Metal Foundry) is to deliver a lecture on "Metals" at the monthly meeting of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association on the 15th inst., at St. Bride Institute.

MR. EDMUND BLAMPID, Mr. Fred Richards and Mr. Gerald L. Brockhurst have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers.

THE resignation by Mr. R. A. J. Walling of his position as a director of the Western Newspaper Co., and the severance of his association with the papers published by the company, will be regretted by very many who came into touch with Mr. Walling in one or more of his varied activities as journalist, author, politician, and public servant.

MR. A. P. COPPLESTONE, a Newton journalist, has been presented by the staff of the *Mid-Devon Advertiser* with an inlaid-mahogany clock, by fellow journalists in the South with a silver-plated teapot, and by the directors of the *Advertiser* with a cheque, on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. A. GUEST has tendered his resignation from the Executive Council of the Typographical Association in order to take up the position of Labour Agent at West Bromwich.

## Students in Lighter Mood.

Last Thursday evening the day students of the Printing Department at the College of Technology, Manchester, held a successful social, there being present about 100 students and their lady friends. Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., director of the Printing Department, filled the role of chairman and host.

During the evening there were interspersed between the various dances several songs by Miss E. Leggett, Miss Whittaker, Miss Lodge, Miss Taylor, and Messrs. Russell, Dutton and Menzies.

The majority of the students have been serving in the different forces of the Crown, and it was a pleasure to watch them stepping the light fantastic after passing through such a distressing period previous to returning to civil life. From the reports connected with the practical examinations in printing, we understand that the students are so eager that they are quickly overtaking the time lost in the country's cause. This being their first social evening, there is every likelihood of others being sandwiched in during their college term. There is no doubt that the powers that be are helping the returned warriors to make good in that homeland which is to be fit for heroes to live in. Mr. Swift proved himself an indefatigable M.C., and when the time arrived for Mr. Kerr to move a vote of thanks to the director of the Printing Department all were enthusiastic in showing their appreciation.

WEE MAC.

## Paper Mills Directory.

There have been some important developments in the paper trade during the past year. These render an up-to-date directory more than ever necessary. A welcome, therefore, is extended to the 61st annual edition of "The Paper Mills Directory of England, Scotland and Ireland for 1921" (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co, Ltd., London). In addition to setting forth particulars of paper mills in Great Britain, it gives useful lists of millboard makers in England and Wales, wholesale stationers of London, and paper stainers of England and Scotland. The important features of the Directory, showing watermarks and trade names in general use are continued.

THERE has just reached this country the first number of the *South African Printer and Stationer*, an illustrated monthly journal (2s.) devoted to the printing, stationery and allied trades. It is printed in excellent fashion by McKowen and Radford, Ltd., and published by the Trades Journal Publishing Co., 115, Main-street, Johannesburg.



# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 98s. 6d., 101s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 14s. 3d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 11s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part Pref., 8s., 8s. 10½d.; Cropper, 17s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 4½d., 18s. 6d.; J. Dickinson, 23s. 7½d., 22s. 6d.; Ilford, 13s. 3d., 13s. 4½d., Pref., 12s. 9d., 15s.; International Linotype, 47; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 10s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon, 20s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 51, 52½, B Deb., 51, 52½; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 9d.; Charles Marsden, Pref., 19s. 3d.; Geo. Newnes, Pref., 11s. 6d.; Newnes-Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Deb. (Reg.), 101½; Odhams Press, 8s. 7½d., 8s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 9d.; C. Pearson, Pref., 50s.; Roneo, 33s. 1½d.; 35s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, 17s. 3d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 10s. 1½d., 9s. 10½d., Pref., 13s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, £15 7s., 15½; Weldon's, Pref., 13s. 9d. 13s. 7½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 1½d., 8 p.c. 1st. Mt. Red. Debs., 103½, 106 (iss. at 98, £68 pd.), 73½; Winterbottom Book Cloth, Pref., £6 os. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 12s. 6d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**LANSTON MONOTYPE.**—Net profit of the Lanston Monotype Corporation for year to September 30th, 1920, after providing for depreciation and other charges, was £69,095, plus £219,331 brought in, making £288,427, less interim dividend, further provision for deferred profits, stamp duty on increased capital and expenses in connection with new issue, £18,223, leaving £270,203. Additions to buildings and plant totalled £40,362. Rates of exchange which have prevailed since early part of 1920 have had considerable effect on net profit, difference from this cause being nearly £60,000. Final dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended, making 8 per cent., placing £50,000 to general reserve, carrying forward the balance. Issue of 74,780 fully paid shares was distributed to shareholders registered July 1st, 1920. Excess profits duty for 1919 has not yet been agreed. It is estimated that company will not be liable for excess profits duty in respect of 1920.

**R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS.**—At the special meeting of this company held in Leeds last week the proposal to create £200,000 debentures, debenture stock, or secured notes was agreed to unanimously. These debentures not proposed as a permanent issue, but only for the purpose of financing the very large amount of stocks and work in progress at the present time. So long as any debentures were outstanding it was agreed that the preference dividend should be 10 per cent., instead of the present 8 per cent.

**GEORGE NEWNES.**—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year ending June 30th, 1921. Warrants payable on February 15th.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**WOOD, RAYMOND AND DAVISON, LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper, paper and fancy goods, and articles of all kinds. Private company. First directors: F. W. Wood, G. S. Raymond and G. Davison. Registered office: 13, Pratt-street, Camden Town, N.W.1.

**BADDELEY, REYNOLDS AND DIX, LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; stationers, printers, lithographers, photographic printers, engravers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. S. Dix, W. W. Hull and F. E. Baddeley. Registered office: 11, St. Matthew-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

**BRITISH NUMBERING, LTD.** (London).—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire from U. A. R. Dudley the benefit of an agreement for tenancy of 184, Copenhagen street, Islington, and to carry on the business of mechanical and general engineers, engravers, lithographers, stationers, printers, manufacturers of calendars, diaries, desks, filing cabinets and office and other furniture, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Howes and C. E. Cullis. First directors: U. A. R. Dudley, G. J. G. Bolton and W. Richards.

**RIEU, WILEY AND CO., LTD.** (London).—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, engravers, book and print sellers, advertising agents, papermakers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. V. Rieu and W. Wiley. Subscribers appoint first directors.

**JOHN ALBINSON, LTD.**—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Hardman, John

Albinson, James Albinson, L. Whipp and W. Prockter. Registered office: Chapel-street, Oldham.

**LONDON WHOLESALE PAPER CO., LTD.**—Capital, £500, in 49 preference shares of £10 each and 200 ordinary shares of 1s. each; manufacturers of and dealers in paper and all articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture of paper, cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards and wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Goddington and H. J. Marshall. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

**WAISTEL COOPER AND CO., LTD.**—Capital, £2,400, in £1 shares; wholesale and retail newsagents, stationers, booksellers, and general merchants, etc. Private company. Subscribers and first directors: W. Cooper, J. M. Cooper, R. Cooper, M. M. Cooper and F. Cooper. Registered office: 12, George-street, Ayr.

**BADGER TRANSFER CO., LTD.**—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, purchasers and dealers in any process for transferring, impressing, etching, engraving and fixing words, lettering and designs of all kinds on glass, metal and other materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Miss H. Boulton and J. R. Salmon. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 62, Railton-road, Brixton, S.W.

**LUKER AND HILL, LTD.**—Capital, £1,500, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with J. M. Fortune and W. H. Hill for the acquisition of the business carried on by them at 238, Blackfriars-road, S.E., (1) as "Luker and Hill," and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. B. Ruffle and E. O. Rollason. First directors: J. M. Fortune and W. H. Hill.

**NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE.**—The Nickeloid Electrotpe Co., Ltd., has been registered as a "private" company, with a nominal capital of £40,000, in £1 shares. The objects are to adopt an agreement with Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., and to develop the business of electro-deposition, electrotyping, stereotyping and engraving, formerly carried on by the said company. The first directors are: G. E. Briscoe Eyre, Nigel de Mundeville Bond, G. O. Smith and A. T. Atkinson. So long as Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., or their nominees, hold 20,000 of the shares allotted to them pursuant to purchase agreement, they may appoint the permanent directors. Registered office: 6, Middle New-street, Fetter-lane, E.C.

### NEW ISSUES.

**AMALGAMATED PHOTOGRAPHIC MANUFACTURERS.**—Nominal capital of £1,100,000, in £1 shares (100,000 "A" preference, 600,000 "B" preference, and 400,000 ordinary), to acquire all or any of the businesses carried on by Rajar, Ltd., at Mobberley, Cheshire, and elsewhere; by Marion and Co., Ltd., at

Southgate, at Soho-square, London, and elsewhere; by Marion and Foulger, Ltd., at Bedford and elsewhere; by the Paget Prize Plate Co., Ltd., at Watford and elsewhere; by the Kershaw Optical Co., Ltd., at Leeds and elsewhere; by A. Kershaw and Sons, Ltd., at Leeds and elsewhere; and by the Rotary Photographic Co. (1917), Ltd., at West Drayton and elsewhere; and to carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters and importers of and dealers in photographic cameras, plates, films, papers, mounts and frames, kinematograph, scientific and technical instruments, post cards, show cards, advertising specialities, etc. First directors: A. E. Parke, G. S. Whitfield, L. D. Whitfield, C. Kershaw, A. Kershaw, O.B.E., T. L. Parke, F. G. Thomas, H. C. Rich, G. M. Bishop and C. F. S. Rothwell, F.C.S.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP CO. (1920), LTD.**—Particulars of £200,000 debenture authorised October 28th, 1920, and covered by trust deed dated January, 10th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on lands, cottages and mills at Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, 66, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: Royal Exchange Assurance.

**LINDENMEYR AND JOHNSON PAPER CO., LTD.** (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000, on January 12th, 1921, of debentures dated September 30th, 1920, securing £20,000.

**POULTON BROS., LTD.** (printers, Southwark)—Issue on January 5th, 1921, of £1,000 debentures part of a series already registered.

**EDWARD SANKEY AND CO., LTD.** (photographers, stationers, etc., Barrow-in-Furness).—Mortgage dated December 2nd, 1921, to secure £1,800, charged on 78, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness. Holder: J. Blanchard, Highclere, Dyke-road, Brighton.

**NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, LTD.** (London).—Debenture dated January 26th, 1921, to secure £215, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. E. E. Warhurst, 97, Tyrwhitt-road, Brockley, S.E.

**VEEVERS AND HENSMAN, LTD.** (printers and stationers, Burnley).—Mortgage dated January 19th, 1921, to secure £500, charged on certain properties in Burnley. Holder: J. T. Pickthall, 58, Mitella-street, Burnley.

**W. J. MAY AND CO., LTD.** (publishers, stationers, etc., Twickenham).—Particulars of £15,000 debentures (including £5,000 already registered) authorised by resolutions of December 20th, 1912, and August 11th, 1920, present issue £6,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS.**—A trust deed, dated January 15th, 1921, executed by the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., to secure first mortgage debenture stock for £1,000,000 with a premium of £3 per cent., has been registered at Somerset House. The property charged is land at Gravesend, with the Imperial Paper Mills and appurtenances thereon. The trustees for the debenture stock holders are the Royal Exchange Assurance, Royal Exchange, E.C.

**FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on December 30th of first mortgage debentures, dated July 28th, 1920, securing £10,000.

**PETERBOROUGH PRESS, LTD.**—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised January 25th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**LABOUR PUBLISHING CO., LTD.** (London).—Particulars of £20,000 debentures, authorised January 7th, 1921, present issue £2,475; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**FORD PAPER WORKS, LTD.** Hylton, near Sunderland).—Satisfaction to the extent of £18,050 on June 23rd, 1919, of debentures issued pursuant to resolution of May 31st, 1889, securing £15,000 and all registered renewals.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming any judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Alfred Montague Coleman and Philip Myer Coleman, paper merchants, 45, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

George Townley, Cedric Nixon and John Greatrex Campbell, printers, 339, Great Western-street, Rusholme, Manchester.

Andrew Marland and Henry John Thorpe Williams, general printers, Saint Michael's-square, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Eric Lloyd Sever and Charles St. Clair Elliott, stationers, 29, Lower Mosley-street, Manchester.

Arthur Jones and Edward Hurst, lithographers, 30, Summer-row, Birmingham.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

Lilian Swaine, 35a, Broadway, Leigh-on-Sea, stationer. January 31st. Greenwich.

##### RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

Henry Vincent Allanson, 9, Chestnut-grove, Balham, stationer. January 27th. Debts have been paid in full.

## Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

### Lively Meeting of Parent Association.

#### Proposed Alterations to Rules.

An agenda that included numerous proposed alterations to the rules of the P. M. and O. A. brought together a well-attended and distinctly lively meeting on Tuesday the 1st inst. The meeting was held as usual at the "Old Bell," Holborn, and Mr. A. E. Jarvis, the president, was in the chair.

The minutes of the January meeting having been read and confirmed,

The general secretary reported that he had, as instructed at last meeting, written a letter conveying members' sympathy and good wishes to Mr. J. J. Smith, whose health fortunately had now improved.

The following gentlemen, nominated for membership, were duly elected and welcomed into the Association: Mr. E. Anderson (Hill, Siffken and Co., Holloway, N.7. Overseer—Composing); Mr. T. Burley (London Lithographic Co. General Manager); Mr. J. D. Davis (W. S. Cowell, Ltd., Butter Market, Ipswich, Works Manager); Mr. F. Smith (Page and Thomas, Ltd., Germain-street, Chesham. Overseer—Composing).

The president introduced two visiting members, Mr. G. W. Davis, of Calcutta, and Mr. J. Ostell, of Liverpool, both of whom said a few words of appreciation in response to the hearty welcome accorded them by the meeting. Mr. Davis, referring to his experiences in India during the last seven years, remarked that Indian compositors use both hands and feet in their work; it had given him a shock when he first saw a man sitting on a composing surface opening up rows of type with his big toes, and dropping in the leads with his hands!

Of the 50 or so proposed alterations to the Association's rules, many were merely verbal or formal, but others involved important modifications of the existing arrangements.

A dramatic touch was given to the discussion at the outset when Mr. S. A. Dawson asked whether the meeting had been called as the result of the requisition of 12 or more members, and if not, under what rule it had been called.

The secretary replied that such requisition was not necessary, the meeting being called by direction of the Council, in accordance with Rule 23.

Mr. Dawson objected that it was Rule 33 that regulated alteration of rules. He maintained that the calling of the meeting had been out of order, and that decisions reached would not be binding upon members not present.

The secretary read Rule 33, and maintained that all requirements had been complied with.

Mr. Dawson went on to protest warmly,

asserting that insufficient notice had been given to members, but

The president ruled that the matter was entirely in order. He pointed out that alterations approved would not become valid until agreed by the Centres in accordance with Rule 33.

Mr. Dawson having asserted that some members had never received copies of the rules,

Both the present secretary and his predecessor (Mr. Phillips) said it had been their invariable practice to give the rules to every new member.

#### **Rule Alterations Provisionally Sanctioned**

The proposed alterations of rules were then proceeded with, the secretary in each case reading the proposition and Mr. Pugh explaining the nature and scope of the change suggested.

It was agreed—with four dissentients—to alter Rule 4, so that membership should be made open not only to acting managers and overseers, but also to full-time letterpress or litho instructors under a recognised educational authority. It was pointed out that candidates would still be required to have held the position of manager or overseer in one establishment for at least two years.

In connection with the same rule, Mr. Dawson proposed, and Mr. Campbell seconded, that the present practice of interpreting the position of manager or overseer to imply the oversight of at least six journeymen in the same branch of the trade should be altered and ten journeymen be regarded as the minimum. No support, however, was forthcoming for this suggestion, and the motion was accordingly dropped.

In view both of the changed value of money and the improved financial strength of the Association, it was quickly agreed (Mr. Dawson alone objecting) to increase the entrance fee from half-a-guinea to a guinea.

Numerous other alterations of monetary figures were also agreed to. These included the increasing of the general secretary's salary from £50 to £100 (Mr. Pugh emphasising the increase of secretarial work in the Association, as well as the decreased value of the pre-war remuneration); increase of auditors' salaries, each auditor to receive two guineas for the general audit and one guinea for the local (the cost of the general audit to be charged to the general fund); increase of unemployment benefit from 20s. to 40s. for four weeks, and 30s. per week for a further four weeks; increase of maximum cost of legal assistance from £10 to £15; modifications of the death benefit provisions.

In the discussion on Rule 9, in connection with which it was suggested to reduce the number of the Executive Council from 16 to 12, Mr. Dawson vigorously advocated the retention of the present number of 16. Mr. Dawson's references to "cliquism" in the Association resulted in the atmosphere becoming somewhat stormy, and the discussion was descending into an interchange of personalities when the president interposed. He interpreted Mr. Dawson's criticisms to have

reference to the Association's past, not to the present. It was admitted there was no cliquism to-day, and the business of the meeting was not to stir up the past, but to discuss the rules.

Mr. Barker seconded Mr. Dawson's amendment that the number be kept at 16, and after a considerable amount of discussion the amendment was carried.

In Rule 9 consideration was given to the paragraph (v.) making two years' membership necessary before election to office, and it was decided (with about four dissentients) to reduce the qualifying minimum to one year.

The question of limiting unemployment benefit to members actually connected with the trade was considered at some length. While it was felt that the Association should not be liable in connection with the unemployment of members who had entirely cut themselves off from the printing trade, it was wished to avoid unfairness to members temporarily engaged in other work. Eventually it was decided to limit the benefit to those who had been "engaged in connection with the printing trade during the previous twelve months," explanation being made that the phrase "in connection with the printing trade" was to be broadly interpreted, and that "during the previous twelve months" meant for any part of that period.

The agenda being an extensive one, the meeting lasted beyond the usual time, it being nearly 10 o'clock when the proceedings came to an end.

## **"The Printers' Exchange."**

"The first meeting of creditors in this case was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, on January 31st, before Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver. Proofs to the amount of £45,193 were dealt with, and the chairman reported that Donald Mackenzie, Frank Peter Reavey and George Wm. Macey had attended under the receiving order, which was made on January 17th upon the petition of Frank Crossley and Sons, Ltd. No statement of affairs had yet been lodged, but the joint liabilities of the firm were roughly estimated at £200,000, and the joint assets were valued at £730, plus any equity there might be in certain paper held by the bank.

In reply to the chairman the debtor Macey agreed that there could be no equity in that asset unless the price of paper went up enormously.

The chairman next read to the meeting the statements made by Mr. Macey in the preliminary examination under the receiving order made against that debtor, and a resolution was passed for Mr. F. S. Salaman, C.A., 1-2, Bucklersbury, E.C., to act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by the following committee of inspection, viz.—Mr. Frank Crossley, Mr. Syrett and Mr. Dixon (F. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd.). The fidelity bond to be given by Mr. Salaman was recommended to be for £1,000.

# Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

## TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, when there was a very large attendance of members. The first part of the proceedings was presided over by Mr. A. J. Daines, who subsequently vacated the chair in favour of Mr. A. W. Hunt on that gentleman being elected to the presidency for the ensuing year.

According to the report and balance-sheet issued to the members, it is stated that although the work of the Association gives cause for mutual congratulation, at the same time it is pointed out that the maintenance of progress is more costly than in pre-war days, and that in order to ensure further success an increased revenue must be considered. Much eligible material is still outside the ranks of the Association, and an appeal is made for new blood with an invitation to members to enrol suitable candidates at the earliest opportunity. The membership has increased by 16 during the year, and it has lost two by death. The educational side of the Association's work has been well maintained, lectures having been given by the following gentlemen: Mr. A. A. Whalley, Mr. A. Williamson, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Chris. Atkins and Mr. Sansom. The report also makes mention of the cordial understanding between the master binders at the London Chamber of Commerce in regard to salaries. The Association has also interested itself in the newly-formed Technical Examining Board, and realises the importance of this body as a step in the direction of emancipating the apprentice and the laying of a foundation for efficient craftsmanship.

Brotherhood in the Association, concludes the report, has always been its greatest incentive, and that sentiment should be encouraged to the utmost, and the ultimate pre-eminence achieved by every member's hearty co-operation.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last annual general meeting, which were duly confirmed.

### Annual Report and Balance-Sheet.

In discussing the annual report and balance-sheet, Mr. J. Lee expressed disagreement with several financial aspects contained in the report, particularly in regard to the statement that the Association should increase its revenue. He did not see any reason for raising the subscription.

The General Secretary replied on behalf of the executive, and said that if they were to maintain their prestige and continue their pre-war activities, they must increase their revenue to a post-war level.

After a question had been raised with reference to the low attendance of one of the

members of the committee, the report and balance-sheet was adopted on the proposition of Mr. J. Lee, seconded by Mr. W. Robinson.

### Correspondence.

A letter from Mr. F. C. Peacock, thanking the members for their support during the year to the Vellum Binders' Pension, was read.

A letter was also received from Mr. W. Bullett (Electrotypers and Stereotypers Overseers' Association) expressing his cordial thanks to the Association for its invitation to attend the annual dinner.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh wrote stating that he was afraid it was too late for the Association to be included in the Master Printers' Annual, but he hoped it would be included next year.

Mr. F. W. Bridges, in a letter, stated that he would be pleased to arrange for the Association to pay an official visit to the forthcoming Printing Exhibition.

In regard to the last letter it was resolved on the proposition of Mr. Willmott, seconded by Mr. Griffiths, that April 30th be fixed for the visit.

### Election of Officers.

Mr. Daines said he had been in harness four years and he was not seeking re-election. Last year he asked them to place Mr. Hunt in the chair, and he would reiterate that statement again that night. They had had two years' comradeship together, and there was no one who had worked more assiduously for the Association than Mr. Hunt.

On the proposition of Mr. J. Walker, seconded by Mr. Willmott, Mr. Hunt was unanimously elected president.

Mr. Hunt, who was received with hearty applause, expressed warm thanks for the honour they had done him, and said he would continue to use his best endeavours in the interests of the Association.

### The New President.

Mr. A. W. Hunt, although of a very modest disposition, has been actively identified with the Association since its inception in 1904, and in turn has successfully filled the various offices of trustee, treasurer and vice-president. He was on the first committee that helped to frame its rules, and looks forward with personal pride to even greater days for the Association in the future. Mr. Hunt is with the firm of Messrs. William Clowes and Sons, whose binding department he started in 1860. Under his supervision the binding department of this famous house has been brought thoroughly up-to-date and ranks amongst the finest in the country. During the war Mr. Hunt served 3½ years as a special constable with the Wimbledon Section, receiving the medal.

Nominations were next asked for the position of vice-president, and a popular choice was Mr. H. Milton (Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., Ltd.), who briefly expressed his thanks for the honour shown to him.

The following gentlemen were duly elected:—Messrs. G. A. Eden (general secretary), A. G. Aves (financial secretary), S. J. Wills and J. Lee (trustees), and the committee



were—Messrs. W. T. Lingham, R. Gardner, A. Cox, T. Hill, A. C. Ware and J. J. Rawlings, the last three gentlemen being newly elected.

### New Rules.

Mr. E. W. Tuff, as one of the auditors, raised the question of the inadequate amount of the subscription and moved that subscriptions be raised by 1s. per quarter. This was seconded by Mr. W. T. Lingham.

The discussion that ensued on this matter revealed a very strong opinion that subscriptions should be raised so as to enable the Association to be placed on a sound financial footing.

Several amendments were put before the meeting with the object of raising the subscription to varying amounts, and eventually a substantive motion was carried fixing it at one guinea per year.

Another amendment to the rules was that any member not returning his card on the first Tuesday in December in each year be fined 2s. 6d., was also carried.

### The Retiring President.

Mr. J. Walker moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, and said he was sure they were all grateful to Mr. Daines for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the business of the Association during the last two years.

Mr. Daines replied in suitable terms.

Included in the votes of thanks for services rendered during the past year, moved by Mr. Eden, were the two auditors and the retiring committeemen.

Mr. Hunt briefly drew attention to the untiring efforts of the secretary and the financial secretary, and the meeting then terminated.

THE *Pappers Travaru och Industritidskrift for Finland* (the Paper, Wood and Industrial Journal of Finland) is an amalgamation of the *Finnish Paper and Wood Journal* and the *Industrial News*, and is the organ of the Association of Finnish Paper Engineers and the Association of Private Forest Rangers. In its new form the journal will deal with questions of social politics as well as maintaining the usual features of the *Finnish Paper and Wood Journal*. The address is V. Henriks-gatan, 16, Helsingfors, Finland.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

### Situations Vacant.

**L**ARGE London Printing Company require qualified JUNIOR ASSISTANT; must be well educated and of good personality. Age 25-30. Practical training essential or must know the technique of all processes; progressive appointment for suitable man.—State full experience to Box 13816.

### Machinery for Sale.

**FOR SALE.**—2-Roll "VICTORY" Machine, to print 4, 6, 8 pages, 6, 7, 8, 9 columns, at 21,000 copies per hour. Length of sheet, 26½-in.; maximum width (9 columns), 49½-in.; length of printed columns, 24½-in. Overall measurements: Length, 18-ft. 6-in.; height, 7-ft. 4-in.; width, 8-ft. 6-in.; plates, 9-in.

**FOR SALE.**—2-Roll "VICTORY" Machine, Central Folder, to print 4, 6, 8 pages of 6, 7, 8, 9 columns, at 21,000 copies per hour. Length of sheet, 26½-in.; maximum width (9 columns), 49½-in.; length of printed columns, 24½-in. Overall measurements: length, 26-ft. 3-in.; height, 6-ft. 4-in.; width, 8-ft. 9-in.; plates, 9-in.—Tillotson's News-papers, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs. 13817

### Miscellaneous.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in box-wood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS** for sale, from stock; also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire. 13728

**PRINTING.**—Tenders invited for the Printing of a Trade Journal.—Apply, Box 1022, c/o Street's, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2. 13818

Telegrams:  
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# HEEREY & CO.

Telegrams:  
EVRILINE  
MANCHESTER

## PAPER MERCHANTS AND MILL AGENTS,

### Millgate Buildings, Long Millgate, Manchester.

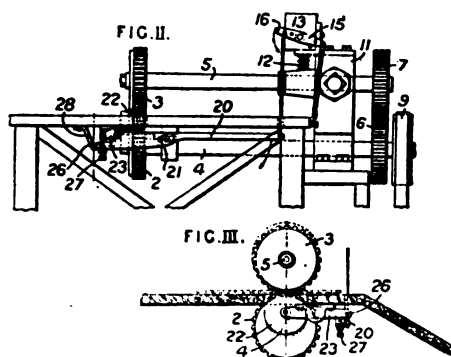
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## New Inventions.

### Feeding and Counting Sheets.

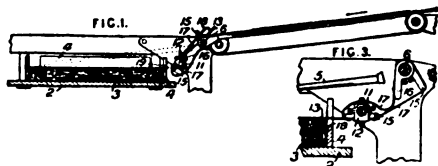
An apparatus for feeding and counting articles such as sheets has been patented by Mr. A. M. Ahern, and consists of a pair of shafts 4, 5 geared together by pinions 6, 7 and driven by a belt 9, the shafts having rough gripping feed-wheels 2, 3. The upper shaft 5



is journaled in a rocking-bearing 11 and held down by a spring 12, so as to allow the upper grip wheel 3 to yield when a sheet passes. Alongside the lower wheel 2 is mounted a roller 22, Fig. III, on a lever 23 connected by a link 26 to a lever 22 pivoted at 21 and linked to a spring controlled arm 15, 16 on the spindle of a counter 13. An adjustable stop-screw 27 for the lever 23 is provided.

### Sheet Delivery.

An invention by Mr. A. W. Field relates to an oscillating-fly delivery mechanism and provided with devices, operated by the fly, to engage the sheet as it is deposited on the pile and hold it during the greater part of the return movement of the fly, so as to prevent

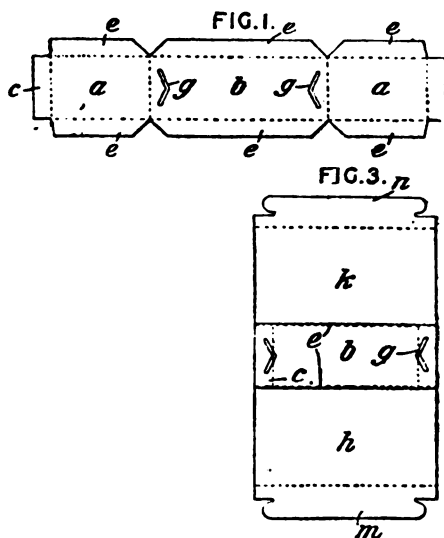


displacement of the sheet by suction. As shown, the sheets 3 are deposited on the table 2 in the ordinary manner by the fly sticks 5 fixed to a rock shaft 6. The sheet holding devices comprise a number of fingers 13 adjustably secured to sockets 12 fixed on a shaft

11 arranged between the table 2 and the shaft 6. The fingers 13 are arranged opposite to the spaces between the fly sticks 5. A pair of arms 15, 16 is secured to each of the shafts 6, 11 and these arms are connected by flexible straps 17 as shown so that the shaft 11 is operated by the shaft 6 only towards the ends of the strokes of the fly, the straps remaining loose during the greater part of the strokes. The jogger 4 is provided with slots 19 for the passage of the fingers 13.

### Folding Boxes.

Mr. E. W. Lowry has patented a folding box which is composed of two scored blanks of millboard, etc., one being formed as shown in Fig. 1, and comprising a part *b* formed with V-shaped slots *g*, and ends *a*, all having strengthening-flaps *e*, the ends also having flaps *c* for securing to the second blank. The



blank described above is mounted, as shown in Fig. 3, on the centre panel of the second blank, and the box is closed by folding up the sides *h*, *k*, and engaging the tongues of the flaps *m*, *n*, in the slots *g*.

A PAPER mill is to be erected at a cost of £200,000 in Southern Saskatchewan, to utilise the thousands of tons of straw that is annually going to waste. This will be the second straw paper plant in Canada.

## News-Print Comedy.

The recent history of news-print in the United States represents something akin to "a comedy of errors"—from the point of view of the onlooker. In the case of those directly concerned, the pathos and the humour of the situation alternated sharply.

For some time there has been rather strong feeling between the publishers and the producers of news print in the States, and that feeling is not lessened in intensity to-day. The publishers have always demanded supplies of the raw material at the lowest possible price, while the papermakers have held out for their just reward.

Then came the opportunity of the consumers. New tariff legislation was being promoted, and they saw to it that that part of the scheme passed into law whereby Canadian news-print was enabled to enter the United States free of duty. Thus the publishers were assured of ample and cheaper supplies of news-print, owing to the lower production costs in the Dominion.

This was a bad day for the American news-print manufacturers, and the mills along the Canadian Border were forced to close down. "The publishers had them flat on their back," said the gentleman who outlined the record of events.

But the turn of the papermakers was yet to come. During the war Canada put an embargo upon the export of news-print to the States, and the Dominion manufacturers were not sorry to be thus relieved of their contracts at pre-war prices, for they were able to sell their product elsewhere at very much higher figures.

Then the United States "news" makers woke up. They re-opened their mills and began to manufacture the paper so sorely needed by the publishers. But they held the whip hand, and demanded a price which would not only cover their cost of production but reimburse them for some at least of the losses sustained during their enforced closure.

It was not a pleasant situation for the publishers. The boot was on the other foot, but after their previous want of consideration for the papermaker, there was no alternative but to "grin and bear it."

Still, in spite of this turning of the tables, it is urged that news-print manufacturers in the United States are not making such very good profits. Nor are publishers willing to finance paper concerns. They will put their money into anything else save a paper mill. Although it is understood over here that some of the larger newspapers possess their own paper mills, we have recently been assured that the threat of going into news print production is only used by the publishers when they want some lever for depressing prices.

The little comedy is not yet at an end, perhaps; a policy of retaliation can be carried to indefinite lengths. We are only glad to think that the game is played in this country with less vindictiveness.

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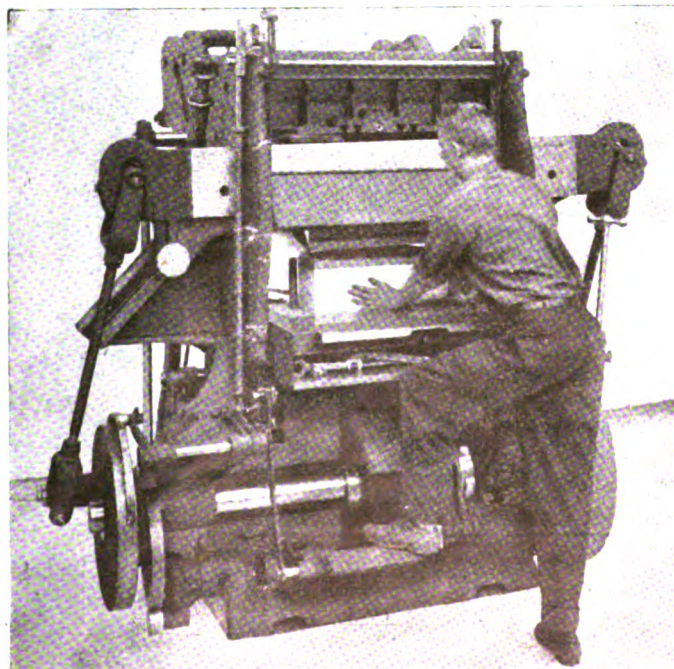
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VOLUME LXXXVIII. LONDON: FEBRUARY 17, 1921.  
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
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## A Bindery That Has Made History.

A Glance at the Past and Present Activities of Messrs.  
Leighton, Son and Hodge, Limited, Bookbinders.

Of some special interest among London bookbinding establishments is the house of Leighton, Son and Hodge, of 16, New-street-square, E.C.4. Making history bindings is a very different thing from "making" binding history, and while the Leighton firm has done plenty of work in the former category—Mr. Wells' famous "Outline of History," by the way, is now among the books going through their bindery—they can also lay claim to having "made history" in some degree, as their name stands identified with some important innovations recorded in the annals of the binder's craft.

Like many other denizens of the centre of London's printerdom, this firm is closely linked with the London of days long past. Their story started when Mr. Archibald Leighton set up for himself as master book-binder in 1767. He was a Scotsman, from Aberdeen, and was evidently a man of character and ability as he succeeded in building what was then regarded as a very substantial business. He died in 1784 and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Archibald Leighton, junior, whose enterprise was shown in his being prominently associated with what proved an important new departure in the use of materials. Up to the third decade of the nineteenth century, cloth was not used for book covers. Apart from fancy binding in silk and the like, leather was the staple material, while the cheapening of book-production (with the advent of cheaper paper) led to the turning out of books of the more ephemeral type in paper boards. It was Mr. Archibald Leighton who, in 1822, first introduced cloth as a material of commercial bookbinding. The cloth then used was thin

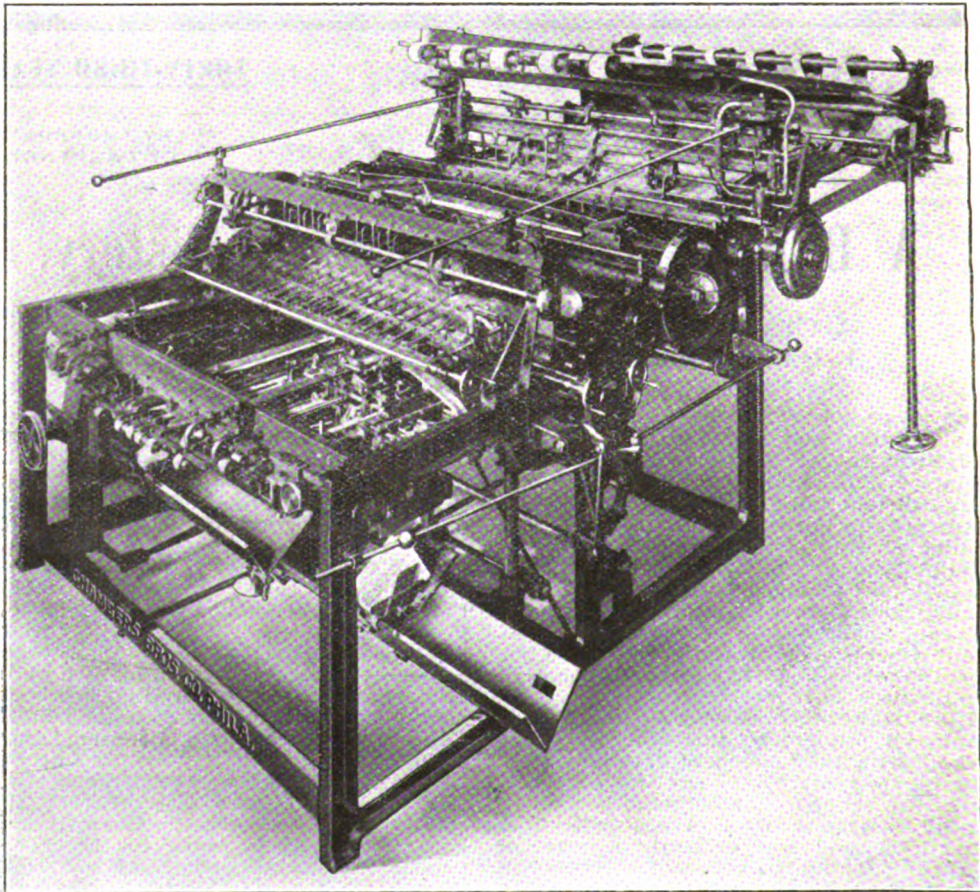
calico, dyed, stiffened and glazed, and the change was gradual from that to the specially made and finished book cloth such as is used to-day. It was not until about 1832 that cloth binding came into common use. It was in that year, too, that Mr. Archibald Leighton pioneered another important innovation, namely, the practice of gold-blocking direct on to the cloth cover. It was the custom of the time to print or block the title on to a piece of paper, silk or other material, which was afterwards stuck on the cloth. As the result of experiments made in his own works, Mr. Leighton in 1832 produced the first books with gold blocked directly on to the binding. This transition is shown in interesting fashion in the 8vo. edition of "Byron's Life and Letters," which the firm were binding at the time. Extant copies show that of this edition volumes I. and II. carry stuck-on gold-blocked labels, while in the case of volume III. and the numerous succeeding volumes similar gold-blocking is effected on the cloth itself.

In 1842 Robert Leighton, son of the last-named, succeeded to the control at the business at the early age of 20. He proved an energetic and enterprising chief, and under his régime the firm was among the London houses which pioneered the adoption of much of the bookbinding machinery which, in more or less developed form, is of so much importance to the trade to-day. He passed on the management to his sons, Robert and Thomas Leighton, whose names are closely associated with the big forward movement in English bookbinding in the period made famous by such craftsmen as William Morris, Aubrey Beardsley and Walter Crane.



At the present day the Leighton tradition is worthily carried on by the brothers Robert Leighton and Douglas Leighton, who, with Mr. Joseph Brown, now constitute the directorate. Mr. Brown, by the way, is distinguished as the designer of some admirable book-covers, and is at present specialising in colour blocking, a notable feature of which is the delicate colour-gradations achieved. Among recent designs of his may be mentioned those for the new Harmsworth Self-Educator, the Keats Centenary Volume

The plan of the works provides for the reception of materials in the basement, where also the sheets are cut in a number of guillotines of different makes. Here, too, the greater part of the folding is done, among the folding machines employed being not only a large "Dexter" folder that has proved its usefulness by many years of faithful service, but also a "Chambers" quadruple book-folding machine with "King" automatic continuous feeder—a piece of machinery which is attracting a good deal of interest in the



**"Chambers" Quadruple Book-Folding Machine, with "King" Automatic Continuous Feeder.**

and the *Daily Telegraph Victory Atlas* of the World.

A peep into the works of Messrs. Leighton, Son and Hodge to-day shows that laurels gained in the past have not been allowed to hinder the adoption of modern methods. While old and tried apparatus and processes are maintained where they cannot be bettered, one finds them now side by side with the latest inventions in machinery and labour-saving contrivances.

bookbinding world—which is regarded by Messrs. Leighton Son and Hodge as an important asset to their business. We illustrate the machine herewith. It can take a 64-page sheet, and fold, slit and deliver either as four separate 16 page sections or as two 32-page sections (one 16-page section being inserted in another). The machine runs at the rate of 2,500 to 3,000 sheets per hour, producing 10,000 to 12,000 16-page sections hourly. An important feature is the fact that a sheet goes on to this machine



just as it comes from the printer, so that not only is preliminary cutting entirely obviated but the pages can all be machine-folded with accuracy of register, the lay-edge of the sheet as printed being used as the lay-edge for the folding. The advantages of thus dispensing with unnecessary cutting and with hand-folding are obvious. We understand that Messrs. Leighton's "Chambers" folder is to be joined in a few weeks' time by a couple more of the same machines.

In this basement already one is reminded of the great advantages that are now being gained from motion-study as applied to the elimination of unnecessary movements in industry. Here, as on the other floors, careful arrangements are made for the easy transportation of materials so as to keep each operative well provided with all that he needs. In more than one case gravity rollers are installed to enable consignments to be slid rapidly down the shop to the point of requisition. Another device which merits special mention is the new form of truck (the "Ajax"), developed in the stress of munition works' requirements, whereby ceiling-high stacks of paper, boards or books can be moved *en masse*, as much transportation being done in quarter of an hour as used to occupy the best part of a day. The stacks are piled upon a sleigh-shaped device, the runner-like sides of which raise the horizontal boarding from the ground. Thus the specially designed truck can be run underneath the whole, and when the height of the truck is forcibly increased, by the use of lever gear which it embodies, the stack stands clear of the floor and mounted on wheels ready to be pushed wherever desired.

From the basement the folded sheets go by lift to the top of the building, where they are next gathered and sewn. While the up-to-date touch is here given to the work-room by the presence of a large battery of Smyth sewing machines, one sees also in action hand-sewing frames which are still in use for extra large or special bindings when occasion demands.

Then in the case-making and casing-in departments hand case-making processes are to be seen in close juxtaposition to the Smyth and Sheridan case-making machines. One may meet here an old friend, *Punch*, whose covers have been made in this establishment ever since our national humourist was quite a youngster of a journal.

It is by machinery also, of course, that the nipping, rounding and backing and trimming are performed, and one notices the Seybold three knife trimmer at work giving striking evidence of the speed and precision which the developments of engineering have made possible.

Thus, conserving good features of past craftsmanship, while at the same time welcoming the economies which present day invention has to offer, this old-established bindery is endeavouring to link quality with quantity and to show that wholesale and inexpensive production is not incompatible with a product that is both beautiful and durable. And certainly every effort in this direction represents energy well spent, for it is on to-

day's best time-saving and labour-saving methods in combination with the sound materials and careful finish of days gone by that we must rely if we would see the book-binding craft achieve the widest service and greatest prosperity.

## Lanston Monotype.

### Progress of the Undertaking.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., was held on Thursday, last week, at Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.

Lord Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. (Vice-Chairman), presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, said that the directors recommended that out of the net profit of the year's trading, after providing for depreciation and other charges, a final dividend of 5 per cent. should be paid, making 8 per cent. for the year, that the sum of £50,000 should be placed to general reserve account and that the balance should be carried forward. The net profit upon the year's trading was £69,095, as compared with £39,480 for 1913. In concert with many other companies they had to meet three difficulties, namely, patents, excess profits duty and the rates of exchange. The company was built up upon patents which were taken out to conserve and to surround the original patents which had to be taken out in many other countries besides Great Britain and the United States. Considerable efforts had had to be made during the past year, and were still being made, on the success of which he congratulated the managing director, Mr. Duncan, for the re-establishment of their rights and patents in Germany and Austria.

The next point was the excess profits duty. Anyone who was connected with any company must be glad to know that that duty was to come to an end. If it had not existed they would have at least £100,000 in cash to introduce into the industry and to use in the development of the corporation.

The third point was the question of the rates of exchange. Although they made very large portions of the machines in this country, they got other portions of the machines from the United States of America, and they also had a large and developing trade throughout the Continent of Europe. They were hit both ways; they had to buy from America, and they had to pay the Americans larger sums than they had done in the past. It was not only in the United States that these provisions prevailed, but in other countries, too, including Europe and India. The corporation might appear from the balance-sheet to have suffered from the unfavourable exchanges, but it was interesting to note that the claim for excess profits duty would be considerably abated on this account. The corporation was in a strong position.

The report was unanimously adopted.

## The Need for Cost-Reduction.

### South-East London Master Printers' Resolution.

At the monthly meeting of the South-Eastern District of London Master Printers' Association, which took place on Tuesday of last week, discussion turned from the affairs of the local Association to the urgent question of the general high cost of printing, in regard to which a noteworthy resolution was forthcoming. The proceedings were of informal character, being carried on over the tea-cups. Mr. Cecil Clay was in the chair.

Mr. C. A. Bates, now back in London, was able to be present for the first time since his illness, and was cordially welcomed. The reading of the minutes provided an opportunity of which he availed himself to thank Mr. E. B. Smith and the members of the South-Eastern Association for the message of good wishes sent him from the January meeting.

The secretary read a letter received from 24, Holborn, to the effect that, in view of the small support forthcoming from other London districts, the suggestion of a grading scheme for the outer suburbs could not be acted upon.

#### Mr. Cecil Clay's Resignation.

The secretary read another letter from headquarters reporting an intimation received from Mr. Cecil Clay (chairman of the S.E. Association) that his firm, Messrs. Richard Clay and Sons, Ltd., were giving up printing in London and that he would accordingly have to retire from the Council of the L.M.P.A. and from his connection with the S.E. Association.

Mr. Clay said he would be very sorry to dissociate himself from the printing trade of London, but his firm had sold their London works and would not be printing in London after the end of the month. He would still be connected with the Federation, however, the firm of Richard Clay and Sons being members of the Norwich Association. It was with much regret he tendered his resignation; he could only hope a change of president might prove of benefit to the Association.

Mr. J. R. Brigenshaw proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Clay, expressing members' gratitude for the generous way in which he had helped the association. He said that besides ably filling the position of chairman of the S.E. Association Mr. Clay had put in a great many hours—perhaps few members present knew how many—in the service of master printers at 24, Holborn. Mr. Clay had suggested they might get a better chairman to succeed him; if they got one who would do as well as Mr. Clay had done they would be very well satisfied.

Mr. Bates cordially seconded the motion, expressing his regret at the Association's loss of Mr. Clay, and assuring those present, from

his own experience of Council meetings, of the great assistance Mr. Clay had been able to give at headquarters.

The vote being carried unanimously with acclamation, Mr. Clay made a brief response of thanks.

The question of the election of a new chairman was left to the committee, the matter to be brought up at the next meeting.

The finding of two members to fill vacancies on the Council of the Camberwell Unemployment Committee was left in the hands of the joint secretaries.

#### Printers' Prohibitive Costs.

Reference having been made to the "little red book" the new minimum price list sent to all members—a discussion ensued on the possibilities of reducing the cost of printing, with a view to counteracting the falling off of orders caused by the present high costs. The discussion eventually crystallised into the following resolution, for transmission to L.M.P.A. headquarters, which was unanimously carried: "That the South-Eastern District Association is of opinion that the time has arrived for the Parent Association to approach the federated unions for a conference with a view to remedying unemployment, and to consider means to that end."

Some criticisms, though not in very precise terms, were forthcoming with regard to the new standard rates. Reference was made to allegations of printers' charges being exorbitant.

Mr. W. Whyte said the L.M.P.A. had been in touch with Roneo, Ltd., respecting their advertisements, and had been assured that the attitude of the company, was not that they wished to take work away from printers, but that they wished printers to install Roneo machines and undertake duplicating work themselves.

Mr. E. B. Smith pointed out that the new minimum rates were in no way arbitrary but represented, he thought, necessary modifications of the previous list which was based upon very careful and extensive investigation of printers' costs by a committee of jobbing printers.

#### The Minimum Subscription.

Announcement was made of a proposal from headquarters that the minimum subscription to the L.M.P.A. should be increased. A short discussion followed, the preponderance of feeling being apparently that the subscription of a guinea was quite inadequate.

Mr. Whyte remarked that after deduction had been for the Federation appropriation, and for the proportion refunded to the local association, minimum subscriptions did not leave headquarters enough even to meet the specific expenses incurred on behalf of the individual members concerned.

Mr. H. N. Prentice, the treasurer, suggested the inauguration of local classes in connection with the Federation costing campaign.

It was decided that Mr. A. Williamson be invited to attend the next meeting, when there would be an opportunity to arrange for classes, and also to discuss the new price list.

# Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

## MANCHESTER CENTRE.

### The Annual Dinner.

Seventy-four ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Victoria Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester, on Saturday last, the occasion being the annual dinner of the Manchester and District Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association. Mr. Thos. Rignall, the president, had the support of Messrs. F. E. Robinson (vice-president), J. E. Wilson and F. Martin (Liverpool Centre), J. W. Wormald and W. H. Wray (Yorkshire Centre), John Sever and W. Geo. White (president and secretary Master Printers' Association), Harry Skinner (general secretary, Typographical Association), John Allan and Thos. Sproat (chairman and general secretary of the Lithographers' Society), J. Marsh (president, Manchester T.A.), and others.

After full justice had been done to a substantial repast, the cloths were removed, when the chairman proposed the toast of "The King," which was enthusiastically received.

A feeling reference was then made to the late Thos. Kirkwood, whose remains had been laid to rest on the previous Monday, the company upstanding in silent respect.

The toast of "The P.M. and O.A." was proposed by Mr. John Sever, who remarked that managers and overseers held responsible positions, having to stand between the employer and the craftsman. Their qualities had to combine character with firmness and urbanity. It was not an easy thing to deal fairly between master and man, and he (the speaker) on many occasions sympathised with the overseer who tried to do his best, but through force of circumstances was unable to please both the employer and the craftsman at the same time. Touching upon the question of the Joint Industrial Council, he thought there should be some provision made for managers and overseers, as under the present arrangements there was no proper representation for them. The employers' association was in sympathy with the P.M. and O.A., as it was those gentlemen on whom they had to rely for the successful carrying on of the various businesses.

Mr. F. E. Robinson briefly replied.

Mr. J. E. Wilson chiefly directed his remarks to the challenge cup trophy, which was in front of the chairman, and he stated that Liverpool later on in the year would strive to become the holders for 1921-22.

Mr. J. W. Wormald (Yorkshire) observed that such gatherings as the present one showed that they were in unison one with another. Members of the P.M. and O.A. were often between the devil and the deep sea, and at times it was difficult to tell the other from which. They were ambassadors of all that pertains to print, and many times they were

in difficulties in attempting to distinguish the various standpoints between the masters and the men. It augured well for the craft when the officials of the various craft unions and associations met together in harmony around the festive board. The Association was progressive, its special objects being educational and sociable, and every manager and overseer who was outside its ranks was failing to keep in the van of progress. Yorkshire Centre had taken up that attitude, one of its aims during the coming year being to make great efforts to see that neither Manchester nor Liverpool should be possessors of the Bowling Cup during 1921-22.

### Wages in the Printing Trade.

Mr. Harry Skinner (T.A.), mentioned the black cloud that was hanging over the trade, it being very depressing to the employer, the manager, the overseer, and the craftsman. At the present time there seemed to be a propaganda through the press to expect a reduction in the wages of the craftsman. Fortunately for their particular craft the employers had not attempted to put the necessary machinery in motion, as its operations would not be agreeable to even managers and overseers, let alone the craftsman. In the past the workers in the printing trade had not been too well paid, therefore there would have to be an extraordinary drop in the prices of all commodities before any attempt could be put forward to make reductions. If at a later date it should be suggested, the unions were prepared to resist to the uttermost any endeavour to lower the scale of living to the basis of what it was in pre-war days. As regards the P.M. and O.A., he could safely say that whatever suspicion there was felt amongst the rank and file it had died away by a larger experience of the actions and motives of its members. He wished success to the Parent Body, the Centres, and particularly the Manchester centre.

Mr. Marsh (T.A. local) apologised for his secretary, Mr. W. Hunt, who was laid aside through illness. He remarked that his committee had found the relationship between the two local bodies to be of the happiest nature.

Mr. J. Allan (Litho) said by coming into contact with and getting fully acquainted with the aims and objects of the P.M. and O.A. his members were becoming less suspicious. The chairman that evening had done a lot of good in helping various craftsmen. He looked to such an association to have sympathy with those under them because by tact they could get the best out of the craftsman.

Mr. Thos. Sproat (Litho) had every sympathy with the manager and overseer who was conscious that his buffer position required carefulness in handling both the employer and the craftsman. The printing trade had not suggested any reduction in payment to the producers, but if it did come he would recommend that they resist it to the last penny. Prices had gone up and wages had afterwards followed, therefore when prices had greatly come down wages may be com-

pelled to show a slight reduction. In the past the craftsman had not been adequately paid, and it was up to all of them to see that remuneration was forthcoming according to the skill and requirements of the craft. The question of apprentices was one that he would like every overseer to take an interest in. Many times the lads were neglected, sometimes because the overseer did not interest himself in the lads, or the force of circumstances prevented the overseer from giving the necessary time and attention. If unable to do so, he should appoint some responsible man to see that the apprentices were properly trained.

At this stage the secretary (Mr. F. J. Hughes) was instructed to forward a letter of sympathy to Mr. W. Hunt, wishing that his recovery to perfect health would be rapid.

The toast of "The Ladies and Artistes," was given by Mr. Edward McVay in a humorous speech, Mr. Wm. Teer replying.

There was a varied selection of musical items interspersed between the speeches, the artistes being Messrs. J. H. Nuttall, A. Hellewell, E. Fisher, A. Young, W. R. Cannell, Miss Barbara Orrell, with Miss C. Maben as accompanist.

WEE MAC.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Boston, T. Cardboard or paper boxes, etc. 3,889.  
 Bullen, A. G., and Jenkinson, R. L. Jets for typesetting machines. 3,687.  
 Butterfield, C. Safety guards for rotary printing machines, 4,256.  
 Chipperfield, W. Mechanism for printing tickets with varying numerals or signs. 4,282.  
 Drake, J. Perpetual monthly calendar. 3,900.  
 Drake, T., Gayter, E., and Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Escapement mechanism of typographical composing machines. 3,954.  
 Eva, A. Cartons for domestic, etc., commodities. 3,879.  
 Friel, C. L. Printing presses. 4,067.  
 McFarland, J. N., and Wade, H. Type-setting and typecasting machines. 3,968.  
 McFarland, J. N., and Wade, H. Type-setting machines. 3,969, 3,970.  
 McFarland, J. N., and Wade, H. Typecast machines. 3,971.  
 Marcuson, E. Paper feeding and collating device. 4,030.  
 Robinson, Ltd., E. S. and A., and Robinson, H. G. Cardboard, etc., and manufacture thereof. 4,291.  
 Walmsley, W. E. Apparatus for closing end flaps of collapsible cardboard boxes. 4,135.

### Specification Published.

1920.

- Logan, J. Machine for making window envelope blanks. 158,179.



### "The Printers' Exchange."

SIR,—With reference to the report of the meeting of creditors in several of the trade papers in connection with the *Printers' Exchange*, we think it should be known that we are the original holders of the copyright of a register under the name of the *Printers' Exchange*, and that we gave permission, for certain considerations which need not be specified, to the company above mentioned to use the same title. In their first issue they made an acknowledgment to us, but as they stated we had incorporated our publication with theirs and that we were discontinuing ours, which was not in accordance with the arrangements or the facts, they made the necessary correction in their second issue.

We therefore beg to state that we have no connection whatever with the journal which has a receiving order against it, and that we continue to issue the *Printers' Exchange*, which title now belongs to us exclusively.

Yours faithfully,

H. J. COLES.

For W. J. CONNOLL AND CO.

69, Leather-lane, London, E.C.1.

February 11th.

## Costing Lecture at Derby.

By arrangement with the Derby Master Printers' Association and the local Education Authority, Miss G. E. Etherington, the well-known costing instructor at St. Bride Institute, gave, on Friday, February 11th, an interesting explanation of the working of a costing system; dealing with the necessity and reasons for using a system, the advantages and benefits to be derived by its use by (a) the worker (b) the firm (c) the industry—followed by a lucid explanation of the working of the system advocated by the Federation of Master Printers.

Those present evidently appreciated the able manner in which the lecturer dealt with the principles of the costing system. The lecture was all the more valuable in that it was given by one who has no propaganda campaign to consider, the conclusions arrived at being based on actual daily experience encountered in a large London printing establishment.

At the end of the lecture a number of questions were asked, and were duly answered by Miss Etherington and by the chairman, Mr. Simpson, of the Derby Master Printers' Association.

The usual votes of thanks were carried with enthusiasm.

## Trade Notes.

THE Paper Box Trade Board has postponed for two months consideration of an application to increase male workers' wages from 55s. to 65s. a week.

BROUGHT forward a week, the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund will be held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, W.C., on April 28th.

SIR LEICESTER HARMSWORTH was the buyer in the sensational transaction last week when the Moncton Papers were sold for £5,050. Messrs. Quaritch acting on Sir Leicester's behalf.

THE trial of the three men concerned in the "Bank Note Case"—Ford, Levy and Kurasch—for offences under the Forgery Act, was begun on Monday before Mr. Justice Lush at the Old Bailey.

THE late Mr. Charles Hickson Waterlow, son of the late Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bt., left gross estate of £49,827, bequeathing £1,000 to his secretary, and one year's wages to each of his servants.

AN interesting and informative lecture was given in the Bury Y.M.C.A. on Saturday evening, on the "Art of Etching," by Mr. Joseph Knight, headmaster of the Bury School of Art.

SIR HENRY DALZIEL, M.P., on Tuesday informed his supporters in the Kirkcaldy Burghs that, for reasons of health, he has reluctantly decided to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds forthwith.

MANY notable items will be included in the sale, which Messrs. Sotheby announce for March 10th and 11th, of books from the library founded by Mr. William Henry Miller of Craigentinnny (1789-1848).

AMONG the prophecies which the reporters succeeded in drawing from Mr. Edison on the occasion of his seventy-fourth birthday last week was one to the effect that books and newspapers will be printed on nickel instead of paper.

THE death has occurred at Edinburgh, of Mr. Arthur Giles who was for over half a century identified with the firm of Messrs. Robert Grant and Son, booksellers, 107, Princes-street. Mr. Giles was the proprietary editor of the County Directory of Scotland.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL's series of articles in the *Times* (Trade Supplement) on "Modern Costing"—to which we have previously referred—have just concluded with one on "How to Instal the System," in which reference is made to the costing organisation of the Federation of Master Printers.

THE death at Highgate last week, in his 70th year, of Mr. James Alexander Manson, removes a well-known literary figure of London. From 1894 to 1900 he was chief editor at Messrs. Cassell's, and edited "Cassell's Encyclopædia," and later was on the "Encyclopædia Britannica" editorial staff.

MR. WALTER RANDALL, of 207, Jockey-road, Wyld Green, Sutton, Coldfield, printer, left £10,320 (net personalty £6,907).

ROCHDALE stationers and newsagents have suffered a great loss by the sudden death last week of Mr. W. McDowell, who has been the secretary of the Rochdale Stationers' Co., Ltd., for many years.

MR. W. E. HICKS, for many years editor of the *Western Daily Press*, Bristol, has died at the age of 69 years. He was a past-president of the Bristol branch of the Institute of Journalists and of the West of England Press Fund.

AN end was made on Tuesday to the action for alleged incendiarism in connection with the recent mysterious fire at Arthur-street. Charged at the Central Criminal Court with setting fire to a quantity of paper at 11, Arthur-street, E.C., Simon Isaacs (27), printer, was found not guilty on the judge's direction and acquitted.

AT the annual dinner of the Society of Somerset Men in London, held on Friday, 11th inst., at the Holborn Restaurant, under the chairmanship of Col. the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., there was a good sprinkling of people connected with the world of printing and journalism. The toast of "The County of Somerset" was in the able hands of Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. (Frome Division), while the response to the toast of "The Society of Somerset Men in London" was made by Mr. W. A. Perkins (chairman of the Society's committee).

COSTING LECTURES AT ROCHDALE.—Under the Rochdale Education Committee, the Rochdale Master Printers' Association have arranged for a series of six lectures on "Costing in the Printing Trade," to be delivered by Mr. John Taylor, of the Queen's Press, Manchester. The opening lecture was delivered last week in the Rochdale Technical School, when Mr. J. P. Howarth, of the Rochdale Master Printers' Association, took the chair. The lecturer dealt mainly with the necessity for costing on a sound basis if the printing industry is to prosper. Subsequent lectures will cover different phases of costing and the methods used.

A RESOURCEFUL N.Y. PRINTERY.—Specimens of two well-printed booklets are sent us from the printing office of Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie (the Arbor Press, Inc., New York City)—the author of the interesting article, "City Printers and Country Competition," in last week's issue. One of these booklets is entitled "Printing for the Inhabitants of the Island of Hainan, China," and it certainly has a touch of the unique about it, inasmuch as it contains specimens of printings from types which, Mr. McMurtrie explains, were cut in steel in his own type foundry, and from which was printed for the first time a newly-invented script alphabet, devised by a missionary. In the other booklet Mr. McMurtrie gives specimens of, and some particulars about, a dainty outline type, Le Moreau-le-Jeune, which he has imported from the Fonderie Peignot, Paris.





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Copies may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C. 4.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### District Committees of the J.I.C.

THE subject of the advisability of forming District Committees of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades is very much to the fore at the present time. The J.I.C. is again urging the setting up of a Committee in each centre, as provided for in the Council's constitution. Both the employers and the T.U. representatives unite in this endeavour, for they realise that without District Councils the parent Council loses much of its usefulness and of its means—as a composite body—of keeping in touch with the trade throughout the country. There are those who still doubt the need for the J.I.C., and consequently for the District Committees. To these it may be said that the Council has undoubtedly done some good work already; indeed, it is the only joint and fully representative body we have which has an "atmosphere of its own," an atmosphere very different from that of the

Joint Labour Committee and other similar committees, at which "contentious" matters are always being considered.

• • •

### Functions of District Committees.

THE Council has useful constructive work in hand, and is now dealing with the subjects of apprentices, health, unemployment, advocacy of the costing system, organisation throughout the country, Parliamentary matters, educational problems and the social amenities and general welfare of employees in the printing and allied trades. It is in continual touch (by duly appointed officers), with the Ministry of Labour and the Board of Trade, and it has, as is well known, acted on several occasions in its capacity of a conciliation body with beneficial results. The District Committees are created for similar purposes, but they, acting locally, have the great advantage of bringing employers into closer touch (apart from actual business) with those they employ, under conditions which permit of free discussion on matters of the advancement of the trade and those employed in it. There can be little doubt as to the better understanding and greater confidence which these meetings bring about; they often prove illuminating to both sets of representatives, and they go a long way towards removing the complaint, too often justly made in the past, that the worker is not consulted on matters which closely concern his daily life. The centres at which these committees are in operation are enthusiastic as to the advantages they are reaping, and it is expected that the formation of District Committees will proceed much more rapidly as their possibilities for good become more widely realised.

• • •

### Annual Conference of the P. and K.T.F.

FOLLOWING close upon the heels of the annual convention of the Joint Industrial Council (to be held, as we have previously announced, at Brighton on April 12th), will come the annual administrative conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom. This conference will meet in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, from April 13th to 15th, and it is expected that about 60 delegates will be present, representing over 200,000 organised workers in the industry. Unemployment, unemployment insurance, apprentices, and many other subjects of vital importance will be discussed, and we gather that prominence will be given again to the question of further amalgamation

among the numerous unions in the printing and allied trades.

■ ■ ■

### Slump in Paper Imports.

THERE was a decrease of 606,555 cwts. in the imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom last month as compared with January of last year. In printing and writing paper in large sheets there was a drop of 42,847 cwts., and in packings and wrappings (including tissues) a reduction of 262,392 cwts. A heavy falling off also took place in the receipts of strawboards, the quantity being 204,379 cwts. below that for the first month of last year, whilst mill, leather, card and paste-board show a decrease of 100,551 cwts. Among countries supplying the British market Germany stands almost alone in regard to increased shipments. Last month the receipts of printings and writings in large sheets from the source mentioned were 11,121 cwts. of the value of £31,157, as against 401 cwts. and £1,903 in January of last year; packings and wrappings, 21,711 cwts. valued at £70,012, as against 3,746 cwts. and £8,517; and coated papers, 818 cwts. of the value of £4,870, as against 108 cwts. and £263. Canada, formerly included with other countries, is now shown separately in the list of countries of supply. It is noteworthy that printings and writings (4,920 cwts. of the value of £14,377) and also packings and wrappings (5,682 cwts. valued at £14,342) from Canada last month fall considerably under the receipts from Germany. Another country given status in the list is Finland, from which source we received last month packings and wrappings, etc., to the extent of 5,810 cwts. of the value of £16,194. The total imports for January, viz., 402,273 cwts., show a decrease of 60 per cent. as compared with first month of last year and 59.3 per cent. as compared with January, 1913. Last month's total value—£1,006,141—shows a decrease of 44.6 per cent. as compared with January of last year and an increase of 64 per cent. as compared with January, 1913.

IN aid of the Printers' Pension Almshouse and Orphan Asylum and of local charities, East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary is arranging a Bohemian Concert to be held in the Green Man, Upton Park, E., next Saturday.

MR. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK is to preside at the grand Bohemian concert to be held on behalf of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation at Cannon-street Hotel on Monday next.

**AN Advertisement is always working.**

## Personal.

At a meeting of influential City business men held at the Guildhall on Monday to protest against the new telephone charges, Sir G. Rowland Blades (who was a member of the Parliamentary Committee which inquired into the 'phone charges) defended the Government position.

THE principal guest at the monthly dinner of the Press Club on Saturday was Sir Harry Lauder.

THE Newport and Monmouthshire Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association, at its recent annual meeting, elected as president for the ensuing year Mr. A. Whittaker, as vice-president, Mr. J. Gould, and as executive committee, Messrs. G. Bell, G. T. Wright, H. Ll. Hughes, G. E. Dibdin, W. Iles and W. E. Lee.

MR. ROBERT GARNER, the late editor of the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, was the recipient the other day of a presentation by his former colleagues. Mr. W. Fleming, the present editor, in making the presentation, spoke of the excellent relations which always existed between Mr. Garner and his staff.

MR. FREDERIC W. GOUDY, the celebrated American type designer, has just been appointed Art Director for the Lanston Monotype Co., of Philadelphia. The appointment gives further evidence of the efforts being put forth to make the work of the Monotype equivalent to that of the best hand composition.

MR. MAX PEMBERTON has been invited by Columbia University to go to Honolulu as representing the London School of Journalism at the World's Press Congress, to be held in October.

## Stationers' Social Society.

The annual winter dinner, to which ladies are invited, promises to be one of the greatest successes ever achieved by the Stationers' Social Society. It will be held at the Hotel Cecil, Saturday next, February 19th. Considerable energy is being infused by the committee lately appointed and the officers are also strenuously working to advance the welfare of the organisation. So much so that it is stated that 60 new members have been introduced during the present year.

The future programme of the Society includes arrangements in regard to bowling, golf competitions, and another whist drive and dance is being planned for the next month or so.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 4½, Pref., 15s. 6d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; **British Photographic Industries**, 16s., 16s. 3d.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 12s. 6d.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Part Pref., 9s., 8s. 11d.; **Cropper**, 17s. 6d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 6d.; **J. Dickinson**, 23s. 7½d., 1st Pref., 60½, 2nd Pref., 60½; **Financial News**, 25s., Pref., 9s. 6d., 9s.; **Ilford**, 13s. 3d., 14s. Pref., 13s. 3d.; **Illustrated London News**, 2s., Pref., 8s. 9d.; **International Linotype**, 50; **Lamson Paragon**, 19s.; **Lans-ton Monotype Corporation**, 10s.; **Linotype**, B Deb., 52; **Edward Lloyd**, 18s.; **Charles Marsden**, 18s., Pref., 17s. 7½d.; **New Pegamoid**, 15s. 9d.; **Geo. Newnes**, 11s. 6d., Pref., 10s. 9d.; **Odhams Press**, 8s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 9d., 11s. 3d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 18s. 9d.; **Roneo**, 33s. 6d., Pref., 13s.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, 17s. 7½d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, Def., 10s. 10½d., Pref., 13s. 11½d.; **Weldon's**, 33s. 9d.; **Wiggins, Teape, and Co.** (1919), 19s. 4½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 9d., 8 p.c. 1st. Mt. Red. Debs., 104, (iss. at 98, £68 pd.), 72½, 72.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**SUNDAY PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS** (1920).—Dividend at 8 per cent. per annum, less tax, on preference shares for half year.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**HYDROLROID, LTD.** (London).—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; to acquire certain patents relating to an invention for the manufacture of oil and water-resisting papers and boards, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. W. Claremont and Irene L. Claremont.

**HEALTH RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.** (London).—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; printers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: T. Han-son-Lowe and A. Hallan.

**HILL, SIEFFKEN AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £50,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the assets, undertaking and all or any of the liabilities of the London Printing Alliance, Ltd. Private company. Subscribers: H. C. Hill and

**E. Hill.** Registered office: Grafton Works North-road, Holloway, N.7.

**COUNTY END PAPER MILL CO., LTD.**—Capital £30,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of paper, paper stainers, decorators, engravers, printers' book-cloth manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Seddon and A. C. Witby, jun.

**M. STEINART, LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of paper and twine merchants carried on by S. H. Steinart, J. Steinart and Marie Angel, at 40 and 43, Hanover-street, Shudehill, Manchester, as "M. Steinart," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, strawboards and packing materials, ropes, cables, cords, strings, twines, hessians, etc. Private company. First directors: S. H. Steinart, J. Steinart and Mrs. Marie Angel. Registered office: 40 and 43, Hanover-street, Manchester.

**SANDS AND McDougall (PROPRIETARY).**—Particulars filed at Somerset House pursuant to Section 274 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act. Capital £500,000 in £1 shares. The company was registered in Victoria, Australia, on June 30th, 1919, to carry on the business of printers, stationers and publishers of the "Directory of Victoria." The British address is at 37-38, Mitre-street, Aldgate, E.C., where N. Hamilton-Smith and L. J. McDougall are authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company. Directors: F. H. Wilson, N. H. Smith and D. McDougall, of Melbourne; and G. Fraser, of Adelaide.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 19 8, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**SOUTH-EASTERN PRESS, LTD.**—Mortgage debenture dated February 3rd, 1921, to secure £250, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including un-called capital (subject to prior debenture for £250). Holder: Mrs. B. E. Bucklow, 272, Shrewsbury-road, Forest Gate, E.

**BRITISH COLOUR PRINTING CO. (1920), LTD.**—Mortgage and land registry charge on cer-

tain freehold properties in Briant-street, New Cross, S.E., both dated January 31st, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

LEACH AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., Wisbech, Cambs.).—Debenture dated January 27th, 1921, to secure £1,000, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. Leach, "Carmen," Wisbech.

W. H. BLIGH AND CO., LTD. (printers, Ramsgate).—Particulars of £700 debentures authorised January 17th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital.

C. J. CULLIFORD AND SONS (LITHO), LTD. (London).—Charge on certain land and premises in West Norwood, dated January 31st, 1921, to secure £7,000. Holders: Bank of Liverpool and Martins.

E. N. MASON AND SONS, LTD. (engineers and general stationers).—Mortgage dated January 29th, 1921, to secure £2,500, charged on certain buildings and premises in Colchester. Holder: H. G. Elwes, 3, High-street, Colchester.

SAGAR'S UNIVERSAL STORES, LTD. (job dealers, printers, stationers, paper bag merchants, etc.).—Particulars of £2,000 debentures authorised January 5th, 1921, present issue £870. Charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

G. L. COLLINS, LTD. (publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc., Fulham).—Issue on January 12th, 1921, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re THOMAS R. HEARNE.—The adjourned public examination in bankruptcy took place at Wells of Thomas Ralph Hearne, until recently proprietor of the *Wells Journal*, printer and stationer, who is now serving three years penal servitude for bigamy. The official receiver said the statement of affairs had now been amended and showed unsecured creditors amounting to £10,003 instead of £10,871. On the other side the chief alteration concerned the value of the stock-in-trade which was formerly fixed at £2,079 and was now scheduled at £2,700. Another item had been inserted, viz., a moiety of the goodwill of the *Wells Journal* and associated publications, £500, making the total estimated assets £7,514 instead of £5,828. The amended statement showed an estimated deficiency of £3,664 as against £5,512 in the original statement. Pressed by Mr. A. M. Taylor (for the trustee) as to the name in which he was registered or baptised, debtor eventually wrote his Christian name and surname on a piece of paper, which was handed to the registrar. Claims by Hearne's real wife and Miss Calder to furniture were considered at some length. Replying to Mr. Taylor, debtor said he did

not know what became of the sword he had worn; a lot of things had disappeared from the house to all accounts. Questioned as to his claim to an interest in Russian bonds and cotton mills, debtor said he meant simply that he was asked by a man to dispose of the bonds; and he was to receive a commission. The examination was closed.

Re AUBREY M. COHEN, 37, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, formerly printer.—This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court on February 9th for public examination upon accounts showing gross liabilities £17,059 5s. 10d. (unsecured £559 5s. 10d.), and assets "nil." In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that in the middle of 1913 he commenced business in partnership with another person at Hampstead-road, N.W., as offset printers, under the style of "Ettling and Aubrey." He then introduced £4,000 capital into the business, and at later dates further capital amounting to another £4,000, both sums raised on mortgage of his reversionary interest under his late grandfather's will. The business proved a failure from the first, and witness lost the whole of his capital. He attributed his insolvency to the loss of that £8,000 and to insufficiency of income to meet charges on the before-mentioned and other mortgages raised on his interest under the will. The examination was concluded.

## Mr. Naylor on Wage Cutting.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, secretary, London Society of Compositors, contributes an article to yesterday's *Daily Herald* under the title of "The War on Wages." He questions whether a reduction of wages would cause a considerable fall in prices, and he represents it as unfair that wage cutting should be suggested as the first step in the matter.

"Although labour costs are a considerable item in most forms of production," he writes, "it is questionable as to how far they influence cost as compared with other factors of the problem, such as interest, profits, and middlemen's charges. It is significant that at a time when nominal wages have reached their highest, prices have declined several points. In some departments of manufacture considerable cuts in price have taken place. There is no influence so strong in the bringing down of prices as a falling off in demand, and in this we may find the explanation of the present drop. In any case, it is evident that other margins have been cut, margins wide and deep, margins of interest and profit. Whatever the cause, however, the result is there—a lowering of prices, and that in advance of any reduction of wages. Surely, then, to ask the would-be wage cutters to hold their hand awhile is not an extravagant request. Who knows: prices may fall further yet, and so obviate any necessity for tampering with wages. Let us wait and see."

## Concert at the Printers' Almshouses.

One of the best concerts ever given at the Printers' Almshouses at Wood Green was provided on Saturday evening through the kindness of Mr. H. B. Isaacs (of North Finchley), who secured the assistance of several members of the Central Concert Party (hon. secretary Mr. Sidney Simons, of Stamford Hill), an organisation founded in 1900 for the purpose of giving entertainments at hospitals and other institutions and for benevolent purposes. The arrangements were made by Mr. W. A. Perkins (member of the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation), in conjunction with Mr. W. Vandy (the chairman of the Almshouse Committee), the latter presiding over a very full gathering.

Songs, concerted pieces, and instrumental music followed each other in quick succession, to the evident delight of the audience. During an interval refreshments provided from funds raised among members of the staff of the Cornwall Press (late Richard Clay and Sons) through the agency of Mr. A. D. Newbery were served to the old people, who seemed much to appreciate the kindly thought shown.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Isaacs and his friends was passed on the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.

Mr. Isaacs expressed the pleasure it had given the party to be of service to the institution, and Mr. W. A. Perkins voiced the thanks of the company to Mr. Vandy for his conduct in the chair and his many services to the Almshouses.

Regret was expressed at the absence through illness of Mr. Percy Lewingdon (who had generously given the concert programmes) and also of Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E., who had an engagement at one of the Printers' Auxiliary concerts in South London.

## Italian Paper Import Regulations.

According to an Italian Ministerial Decree, which came into effect on January 12th, the importation of playing cards is reserved to the State, and may not be imported on private account. Paper wares and cardboard wares are not subject to import licence requirements when coming from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, or the United States of America.

"MAGIC LANTERN" NEWSPAPER.—A novel type of newspaper is reported from Moscow, it being stated that the Tamboff Soviet daily newspaper "issues" an evening addition by means of a magic lantern. Every day some 200 lines of print, illustrations, and portraits are shown.

## London Newspaper Clerks.

The newspaper clerks section of the National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants, whose London secretary is Mr. Allan Maclean, reports that this organisation has increased from 1,000 members in July last to 2,000 at the present time. The recent arrangement with the N.P.A. for an all-round increase for those engaged in newspaper offices has had a stimulating effect upon the membership. Negotiations are at present in progress with other sections of the trade in London with a view to bringing the members into line with the newspaper offices.

The newspaper clerks who have benefited by the co-ordination with the Society have shown their appreciation by sending along their subscriptions to the "Natsopa" Memorial Home, and a movement is now on foot for the newspaper clerks' section to endow two cubicles, one for men and one for women.

We understand that it is expected that the Home will be ready to receive patients by Easter.

## A Printers' Memorial.

An impressive ceremony took place at Grafton Works (Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd.), on Tuesday, February 8th, when, in the presence of practically the whole staff, a tablet was dedicated in memory of the eleven men from the firm who fell in the war.

In unveiling the memorial, Mr. H. C. Hill referred to the fact that it is possibly the only one of its kind in the Kingdom. Consisting of a lithographic stone, prepared by lithographers, designed and drawn by lithographic artists, with portions set in type by compositors, it is representative of both sides of the craft with which the fallen men were familiar in life. The work entirely of their fellow workers, it forms a true printers' memorial to their dead comrades.

The dedication service was conducted in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Frank Stone, M.C.M.A., Vicar of St. Luke's, West Holloway.

NEW LONDON OFFICES.—Messrs. Felber, Jucker and Co., Ltd., the well-known wholesale paper agents, of Manchester, have removed their London offices from 37, Walbrook, E.C., to 77-79, Cannon-street, E.C.4, where most commodious premises have been secured offering greater facilities for the conduct of the firm's business. The offices are well arranged and equipped, there being two telephone lines (Nos. 6988 and 6989 City), thus making it more convenient for clients to get in touch with the London sales department, which, for many years, has been under the successful management of Mr. H. Haxton, whose popularity is well known in trade circles owing to his urbanity and genial disposition.



# The Sixth International

PRINTING, PAPER, STATIONERY,  
BOOKBINDING, BOX - MAKING,  
:: :: AND ALLIED TRADES :: ::

## EXHIBITION

will be the largest and most representative Exhibition  
ever held.

The Main Hall, Gilbey Hall,  
King Edward's Hall,

and every other part of the ROYAL AGRI-  
CULTURAL HALL will be full of Exhibits.

There will be a splendid array of working  
Exhibits of

**Bookbinding Machinery,**

besides every possible requisite for the  
**Printing, Stationery, Box-making**  
and Allied Trades.

NOTE THE DATE—

**April 30 to May 14, 1921.**

## Paper and Cardboard.

### Imports into the United Kingdom during January.

Total imports of paper and cardboard into the United Kingdom for January, and for the same month of 1920 and 1913 were as follows:—

#### TOTAL IMPORTS.

Jan., 1921	402,273 cwt.	£1,006,141
" 1920	1,008,828 "	1,817,661
" 1913	990,278 "	613,219

Details of the imports for last month are as under:—

#### PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER IN LARGE SHEETS.

Sweden ...	16,939 cwt.	£40,825
Norway ...	22,082 "	59,068
Germany ...	11,121 "	31,157
Belgium ...	1,399 "	4,959
U.S.A. ...	2,573 "	11,095
Canada ...	4,920 "	14,377
Other Countries ...	33,459 "	83,032

Totals ... 92,493 " 244,513

#### PACKING AND WRAPPING, INCLUDING TISSUE PAPER.

Finland ...	5,810 cwt.	£16,194
Sweden ...	23,034 "	73,833
Norway ...	18,768 "	67,497
Germany ...	21,711 "	70,012
Belgium ...	6,844 "	25,639
Canada ...	5,682 "	14,322
Other Countries ...	18,805 "	62,225

Totals—Jan., 1921 100,654 " 329,722  
 " 1920 363,046 " 868,534  
 " 1913 338,358 " 235,638

#### COATED PAPERS.

Germany ...	818 cwt.	£4,870
Belgium ...	1,979 "	11,758
France ...	601 "	4,346
U.S.A. ...	1,097 "	11,049
Other Countries ...	410 "	2,805

Totals ... 4,905 " 35,728

#### OTHER IMPORTS.

Stationery ...	2,850 cwt.	£19,064
Mill, Leather, Card and Pasteboard	53,756 "	129,580
Strawboards ...	129,117 "	121,648
Other Sorts ...	18,498 "	125,886

## British Paper and Cardboard.

### Exports During January.

The total exports of British paper and cardboard during January of this and the preceding year and also for 1913 were as under:—

#### TOTAL EXPORTS.

Jan., 1921 ...	221,467 cwt.	£1,417,784
" 1920 ...	158,419 "	656,864
" 1913 ...	322,931 "	334,844

The exports for January last, with countries of supply in some cases, fall under the following headings:—

#### PRINTING, NOT COATED.

	Cwt.	£
France ...	3,144	11,796
United States ...	1,096	10,029
Other Foreign Countries ...	23,801	121,236
British South Africa ...	16,390	81,848
British India ...	17,526	77,470
Straits Settlements ...	1,089	5,838
Ceylon ...	1,844	7,987
Australia ...	48,860	222,791
New Zealand ...	9,384	43,244
Canada ...	439	2,602
Other British Possessions ...	6,727	32,737

Totals—Jan., 1921 ... 130,300 617,578  
 " 1920 ... 57,183 197,370  
 " 1913 ... 187,865 177,004

#### WRITING PAPER IN LARGE SHEETS.

	Cwt.	£
France ...	266	1,604
United States ...	25	410
Other Foreign Countries ...	4,616	37,085
British South Africa ...	2,016	13,614
British India ...	3,719	26,063
Straits Settlements ...	785	5,908
Ceylon ...	344	2,589
Australia ...	7,367	43,367
New Zealand ...	2,094	15,307
Canada ...	—	—
Other British Possessions ...	1,253	9,614

Totals—Jan., 1921 ... 22,505 156,161  
 " 1920 ... 12,519 66,043  
 " 1913 ... 16,272 35,728

#### PACKING AND WRAPPING AND TISSUE.

	Cwt.	£
Packing and Wrapping ...	11,869	49,809
Tissue ...	887	10,058

#### COATED PAPERS.

	Cwt.	£
Printed and Embossed Paperhangings ...	9,523	77,308
Other Sorts, except Waterproof Wrappings and Sensitised Photographic Paper ...	3,131	41,047
Roofing Paper, tarred, etc.	23	100

#### STATIONERY.

	Cwt.	£
Envelopes, not including Boxed Stationery ...	3,059	35,644
Other Sorts ...	19,020	275,905

## GOLD BLOCKING.

Book Finishing and Case Making, etc.,  
TO THE TRADE.

**D. & E. CROSS,**

51, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.

All Goods Collected in London area on receipt of Postcard

## BOXES AND BOARDS, ETC.

	Cwts.	£
Paper Bags ... ..	3,149	15,091
Boxes and Cartons, including Folding Boxes ...	2,841	21,922
Mill, Straw and Card-board, etc. ... ..	8,361	33,637
Playing Cards ... ..	144	3,453

## OTHER MANUFACTURES OF PAPER (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED).

	Cwts.	£
France ... ..	57	509
United States ... ..	696	11,134
Other Foreign Countries ...	2,383	28,871
British South Africa ...	425	3,905
British East Indies ...	759	8,512
Australia ... ..	1,141	8,407
New Zealand ... ..	278	2,726
Canada ... ..	165	2,087
Other British Possessions ...	751	7,920

Totals—Jan., 1921 ...	6,655	74,071
" 1920 ...	4,428	41,703
" 1913 ...	6,829	15,169

CORK Public Library Committee appeals for aid to re-stock the library, which was burned in the outrage of December. The 14,000 volumes it contained are now a heap of ashes.

**TENDERS WANTED.**

## TENDERS FOR PRINTING &amp; STATIONERY.

THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch invite tenders for Printing and for the supply of Stationery to all Departments of the Council for periods of one or three years, from the 1st day of April next.

Forms of tender, which can be obtained from the undersigned, should be returned endorsed "Tender for Printing" or "Tender for Stationery," on or before 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 10th March, 1921.

J. A. D. MILNE.

Town Clerk.

Town Hall,  
Old Street, E.C.2.  
February 14th, 1921.

16098

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

**SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS****Situations Wanted.**

POST wanted as BUSINESS MANAGER, GENERAL MANAGER or MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT by Printer who has just completed extensive tour of the largest Newspaper and Printing Plants in U.S.A., inspecting latest methods and machinery.—Full details of 20 years' practical, executive and administrative experience sent on application to Box 13819.

**Machinery for Sale.**

FOR SALE.—2-Roll "VICTORY" Machine, to print 4, 6, 8 pages, 6, 7, 8, 9 columns, at 21,000 copies per hour. Length of sheet, 26½-in.; maximum width (9 columns), 49½-in.; length of printed columns, 24½-in. Overall measurements: Length, 18-ft. 6-in.; height, 7-ft. 4-in.; width, 8-ft. 6-in.; plates, ¾-in.

FOR SALE.—2-Roll "VICTORY" Machine, Central Folder, to print 4, 6, 8 pages of 6, 7, 8, 9 columns, at 21,000 copies per hour. Length of sheet, 26½-in.; maximum width (9 columns), 49½-in.; length of printed columns, 24½-in. Overall measurements: length, 20-ft. 3-in.; height, 6-ft. 4-in.; width, 8-ft. 9-in.; plates, ¾-in. Price £1,400.—Tillotson's Newspapers, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.

13817

**Machinery Wanted.**

IMPOSING SURFACE, 48 by 36-in., wanted. State price, etc.—Box 13820.

**Miscellaneous.**

GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS for sale, from stock; also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

13728

PRINTING.—Tenders invited for the Printing of a Trade Journal.—Apply, Box 1022, c/o Street's, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2.

13818



Trade Mark.

**B. DELLAGANA & Co.,**

**PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS Ltd.,**  
**BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS. :: ::**

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**"DELLANICK" (Reg'd.)**  
The Hardest and Sharpest Plates  
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Telephone—HOLBORN 207.

14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile St., E.C.8.

Telephone—AVENUE 3559.

MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford.

Telephone—CENTRAL 640.

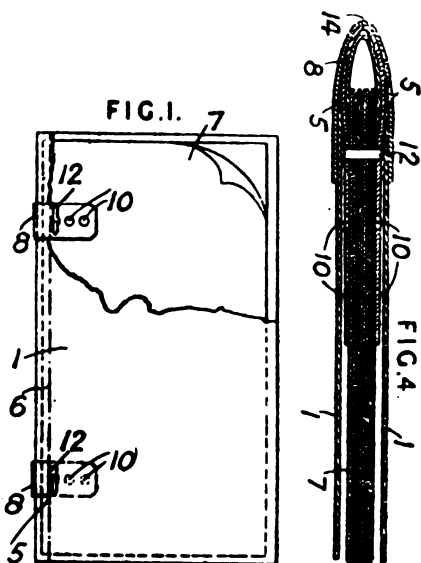
LIVERPOOL: 55, Atherton Street.

Telephone—BANK 3522.

# New Inventions.

## A Binding Invention.

The covers 1 of a flexible-band file, patented by Mr. L. R. Lewis, are provided, near the binding edge, with one or a number of pairs of slots 5 through each of which pass loosely the ends of a strip of flat flexible material 8 extending over the outside of the binder, the slots being formed in alignment with the hinge connection 6 between the covers and the back. One or both ends of each strip is

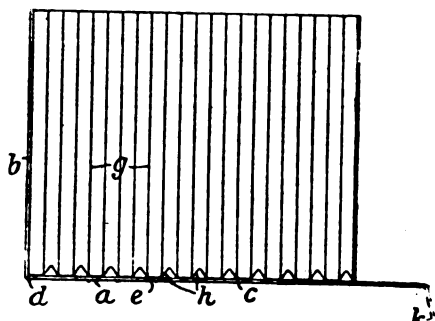


formed with a number of perforations 10 to permit of adjustment to accommodate a larger number of leaves 7, held by means of metal paper-fasteners 12 or a cord, the ends of which are hitched round the ends of the strips 8, passing through the leaves and the perforations 10. The strips 8, extending round the back of the binder may be variously coloured for classification purposes, or they may be covered by a strip of sheet material 14. Stiff covers may be attached to the flexible back portion.

## Filing Papers.

Under this invention index files, of the kind having parallel expanding pockets formed with dividing leaves and expansible folds at the ends and backs, are provided with a cover having one or more folds or hinges so arranged that the back and at least one of the sides may lie flat on the table, the pockets

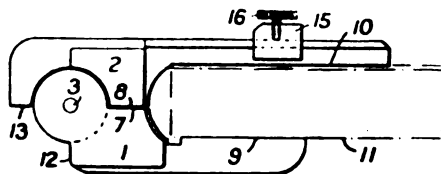
when expanded resting on the back and one side of the cover, the file itself being attached at one end of the cover only. The cover comprises a back *a* sides *b c* hinged at *d* and *e*, the dividing leaves being provided with expansible folds *g h* to form pockets. The side *c*



may have a short flap *k* with spring clip for locking to the cover, or it may have a long flap to be wound round the cover. A strap may be provided to encircle the cover. The file may be constructed to close in the manner of a box. The invention is patented by Messrs. G. H. Baker and J. Walker and Co.

## Printer's Type-High Gauges.

Mr. G. J. O. Gillam has patented a printer's gauge which comprises a pair of arms pivoted together and adapted to be turned to lie parallel, leaving a space between them of correct dimension for gauging whether a printing block or the like is correctly "type-high," or they may be turned at right angles and used to set a form at correct distance from the edge of the bed. When used for gauging the



height of a block, as shown, the arms 1, 2, hinged at 3, are maintained with the edges 9, 10, at the correct distance apart corresponding with the height of a block 11 by a pair of shoulders 7, 8. Other shoulders 12, 13 maintain the arms at right angles for use on setting a form on a bed, the arm 2 being provided with an adjustable slider 15 which may be secured by a screw 16 at the position the edge of the form is to occupy.

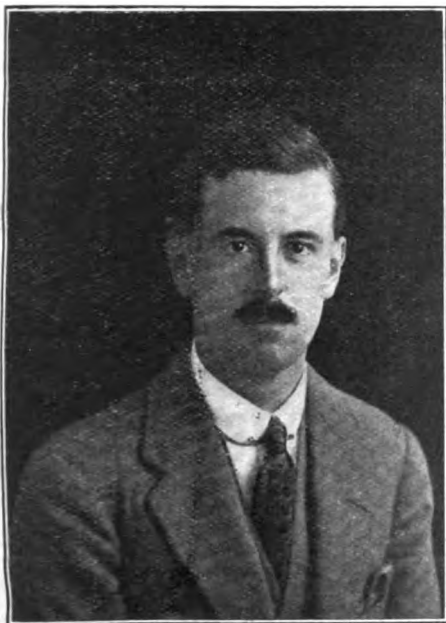
## Wedding.

### Captain Noel Bowater and Miss Constance H. Bett.

The wedding took place on the 1st inst. at Hasketon, Woodbridge, Suffolk, of Captain Noel Vansittart Bowater, M.C., eldest son of Major and Mrs. Bowater, and Constance Hilton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Gordon Bett, of Hasketon, Suffolk. The event attracted a good deal of attention owing to the popularity of the bride and

Her bouquet was composed of lilies and white heather. Attending her were four bridesmaids, Miss Beryl Bowater, Miss Daisy Bett, Miss Muriel Dow, and Miss Doreen Charrington, who were attired in bronze-coloured velvet, with hats of velvet and charmeuse of the same colour, and adorned with tassels. Captain J. M. Grant, R.F.A., acted as best man.

A large number of handsome presents were received. Among those representative of the paper trade might be mentioned the gifts of Lord and Lady Riddell, Sir T. Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Sir Fredk. and Lady Bowater, Sir Hedley Le Bas, Sir Ernest and Lady Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy Burton, Mr.



CAPTAIN NOEL V. BOWATER, M.C.



MISS CONSTANCE H. BETT.

bridegroom in a wide circle of friends and Captain Bowater's many acquaintances in the paper and printing trades.

The bridegroom is a director of Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., and a member of the Vintners Company and of the Constitutional Club. He served with distinction during the war as an officer in the R.F.A. (Territorial Force), to which he had been attached since 1913. He was in France from 1915 to 1919 with the 56th (1st London) Division, and was awarded the Military Cross after the battle of Arras in 1917. His father, Major Bowater, also rendered good service during the war as an officer in the R.F.A.

The ceremony at Hasketon was very pretty. The bride's dress was of cream charmeuse, with train of the same material lined with pink Georgette and adorned with silver leaves.

Rider (*Daily Express*), Mr. and Mrs. H. Bradly (Chas. Marsden and Sons), Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Fifoot, in addition, of course, to members of the family.

Next day a reception was held at the Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, where the guests were received by Major Frank and Mrs. Bowater, the bride and bridegroom being the object of warm congratulations from "troops of friends."

After the reception Captain and Mrs. Bowater left for a few days' honeymoon in Paris, whence they will proceed to Egypt, returning via Italy in March.

While business is dull in the paper market generally, stationery lines of linen and rag papers are said to be "firm as a rock."



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**MANCHESTER** **MANCHESTER**

**PAPER MERCHANTS AND MILL AGENTS,**

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*Paper Trade Review*

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**NON-FROTHING AND FREE FROM ACID.**

**"Atlas" Scotch Glue** **For**  
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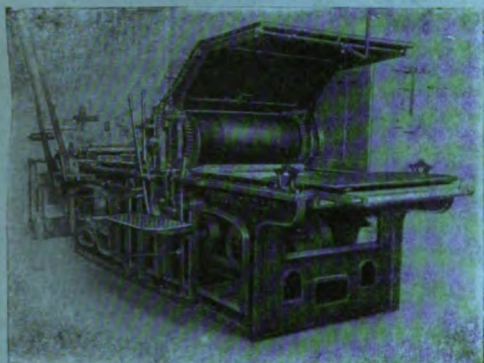
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 8.

LONDON : FEBRUARY 24, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

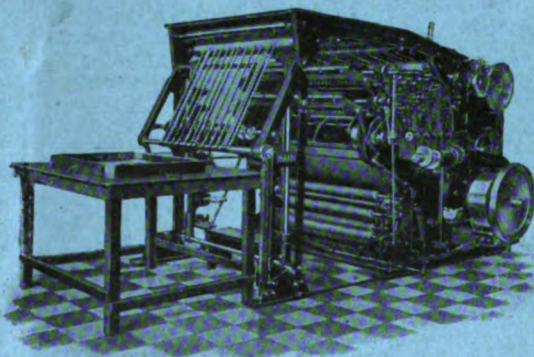
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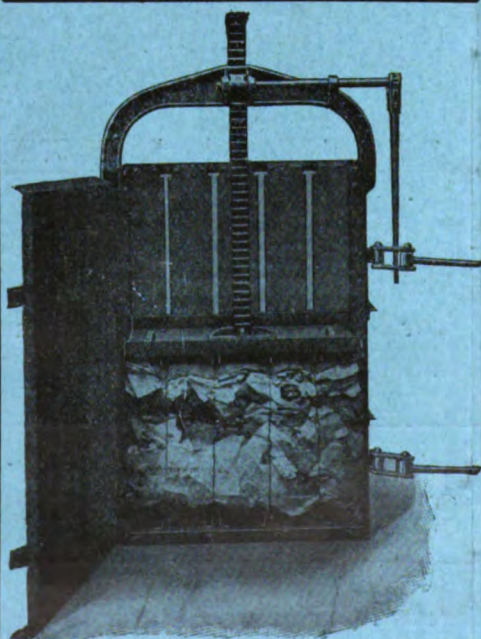
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## The Annual Dinner of the L.M.P.A.

**All-round Progress Reported at the Chief Social  
Event of the London Master Printers' Year.**

The second post-war annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, held at the Connaught Rooms on Wednesday of last week, proved to be a brilliant and most successful function. Under the chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the Association), there gathered a company of some 250 ladies and gentlemen, among whom were to be seen, of course, many whose names are familiar to everyone connected with printing and allied trades. Accompanying the president at the top table were Mrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, The Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, P.C., K.C. (the guest of the evening), Sir W. A. Waterlow, K.B.E., and Lady Waterlow, Mr. E. W. Humphries (president of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland) and Mrs. Selby Bigge, Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D. (vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers) and Mrs. MacLehose, Brig.-Gen. W. W. Bemrose, V.D., J.P. (president of the Midland Alliance of Master Printers), Sir Cecil Harrison, K.B.E., Mr. Edward Unwin (Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers), Mr. J. H. Williams (treasurer of the London Master Printers' Association) and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Alfred F. Blades and Mrs. Blades, Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh and Mrs. Austen-Leigh, Mr. H. C. Hill (vice-president of the L.M.P.A.) and Mrs. Hill, Mr. R. T. Rivington, Mr. A. Chenevix-Trench, Mr. R. J. Lake, Mr. J. C. Coppock (president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of Master Printers), Mr. Henry Godfrey (president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers), Mr. W. A. Clowes and Mrs. Clowes, O.B.E., Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal, St. Bride Foundation Printing School), Mr. Joseph Mortimer

(secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation), Mr. Percy Barringer (president of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom), and Mr. Frank Murrell (past chairman of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association).

All the arrangements had been made with care and skill, and the proceedings proved most enjoyable throughout. Many appreciative remarks were to be heard regarding the handsomely produced souvenir brochure which served as menu, toast list and musical programme. Designed with exemplary taste, and printed in Bodoni type (the date being the anniversary of the birth of John Baptist Bodoni—1740 to 1813), this booklet was a feature of the occasion. The imprint was that of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.

An excellent repast was followed by numerous toasts, interspersed with well-rendered concert items.

The chairman gave first the toast of H.M. The King, and then that of H.M. The Queen, H.M. Queen Alexandra, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family.

### **The Prince and the Printers.**

Mr. Austen-Leigh called to mind the gratifying interest which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales continues to take in the printing craft, he having presided in that very room about three months previously at the most crowded, enthusiastic and successful festival the Printers' Pension Corporation had ever held, and having also shown his interest by recently inspecting in 'a most thorough fashion the offices of *The Times* newspaper. Mr. Austen-Leigh ventured to make the suggestion that



he hoped the Prince might follow that up by visiting the offices of some general printers. Whether he should select the offices of His Majesty's printers, or of the largest printers in the country, or one of the printing houses on his Duchy of Cornwall estate, or the offices of the president of the Association for the time being—any possible envy would be swallowed up in the gratitude all would feel at the honour done to the craft.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, the toast of "Literature" was given by Dr. James MacLehose, who coupled with it the name of the Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell. Dr. MacLehose said that although it could not be contended that all their work as printers was connected with literature, the printer, nevertheless, shared with booksellers, editors and publishers the pleasure of being associated, even though at a great distance, with the intellectual forces that were shaping the world. As examples of what literature truly was he cited the wonderful characterisations of eighteenth century life and thought to be found in the writings of the chairman's distinguished relative, Jane Austen, or, coming to later days, the delightful essays with which their fellow guest, Mr. Birrell, had delighted and instructed his contemporaries. But though not all that printers printed was literature, yet what printers could lay claim to was that they had made the access to literature more easy. They had brought the treasures of the past and the present close to the doors of our own houses. Though printers were but hewers of wood or drawers of water in the outer court of the great temple of literature, yet he, for one, found it one of the greatest pleasures of his life to be associated with literature even distantly, and he looked to literature to show the way out of the industrial and social difficulties of the present time.

#### **Mr. Birrell's Choice of Authors.**

Mr. Birrell, who made humorous reference to the years he spent in the "cloistered shade" of Lincoln's Inn—years "of comparative obscurity, but not wholly unprofitable" (laughter)—went on to give what he said he had frequently refused to give to numerous copy seeking editors whose requests had been unaccompanied by cheques, namely, a list of authors to whom he owed a great deal of the happiness that had come to him in the course of his allotted mortal span. In alphabetical order they were: Edward Arber (1867), whose publications included the transcript of the Stationers' Register from 1554 to 1640, which was almost the fountain-head of English bibliography; A. H. Bullen, not only an editor but a printer, whose volumes ranked amongst the most comely in our libraries; Austin Dobson, one of the finest veterans of literature; Dr. F. J. Furnivall, who made the text of Chaucer available; Rev. A. B. Grosart, and Prof. Henry Morley, both of whom carried the lamp of literature into the humblest homes and cottages; Dr. Richard Morris, the grammarian; and the Rev. W. W. Skeat, the etymologist. These were the eight men whom in the mood of the moment he

most delighted to honour, for they had produced what was permanently good in literature. To the toast of such literature he was proud to respond.

Brigadier-General W. W. Bemrose (president of the Midland Alliance of Master Printers) gave the toast of "The London Master Printers' Association." He began by making complimentary reference to the position of London as No. 1 among the alliances. He said this alliance was extremely fortunate in personnel, their officials being men who spent an enormous amount of time and thought in the interests of the trade, and many of whom occupied high and important civic posts in their great city. The best example No. 1 Alliance could set to the rest of the country would be to arrange that every member of the alliance should put in the Costing System. (Hear, hear.) General Bemrose commented upon the very much more hearty good will and closer co-operation existing to-day between London and the provinces and between one part of the country and another. The Federation had an excellent executive. Progress had been made in the development of better relationship between master printers and those they employed, but it would be well to have some ideal to live up to. He suggested the consideration of the question whether employees could not be given a little extra say in matters closely relating to their daily toil. Another point that it might be possible to consider at some time was one much mooted now amongst the unions and in the Press, the question of whether they could not formulate some scheme whereby in return for greater effort and co-operation on the part of the workers they might give them some small interest financially in the results which they themselves helped to bring about.

#### **Progress of the L.M.P.A.**

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, responding on behalf of the council, thanked General Bemrose for the way in which he had proposed the toast of the Association, and recalled the General's long and valued services in the cause of the organisation of master printers. Refraining from declaiming on the iniquity of the telephone, railway and many other rates with which printers were faced, Mr. Austen-Leigh briefly surveyed the history of the L.M.P.A. The first date, he said, of which he found any mention in their history was 1785, when London master printers assembled in the Globe Tavern in Fleet-street to discuss what they had frequently had to consider since—proposals of the London Society of Compositors. Ten years later the country printers—those tiresome people who were still present (laughter)—were quoting the London booksellers 20 per cent. under the London rates. In 1836 the first organised constitution of London master printers came into existence, on the committee of which were the names of Clowes, Clay and Spottiswoode. In 1841 the finances were in such a satisfactory condition that no subscription was necessary for the following year. (Laughter.) Two years later, however, the annual dinner was



not a success, and had to be stopped. Bereft of that pleasant function, the association lingered on until 1870, when it was dissolved, the relations between employer and employed being so satisfactory as to render it no longer necessary. There was no association until 1890, when it was re-formed. From that date there had been fairly steady progress. A year ago the membership was nearly 1,000, but owing to amalgamations of businesses and the encroachments of His Majesty's Stationery Office, together with almost daily depredations of Messrs. Berry, it was feared that master printers would soon be so few as to be able to go in a taxi-cab to 24, Holborn. (Laughter.) However, the membership to-day was approaching 1,100, and the funds were in a decidedly better state than they could have hoped a year ago. Unfortunately, there was another side to the medal, there being at present a very considerable slump in the printing trade. There was a lack of orders, a great amount of unemployment, newspapers were being forced to disappear or to amalgamate, and duplicating machines were displacing a certain amount of printing. He could see no great hope of a better condition in the trade until there occurred a decrease in the price of printing. Prices had been forced upward by the cost of material and the cost of living, and the only real hope of solving the present difficulty lay in reducing prices by means of increased production and cheaper cost. But if only they would profit by the lessons of the last few years, and by the costing campaign of the Costing Committee, headed by that most eloquent prophet, Mr. Howard Hazell, he had not the slightest doubt that in a year's time prospects would be fairer, and the association in an even more prosperous state than to-day.

Mr. H. C. Hill (vice-president of the L.M.P.A.), gave the toast of "The Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland," or, as he would prefer to term it, "Our Federation." Mr. Hill spoke of General Bemrose's services in consolidating the Federation and urged that the Federation should be conducted on broad and liberal lines with the object of safeguarding the interests of employers, employees and customers alike. After speaking of the office of president of the Federation as the highest position to which a master printer could aspire, he mentioned the names of past presidents—Mr. Walter Hazell, Mr. Lake, Mr. A. F. Blades, Mr. E. G. Arnold and Sir Wm. Waterlow ("whom we hope to see at a not too distant date occupying the chief position in the City of London"). This year the president was Mr. Humphries, a man of sturdy character and sound principles, who had already as president earned their gratitude and esteem.

#### **Happier Relationships in the Industry.**

Mr. E. W. Humphries, responding for the Federation, emphasised the social side of the Federation's activities, and said that the feeling throughout Great Britain to-day among master printers was very much more cordial, much freer, and more trustful than it was in earlier days. There was a time when, if a

printer saw another coming down the street he crossed over to avoid meeting him. To-day there was a vastly different feeling amongst members. The Federation was doing much also in the matter of costing, which he thought should be a primary subject of members' thought and talk to-day. Referring to the good relations existing between employers and employed in the printing industry, Mr. Humphries estimated that roughly one-fortieth of the people of these islands were dependent for their livelihood upon the printing trade, and it was a great achievement that most other trades now pointed to the printing industry as providing an example of what the relationship of masters and workers should be.

Sir Cecil Harrison then gave the toast of "The Visitors." In happy reference to the presence of the ladies, he said he thought they should hardly be regarded as visitors: the ladies alone could master the master printers, and they should have entry, as it were, by "right of capture." In welcoming the various visitors, he made special mention of those from allied trades, including the stationers and envelope-makers. Coupling the toast with the name of Mr. Henry Godfrey (president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers), Sir Cecil said he regarded Mr. Godfrey's presence as an illustration of the much greater sympathy and community of idea with which all branches of the trade were being worked at the present time.

Mr. Henry Godfrey, briefly returning thanks on behalf of the visitors, also spoke appreciatively of the closer and beneficial relations now existing between the various allied trades in the industry. He made mention of the Consultative Council of the allied trades, from which he hoped still further benefit might accrue.

Mr. J. H. Williams (hon. treasurer of the L.M.P.A.) proposed the health of the chairman. Making brief reference to the numerous official capacities in which Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was serving the industry, he said the Association owed their president a very great debt of gratitude.

The proceedings ended with a few words of response from the chairman, who expressed the thanks of the gathering to Messrs. Langley, Bennett, Griffith, Major Birch and Mr. Willsher, who were responsible for the excellent arrangements made. He thanked also the artistes—Miss Gladys Ashton, Miss Winnie Vaughan, Miss Minna Deacon, Mr. Clifton Yates and Mr. Ernest Cherry, whose very acceptable services were rendered under the musical direction of Mr. Chas. J. Winter.

THE new issue of *Marshall's Monthly Message*, the elegant little house organ of the Marshall Engraving Co., contains an interesting pair of half-tone illustrations made, one from a retouched photograph and the other from a proof of the former. The second well illustrates the disadvantage of making a half-tone block from a half-tone print, the resulting "checking" of the screen being clearly observable.

# The British Industries Fair.

## A Glance at Some of the Printing Exhibits.

Monday saw the opening of the 1921 British Industries Fair at the White City. Practically all preparations were complete on the opening day; and the exhibitors, as a whole, contrived, in spite of limited space, to make an excellent show.

While paper and stationery firms are numerous represented, the letterpress printer does not, apart from book-publishers' showings, occupy much space, though illustration work in a variety of processes is well to the fore. We note here, in alphabetical order, a few of the stalls which catch the printer's eye, and we propose in next week's issue to notice others.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS**, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.4, have a large showing chiefly of high-class bookwork, covering Bibles and prayer-books in a wide variety of bindings, and including books in many foreign languages.

**CARDIGAN PRESS, LTD.**, Cardigan-lane, Leeds, give evidence of considerable capabilities in colour printing by various processes, particularly by rotary offset in which they specialise. Some fine picture work for use on box tops for confectionery, haberdashery, etc., also on booklet covers and the like, attracts special notice among many examples of high-class process printing.

**PETER CARMICHAEL AND CO., LTD.**, Southampton-street, London, S.W.5, are distinguished as having working machinery on exhibition, as well as samples of finished work. They show the "Carmic" envelope-making machine in operation—a machine notable for the fact that each one of the five standard sizes in which the machine is made, is adjustable, so as to turn out envelopes of a considerable range of sizes. The machine exhibited, No. 4, folds a range of sizes 5½-in. by 3½-in., up to 13-in. by 7-in.

**G. DELGADO, LTD.**, East-road, London, N1, emphasise their "Union Jack" series of Christmas and other greeting cards, calendars, with a number of fancy stationery lines, and some useful advertising novelties.

**THE DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION** has some instructive and interesting exhibits, including many from the Institute of Industrial Art.

**EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.**, East Harding-street, E.C.4, have three stalls: two in the Stationery Section, showing a variety of magnificent picture reproduction work in colours and monochrome, also books, chiefly Bibles and the like in superior bindings; and a third stall in the Fancy Goods Section, showing embossing plates and rollers, their "Albert Galvano" lead-moulded electros, and "Nickeloids" for long runs on hard stock.

**C. W. FAULKNER AND CO., LTD.**, Golden-lane, London, E.C.1, have much admirable colour printing on show, including photo-gravure and colour reproductions, and a wide variety of calendars, Christmas cards, post-cards and publicity work of several kinds.

**HILLS AND CO., LTD.**, Bayer-street, London, E.C.1, make a striking display of colour printing against a stall background of black. Christmas and other greeting cards, calendars in a large variety of designs, including many with reproductions of famous pictures, form the staple of the exhibit, while an attractive range of fancy stationery is also an important feature.

**HILLS PRESS, LTD.**, Holmeside, Sunderland, is another of the firms showing admirable fine art work. Their exhibit consists mainly of calendars, of which an excellent range is shown executed by various modern processes, in colour and monochrome. Their colour printing on satin and textiles deserves special mention, while they show also the application of their work to advertising and other commercial purposes.

**JOHN KIDD AND CO., LTD.**, 11, Wine Office-court, London, E.C.4, the well-known ink-makers, show many examples of printing done with their printing inks, indicating a very fine range of qualities and hues of inks for general printing, litho, three-colour, poster and other work, with such specialities as gloss inks, gold and silver metallic inks and copyable inks. They also display their special roller composition.

**ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.**, Long-acre, London, W.C.2, in a striking display of colour printing, include many admirable examples of collotype, lithographic offset process, etc.

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS**, Amen-corner, London, E.C.4, in a fine show of books, give prominence to reproductions of ancient manuscripts, early printed books, etc., by chromolithography and collotype, and include also Bibles and prayer-books, books in foreign languages and foreign grammars.

**GEORGE PULMAN AND SONS, LTD.**, Thayer-street, London, W.1, have an impressive showing of fine art work, including reproductions of famous pictures, some admirable calendars, and a few specimens of superior letterpress work in the way of booklets and publicity matter.

**R. ROBINSON AND CO., LTD.**, Clavering-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Besides a showing of account books, boxed stationery, paper bags, cardboard containers and similar items, there are exhibits of this firm's work as letterpress, process and lithographic printers, die-stampers and engravers.

**JOHN RISSEN, LTD.**, Clerkenwell-green, London, E.C.1, ensure notice by the novel and ingenious design of "Account Book Villa," which bears the legend "This is the House that John Built," and has its walls built up not of bricks but of account books laid brick-wise.

**J. SALMON**, High-street, Sevenoaks, makes an excellent showing of colour printing, three-colour work being a speciality, and the exhibits include pictures, calendars, oil-chrome panels, post cards in variety.

**RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD.**, Moorfields, London, E.C.2, have an artistically-designed stand that is in keeping with the fine display of the high-class art printing for which they are famous. A wide range of colour and monochrome processes are illustrated in their selection of Christmas and New Year cards, picture postcards, calendars, pictures, books, fancy stationery, show cards, and several other lines.

**VALENTINE AND SONS, LTD.**, Westfield Works, Dundee, make a good display of the very large range of picture cards for which they are famous as printers and publishers. Calendars, children's books and pictures, both in collotype and colour are other items in their excellent exhibit.

**GEORGE WATERSTON AND SONS, LTD.**, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4, give chief prominence to the very large variety of sealing waxes which they manufacture. They also provide good evidence of their capabilities as manufacturers of general stationery, as account book makers, and as bank note and cheque printers, engravers and lithographers.

EVIDENTLY with a view to economy, the Stationery Office has notified local authorities of the suspension of the free issue of Parliamentary Papers to public libraries.

**BRITISH PAPER WANTED FOR SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS.**—Among callers at our offices last week were visitors from South America, who are open to buy paper for Brazil, Argentine and other markets, and are desirous of getting into direct touch with British mills with the view of opening up permanent business connections.

**SWISS COMMERCIAL MISSION.**—Thirty Swiss merchants, constituting a Swiss Mission for the study of commercial and economic subjects will arrive in London on Saturday next as the guests of the Federation of British Industries, and will be entertained at different factories and establishments. Further information can be obtained at the Swiss Bank Corporation, West End Branch, 11c, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.

For Warrior's Day, which is being organised throughout the country, paper and ink manufacturers are giving their ink, paper and printing free of charge, and the Bill-Posters' Association have offered free posting for 14 days.

## Librarians and the Printing Art.

Mr. C. T. Jacobi at University College.

In connection with the School of Librarianship at University College, Gower-street, W.C., Mr. Charles T. Jacobi was the lecturer on the 14th inst., when he took as his subject "The Art and Craft of Printing." The lecture was enhanced by the showing of some 50 lantern illustrations, and interesting examples of printing were on exhibition after the lecture. Dr. Baker, the director, was in the chair. There was a good attendance, and much interest was evoked in Mr. Jacobi's treatment of a subject of which he is a foremost exponent.

Referring to the various departments of knowledge with which the librarian of to-day has to be acquainted, Mr. Jacobi stressed the importance of some familiarity with printing—especially to those whose work might embrace authorship or editing. He then went on to discourse on the improved standard of modern printing, largely due to the efforts of William Morris and his friends, and he dealt in interesting and informative fashion with the important subject of the choice of types. Touching, in closing, on the question of printers' costs, he said: "The prevailing conditions in the cost of production are a great problem. With wages almost trebled, owing to the war, also the cost of materials—that is paper and cloth and leather for binding purposes—the total cost is now, all round, three to four times as much to turn out the complete volume. That this does affect very seriously the output of the better class of printing must be apparent to all. Perhaps not so much the more ordinary kind of book, that may be considered as of commercial necessity, but rather the learned and other societies who, with their limited subscriptions, are so severely handicapped in issuing their different proceedings, transactions and other requirements. This also applies to another class of printing that falls under the head of 'printing for private circulation,' such as catalogues of private libraries, family histories and similar things. All this is due to the excessive taxation now demanded, and, on the other hand, the enhanced cost of production which are practically prohibitive in many cases. We can only hope for some relief in these matters in the near future."

"HANG IT!" say Messrs. Hayward and Martin, Ltd., of Clerkenwell, referring to a card they send us, holed for hanging, which carries a reminder that they do punching, cutting and mounting for the trade.

A PAPERMAKING class was opened recently at the Maidstone Technical Institute. A course of 12 lectures has been arranged, dealing particularly with the requirements of the mills in the neighbourhood. There is an attendance already of between 40 and 50, and Mr. A. A. Whalley is the lecturer.

## Costing Lecture at Manchester.

"The Chargeable Hour" was the subject chosen by Mr. A. Williamson, F.C.W.A., secretary, Cost and Charges Committee, Federation of Master Printers, when he had a talk with 130 members of the Printing Crafts Guild, in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on Friday, the 11th inst.

After defining the chargeable hour, Mr. Williamson said that it had been found that taking the present week of 48 hours, the average chargeable was 32 hours, the rest of the time being counted non-productive; the press-room averaged 32 to 36 hours; and the bookbinding—hand labour—42 to 46 hours. As soon as machinery came into use then this last high percentage began to fall. The average for composition at the present time was about 5s. 8d. per hour. To run a double-demy machine costing £600, and taking the unit at £50, the running charge was about 7s. 6d. per hour. Of course, where there was mass production there might be a greater average, say 42 to 46 hours, and general jobbing 36 to 40 hours, the rest of the time, oiling up, etc., being non-chargeable.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Williamson, when answering questions, said that the 10 per cent. depreciation was a fair estimate for a period of 10 years. At the end of that time it was not always found that machines were useless for commercial purposes, as they might be producing fairly good work at the end of 15 years. As the machine aged, the amount that had to be spent in repairs and renewals to keep it up to concert pitch began to climb up. Overtime was a cost on the establishment except where the customer expressly desired his work and he was informed that to work overtime to meet his wishes would entail extra charges. As to the extra rate of pay to the craftsmen and the lighting and heating of the establishment, these were partly accounted for by the spreading of the hour costs over a period of 10 instead of 8 hours, if the overtime were for two hours. The non-chargeable hours in some large establishments seemed abnormal when an average of two-fifths in one year came under the non-productive head. Some people became a bit puzzled as to how to reckon costs, if they had, say, eight or ten men in the composing-room and were charging from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per hour. Then afterwards they introduced a type setting machine which might only be running about 12 hours per week. It would not be fair to add the burden of upkeep to the hand composing department. The deficiency on the mechanical side of the room, if any, should be made up from the profits of the business. The best advice he could give to any firm placed in such a position was to tell them to "get busy" so as to provide work for the machinery that was idle.

### Country versus City Printing.

Many craftsmen ran away with the idea that country offices could do work more

cheaply and cut prices against the large town printer. That was a mistaken idea, because when everything was taken into consideration, it might be found that a fraction of a penny or so per hour was all that divided the two classes of printers—country and town. The factory expenses did not seriously affect the hour rate, and while the large city houses had a steady flow of business and were continually producing, the country houses had business of a spasmodic character, there being slack periods and brisk periods with overtime added.

Where a compositor set up the job, and then printed it, the expenses would certainly be higher. For bookbinding, the present chargeable hour was 3s. 9d. to 4s. on a productive week of 42 to 44 hours. For the information of a gentleman who had stated that bookbinders had 48 productive hours, Mr. Williamson remarked that waiting for work, clearing up, untidiness, mistakes of individual workers, lost time, etc., all helped to reduce the 48 to 42 or 44 productive hours. It was a mistake to charge upon 48 hours, because that was seldom or never attained. In theory, non-chargeable time was *nil*, but in practice it was otherwise. No craftsman cared to think his labour was non-chargeable, but the fact was there all the same. The query, "Why are there so many prices given for one particular job?" was answered by stating that the human element must always be taken into account. A practical man might one day be asked how many hours it would take to execute a certain job, and if the same question were put to him the next day, he would probably give another time. Estimating always had the stamp of some guess work, and that was the reason why the Employers' Federation compiled records relating to nearly every job, so that they could work out the fixed charge for each productive hour. Better equipment, better organisation, specialising, etc., all tended to vary the total costs comprised in an estimate. As to rent of premises, the fair charge would be 12 per cent. on capital outlay. Costing, said Mr. Williamson, ought to be more popular, because the average craftsman did not realise the incidentals that had to come into consideration when making up totals. At the College of Technology Mr. R. B. Fishenden, director of printing, had for years made provision for estimating and costing classes, so that the craftsman would better appreciate and understand the necessary changes that had to be added when his own labour had been remunerated.

Mr. John Taylor, president, when moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Williamson, remarked that his composing department averaged 36 hours, and his press-room 40 hours' productive work. He would like to see master printers make a firmer stand when giving prices.

The large attendance and the enthusiasm of the questioners showed that the coming craftsmen were keenly interested in the subject, many of them being students at the college.

WEE MAC.

# Trade Notes.

MEMBERS of the National Committee of the Monotype Users' Association are to meet at dinner at the Trocadero on March 1st.

THE Ministry of Labour issued on Saturday statistics which show that during January there occurred a drop of 14 points in the cost of living.

It is stated that the Government have given the T.A. Approved Section of the National Health Insurance scheme permission to pay extra benefits applied for. The surplus is nearly £60,000.

THE "Printers' Exchange" for March takes again the form of an 8-page register of machinery and plant offered for sale and wanted. It is issued by Messrs. W. J. Connoll and Co., 69, Leather-lane, E.C.1.

MUCH regret is expressed in the Hull district at the death, from a recent accident, of Mr. Michael Waller, a local master printer who took a very practical interest in philanthropic and social efforts.

THE Manchester Branch of the T.A. have received the sanction of the Executive Council to put into force their recently-passed levy of 1s. per week, which is to continue until the bank overdraft has been paid. Also a levy of 1d. an hour is to be paid on all overtime.

THE seventy-eighth annual meeting of the Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers Pension Society will be held in the St. Bride Institute on March 3rd, at 7.0 p.m., when the election of officers, the election of one pensioner, and other business will be on the agenda. Lt.-Col. James R. Truscott will preside.

THE annual dinner of the Cardiff and District Master Printers' Association was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Monday. Mr. T. W. Tucker presided over a gathering which included not only a big muster of local master printers but a number of visitors from a distance, among the latter being Mr. E. W. Humphries, Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh.

A SUM of £35 was realised for the benefit of the Caxton Convalescent Home (Limpsfield), on Saturday by the annual *Daily News* and *Star* concert given at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham. Mr. H. Murch, *Daily News* staff superintendent, presided, supported by Mr. L. Menage, father of the *Daily News* chapel, and Mr. G. Howard, father of the *Star* chapel.

**NORTH WALES MEETINGS.**—The North Wales Alliance of master printers is bestirring itself, and has arranged to hold two important meetings—one at Colwyn Bay on March 3rd and another at Barmouth on March 4th. At both meetings, Mr. Frank Murrell, who represents the whole of Wales on the J.I.C., is to be one of the speakers and Mr. A. E. Goodwin another.

MR. W. R. BOELTER, founder of the *Small-holder* and its editor until May, 1915, died at Wimbledon on Sunday from bronchitis.

THE late Mr. Hibberton Alfred Sheldon, of Wells, Somerset, paper manufacturer, left £7,733.

"EL PAIS," the newspaper which has been for 30 years the organ of the now decaying Republican Party in Spain, has just ceased publication.

THE National Paper and Pulp Co. (1920), Ltd., forward attractive samples of paper which they have for disposal, including glazed imitation parchment, duplicating and type-writing, bank, etc.

SO SUCCESSFUL was the last meeting on the football field of the Press and the Stage—on behalf of Earl Haig's fund—that a return match has been arranged to take place at Stamford Bridge on March 14th. On this occasion the proceeds will be devoted to the London Hospital.

THE annual report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Civil Service and Revenue Departments mentions that large quantities of printing and machinery plant, valued after depreciation at approximately £14,000, have disappeared, and cannot be traced in the books of the depot at Walworth.

**50 YEARS WITH "THE TIMES."**—The death has taken place, at Ilford, of Mr. Henry Mundy, who was for 50 years on the printing staff of *The Times*. He joined the paper as a lad, and when he retired some years ago held the position of overseer in one of the printing departments. Mr. Mundy was 83 years of age.

AN exhibition of "Books for the Church Overseas" has been showing for the last few days in the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. They are in 150 different languages and dialects, and were printed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for all the missionary societies.

RIOTS occurred in Naples last week when students holding meetings to protest against the high prices of books came into conflict with the police. The Prefect of Naples is said to be taking steps to have book prices reduced by 30 per cent. Publishers in defending their prices, lay considerable stress on the State tax on paper, and the greatly increased postage rates.

MESSRS. WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO., LTD., of the Caxton Press, Oswestry, deny a statement that has appeared in the Press to the effect that the *Llangollen Advertiser* ceased publication some time ago and Llangollen was without a newspaper. They point out that the *Llangollen Advertiser*, long published in the town of Llangollen, was acquired by Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas and Co., in 1916, and continued to be published by them from Oswestry up to November of last year, when it was merged into the *Wrexham Leader*. Llangollen, therefore, has continued to have its newspaper, although it has not been printed in the town.





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**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1921.**

## Current Topics.

### **The White City Exhibition.**

This year's British Industries Fair shows a marked advance upon the Fair of a year ago; it forms the largest exhibition of British goods ever held. The total number of exhibitors is about 1,200, and the four miles of stands of the firms represented are estimated to be showing some 50 million pounds' worth of goods. Though the exhibitors in the section devoted to paper and print occupy less than one-sixth of the total stall-room, it will be seen that this proportion is no small consideration when the enterprise as a whole is on such a colossal scale. While the printing industry generally is not adequately represented—a fact due in part, no doubt, to the proximity of the Printing Exhibition which opens at the end of April—the trade has nevertheless shown a very substantial interest in this praiseworthy attempt to increase British exports. Efforts have not been spared by the promoters of the

Fair to attract foreign patronage. Invitations to likely foreign buyers have been sent out to the number of 60,000. By noon on the opening day already, visitors from over thirty different countries had arrived. Seventeen countries are sending commercial missions and eight Foreign Ministers of Commerce will visit the Fair. The essentially business character of the exhibition is safeguarded by the fact that only potential buyers are admitted—not the general public. Thus some considerable impetus should accrue to British export trade as a whole, and it is to be hoped that the printing industry will not fail of its due share of the benefit.

### **Scottish Trade in Difficulties.**

THE past month or two has been the worst period which the Scottish printing trade has ever experienced. Some of the bigger firms have been on short time and have had to pay off workers for the first time in their history. In Edinburgh the position is aggravated by the depression in the publishing trade, and so far as unemployment is concerned, it also has to be borne in mind that one or two big local firms went out of existence just before or during the war, leaving a floating quantity of workpeople to be absorbed elsewhere.

### **Excess Profit Duty.**

THE removal of E.P.D. may affect the printing trade in two ways. In the first place—and probably permanently—it will help matters greatly so far as it stimulates trade and industry in general; in the second place—perhaps temporarily—it may induce firms who have recently gone in for expensive catalogues, etc., to make a new study of economy. Quite recently there has been some increase in the number of inquiries, and it is hoped that ere long many of these may be translated into orders.

### **Dulness of the Paper Market.**

THERE is no material change in tone of the market. Mills and machines are no less idle than they were, and output, after all the urging and appealing of 1919-20, is compulsorily at its lowest ebb. Printers are in a worse state now than they were at the beginning of the year and unemployment in that trade is more rife now than then. Wholesale stationers report a total lack of large orders and "making" inquiries, but an improvement in small orders and inquiries generally. However slow trade may be, the fact remains that stocks are slowly being consumed and many lines have already become

depleted. Mostly the small demand is for proprietary brands of paper, but in printings and cheap writing papers users still appear to be well stocked. On the raw material side of the market the stagnancy is absolute. Wood pulp merchants and agents are doing nothing at all and appear to have no confidence in any early revival of their business.

#### Paper Prices at Mills.

SOME of the new-level prices now quoted at the mill are: Duplicating paper at 7½d. lb., common bank 8d. lb., seconds printing 6d. lb., fine writing 7½d., common A.L. 7d., tub-sized azure 1s. 1d. lb., tinted writings 8d. lb., esparto writing 8½d. per lb., pure S.C. 7½d. lb., fine S.C. 6½d. lb., common cream woves and laids 6½d. lb., tinted banks 9d. per lb. The prices are for reasonably large making orders and there is no hope of fat profit to the maker at these figures. The situation at the mills is such that they are more anxious about finding employment than securing ample returns of profit. The overhead costs of any mill remain to be faced whether machines are running or idle. Rent, rates and taxes, salaries and administrative charges, depreciation and interest—all have to be met in any case. It is a sound proposition to accept orders at a low margin in order to recover some of this overhead expense rather than allow machinery to stand idle in hopes of better business and bigger profits. Consumers and buyers who are dubious as to whether prices are now low enough to justify the placing of orders should ponder this explanation.

#### Further Paper Prices.

SPECIAL offers of kraft at £43 per ton, grease-proof at 6½d. and 7d. per lb., and bleached greaseproof at 8½d. have been made during the week, whilst from another quarter vegetable parchment is on offer at 1s. 3d. per lb. We have also seen M.G. poster at 7d. lb., glazed colours at 6d. per lb., imitation parchment at 6½d. per lb., and art paper at 7d. lb.

THE Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts are holding their next monthly meeting on Wednesday evening (next), March 2nd, at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, E.C., when an address will be given on "How Can Money be made in a Printing Business?" by Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the St. Bride Printing School.

A STOCK of stationery was damaged by fire at the premises of Mr. W. J. Potter, wholesale stationer, 4, Alfred-street, Blackpool.

## Personal.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN are to visit the British Industries Fair to-day (Thursday).

MR. FRANK MURRELL, chairman of directors of Messrs. Wm. Lewis, Ltd., the Cardiff printers, has been invited to contest Weston-super-Mare in the Liberal interest against Sir G. A. H. Wills, M.P., Coalition Unionist, the sitting member. It is understood that Mr. Murrell intends to accept the invitation.

MR. S. J. SANDLE, of Sandle Bros., wholesale manufacturing stationers, has been appointed Deputy Alderman on the City Corporation for the Farringdon Within Ward. Mr. Sandle was first elected a member of the Common Council in 1904, when he was presented with an illuminated address by the employees in Paternoster-row.

MR. WILLIAM ASTLE, of the *Stockport Advertiser*, has been elected president for the fourth year of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Federation of Weekly Newspapers.

AT the City Temple last week, a cheque for £200 and an address, was presented to Mr. Albert Dawson, the hon. secretary of the church, on his resignation. Mr. Dawson is the late editor of the *Christian Commonwealth*.

MR. WILLIAM PICKERING, veteran Newcastle ex-printer and journalist, will attain his 90th year on March 6th.

COMMISSIONER T. H. KITCHING, an outstanding figure in Salvation Army activities, has been appointed editor-in-chief of all the army's publications.

THE St. Clements Press and their friends held a very successful masked and fancy dress ball in aid of the J. Gomer Berry Pension in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, last Friday.

THE new Trinidad tariff is to be amended so as to give Canada a 50 per cent. instead of a 33½ per cent. preference.

THE "Banknotes Case" was ended at the Old Bailey last week, when Frederick Ford, Morde Samuel Levy, and Hyman Kurasch, charged with contravening the Forgery Act and attempting to obtain £100,000 from Mr. Hubert Seymour Boxer, an official of the Bank of England, were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud but not guilty on the forgery count. Ford and Kurasch were sentenced to 15 months' hard labour each, and Levy to nine months' hard labour.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 97s. 6d., Pref., 16s., 15s.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 9d., 17s. 9d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 13s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part Pref., 10s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 7½d., 18s.; J. Dickinson, 24s. 3d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 59½, 60; *Financial Times*, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 9s. 6d.; Ilford, 14s. 7½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1s. 9d., 1st Deb., 45, 46; International Linotype, 48; Lamson Paragon, 21s. 3d., 20s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 12s.; Linotype, A Deb., 51; Edward Lloyd, 17s. 6d.; Charles Marsden, 17s. 7½d., Pref., 16s. 6d., 16s. 3d.; Geo. Newnes, 11s., Pref., 11s. 6d.; Roneo, 32s.; Geo. Routledge and Sons, 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 5½, 5¼; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, 17s. 6d., 18s.; Raphael Tuck, Pref., 58s. 1½d., 60s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 10s. 1½d., 10s. Deb., 53½; Waterlow and Sons Def., 15½; Weldon's, 32s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape, and Co. (1919), 19s. 4½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 1½d., 17s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103½, 105; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 12s. 3d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"COUNTRY LIFE."—The net profit on trading for 1920 amounted to £21,521, against £21,911 in the previous year. The sum of £1,750 is again placed to reserve, and a dividend of 12½ per cent.—same as for 1919—recommended on the ordinary shares, £6,111 being carried forward, against £4,339 brought in. Directors have voted out of profits a further £500 to staff pension and sick fund.

## NEW COMPANIES.

INTERTYPE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of typesetting or printing machinery and parts thereof, or contractors or agents therefor, and to adopt an agreement with the Intertype Corporation. Private company. Subscribers: J. W. Lindsay, Mrs. J. S. Lindsay and F. Owen. The Intertype Corporation or the assignees may nominate five directors while holding three-quarters of the issued shares. First directors not named. Registered office: 28, Fleet street, E.C.

WHELDON AND WESLEY, LTD.—Capital £35,000, in £1 shares; booksellers, publishers and printers, dealers in scientific instruments, etc., to acquire the businesses (1) carried on by H. K. Swann at 38, Great Queen-street, W.C., as "John Wheldon and Co.," and (2) carried on by E. F. Wesley at 28, Essex-street, W.C., as "William Wesley and Son." First directors: H. K. Swann, F.Z.S., M.B.O.V. and E. F. Wesley, A.K.C.Lond. Registered office: 38, Great Queen-street, W.C.2.

DEFIANCE SUPPLIES (BOXES), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to take over the whole, or any part, of the business of the Defiance Supplies Co., Ltd., now carried on at Redditch, Worcestershire, and to carry on the business of box makers, cardboard manufacturers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders and art journalists, etc. Private company. Directors: L. W. Goold, L. H. Millington, H. J. Weighill and R. A. Goodall. Registered office: 5, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

O. J. BRADBURY AND SON, LTD.—Capital £12,250, in £1 shares (6,000 7½ per cent. cum. pref. and 6,250 ordinary); to take over the business of jacquard card manufacturers, printers, merchants, stationers, paper manufacturers and dealers, now carried on at Forest Works, Russell-street, Nottingham, as "Carson and Bradbury, Ltd." Private company. First directors: O. J. Bradbury, Mrs. Hannah Bradbury and J. D. G. Bradbury. Registered office: Forest Works, Russell-street, Nottingham.

WILLIAM J. LIGHT AND CO., LTD.—Capital £6,500, in £1 shares (1,000 pref. and 5,500 ordinary); to take over the business of a manufacturer, manufacturers' agent of printing trade specialities and paper merchant, carried on by William J. Light at 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. and 73, Hamilton-road, West Norwood, S.E., together with all the property and assets (except book debts). Private company. First directors: W. J. Light and O. O. Hayward. Registered office: 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

BROCK BROTHERS AND ATKINSON, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; general merchants and agents, importers and exporters, printers, publishers, art journalists, book, picture and print sellers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Directors: G. W. Brock, W. E. Brock, S. Atkinson and Capt. J. J. Martin, M.C. Registered office: 48, Russell-square, W.C.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fr-sh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1918, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**YORKSHIRE DIE STAMPING CHRISTMAS CARD Co., LTD.**—Mortgage dated January 25th, 1921, to secure £650, charged on certain land and premises in Sun-street, Bradford. Holders: Waite and Saville, Ltd., Otley, and Yorkshire Die-Stamping Co., Ltd., Bradford.

**SKERNE PRINTING Co., LTD.**—Mortgage dated February 3rd, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., charged on certain property in Darlington.

**CLERKENWELL FOLDING BOX Co., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on January 27th, 1921, of debenture dated September 22nd, 1919, securing £1,500, notified. Debenture dated January 31st, 1921, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: F. W. McGowan, 11 and 12, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.

**ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.**—Mortgage dated February 8th, 1921, to secure £4,000 charged on 57, 58 and 59, Long-acre, W.C. Holders: Blériot, Ltd.

**DOLLIEN MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.** (manufacturing stationer, etc., London).—Particulars of £1,893 debentures authorised February 7th, 1921, whole amount issued, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**H. J. RYMAN, LTD.** (stationers).—Mortgage and Land Registry Charge on 8, 10 and 10a, Portland-street, W., dated January 26th, 1921, to secure £10,000. Holder: L. N. G. Montefiore, Coldeast, Southampton.

**WILLIAM SESSIONS, LTD.** (printers, York).—Satisfaction in full on February 5th, 1921, of charge dated February 20th, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to bankers, notified. Mortgage debenture dated February 5th, 1921, to secure £6,000 charged on land, premises and machinery, etc., near Earswick Station, Hunts, and company's other assets, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Friends' Provident and Century Life Office, 42, Kingsway, W.C.

**CORNWALL PRESS, LTD.** (Coventry).—Mortgage and Land Registry Charge on various properties in Fleet-street, E.C., and Southwark, S.E., both dated January 27th, 1921, to secure £175,000. Holders: London Life Association, Ltd.

**WILLIAM POLLARD AND Co., LTD.** (printers, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on February 4th, 1921, of mortgage or charge dated March 13th, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due.

**W. JONES AND Co., LTD.** (stationers, etc., Liverpool).—Two mortgages dated January

12th, 1921, to secure £1,225 and £1,240 respectively, charged on 36 and 34, Cable-street, Liverpool. Holders: J. H. Wright, 15, Harvey-road, Wallasey; and others.

**EDEN FISHER AND Co., LTD.** (stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on January 1st, 1921, of debentures, dated April 11th, 1901, securing £4,700.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### WEST INDIES.

A communication has been received by the Department of Overseas Trade from the office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Port of Spain, Trinidad, under recent date, stating that the representative of a local firm of commission agents desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of typewriters and office equipment of all kinds, with a view to taking up an agency. The applicant has been appointed by his firm specially to open a new branch of the business for the sale of typewriters and typing accessories, office stationery, etc., and will devote all his attention to this work. United Kingdom manufacturers interested may obtain name and address of applicant, with some additional particulars relating to the foregoing inquiry, on application to the Comptroller-General. (Ref. 4084/ED/SC (2)).

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

William Alexander Greathead Montgomery and Henry Ward, printers, Berridge-street, Leicester.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Westmoreland, Norman (trading as Northcote Printing Co.), 11, Bateson-street, Green-gates, Bradford, printer, February 16th.

Bergen, Harry, 172, Stone-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, lithographic printer, February 16th.

Foulkes, Edmund Alfred George, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, stationer, February 19th.

# Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

## Interesting Lecture on Metals.

There was a large gathering at the monthly meeting of the Association at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, on the 15th inst., the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. A. Chadwell. At the close of the formal business of the Association Mr. A. H. Munday (London manager, Fry's Metal Foundry) delivered an interesting talk on "Metals," and his masterly grasp of the subject was fully appreciated by a very attentive audience. Quite a number of men well known in the world of printers' metals were present, including Mr. John Fry and Mr. Glen Steel.

Mr. Chadwell at the opening of the evening's business welcomed, in the name of the Association, Mr. Howell, a member from Coventry.

After the minutes had been formally disposed of, the four following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hon. membership:—Messrs. A. F. Bell (Fry's Metal Foundry), Glen Steel (T. G. and J. Jubbs), A. Roddick (Air Smelting Co.), and H. Williams (H. Williams and Co.).

Mr. Bullett announced that the auxiliary concert had been fixed for April 27th at the Cannon-street Hotel, of which further particulars would be given later.

In regard to the concert Mr. Sharvell moved, and Mr. F. S. Pelham seconded, that £5 be allocated from the funds in order to assist the younger members who were taking the chair on the occasion. The motion was carried.

The president extended a warm welcome to the distinguished gentlemen present who had come along to hear Mr. Munday's lecture, and then called upon that gentleman for his address.

### Mr. Munday's Lecture.

Mr. Munday, who was received with cheers, said he did not wish to appear before them as a teacher, but rather was it his intention to informally relate some of his experiences, which he hoped would prove to be a peg upon which to hang a discussion, so that they would all get to know a little more on the subject of metals.

Going straight to his subject Mr. Munday proceeded by saying that it has been said that civilisation started practically when metals came into use. Whether the earliest type was made of lead we are not certain, quite likely it was, thought Mr. Munday. Speaking of lead, he said, being soft, it had a low melting point. When we speak of a soft metal, have we a definite understanding of what we mean by soft metal? We should be clear in our own meaning when we speak of softness or hardness in relation to metals. The softness of lead was exemplified by the marks which it made when rubbed on paper, it having a very small resistance to abrasion.

If the early type-makers made type alone of lead they would soon have had trouble. Lead alone has another peculiarity; being very soft, it will easily compress. Mr. Munday, after dealing with the physical properties of lead, next referred to the crystalline character of metals. A piece of lead examined under the microscope will reveal crystals, and after a little time it will be observed that in certain circumstances these crystals have grown. Mr. Munday next dealt with the peculiar properties of tin, and said that it was probably put to use long before the building of Solomon's Temple. Tin had the property of hardening other metals, and here the lecturer made a digression and spoke of the usefulness of alloys in the mixture of metals. Two parts of red metal—copper—and one part of white metal—tin—when alloyed, make a hard metal, which is whiter than the white constituent (tin) and so hard that if an ingot be dropped on the floor it would break, like glass.

The next metal to receive attention was antimony, which had a very early history, being used some thousands of years ago by the Eastern people. This metal is highly crystalline and hard. One can see the crystals in its structure, and what is known as the orientation is very well marked. Experience has proved that, properly combined, lead, antimony and tin will give the kind of metal required by the craftsman. Lead alone will not stand the pressure, antimony is too brittle, tin is not suitable and is too costly. The correct alloy, based upon experience, is found to be just sufficiently mobile, that is, that it flows freely and expands slightly on solidification, thus filling up the fine lines of the mould, whether it be flong or matrix. When skilfully mixed, it is just hard and strong enough to withstand the complex stresses which the service of the printer imposes upon it.

While speaking of the necessity of getting the right kind of metals, Mr. Munday said they had to get that combination of metals first of all based on lead, and then had to reinforce it with hard constituents, and then after the constituents have been refined get a tough and desirable structure before it is possible to get the kind of metal required. Lino-type metals did not have to stand the same stress as other metals, and it was very important that they must flow as mobile as water or alcohol, and must have no impurities which would be likely to have the effect of closing the apertures of the valves through which the metal must pass to the matrix.

Speaking of the harmful effects of zinc, Mr. Munday said he had the privilege of going into a well-organised foundry recently, and was surprised to see zinc was getting into the melting pot by a little carelessness, regardless of its effect on other metals. It was important that they should insist on having metal that contained correct proportions, and that it be clean and free from impurities. Zinc was a disease, and should be eliminated, like small-pox or scarlet fever. With regard to carefulness in the use of metals, Mr. Munday thought they could not replace the human element, for they should see that their



metal was kept from alloys that would impair its purity. To allow their metals to become dirty and unworkable would be a serious matter, for he could not conceive anything more awful than holding up a newspaper through the use of dirty metal.

Mr. Munday, in concluding, referred briefly to the necessity of metals for type-setting being at the right temperature and flow to prevent the valves being choked up.

#### Points from the Discussion.

Mr. Latimer, in opening the discussion, said the great bugbear to the stereotyper was the presence of zinc in the metal, and asked the lecturer if he could tell them how to eliminate it.

Mr. Munday said it could not be got rid of unless there were very excellent furnaces kept up, producing high temperatures, and unless trained metallurgists were on the spot.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland raised the question with regard to the crystallising of metal due to storage hardening of stereotype plates with surfaces of copper.

Mr. Munday replied that the experiences of the previous speaker confirmed his remarks about the growth of crystals.

Mr. A. Latimer referred to the hardness of the metal of electros when they had been melted down after standing for twelve months.

Mr. Munday said a metal was bound to get hard, as there was certain to be some copper in it, and hardening due to the presence of copper was very pronounced.

Mr. Sharvell brought forward the question of the corrosion and fibrous nature of the face of stereotype plates after a number of years standing.

Mr. Munday said the atmosphere of London was particularly irritant and corrosive, and it was small wonder that plates should get like that, considering the large number of chemical works and factories there were in London, and metal foundries, of course.

Further contributions were made to the discussion by the President, and Messrs. Black, Wood, and Ward, Mr. Munday replying in a very capable and interesting manner.

Mr. Sharvell moved, and Mr. Longley seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his able discourse.

Mr. Glen Steel (Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubbs), speaking in support of the motion, expressed his admiration for the lecture, and said if he had the chance he would be pleased to come again.

The vote of thanks was very heartily applauded, Mr. Munday briefly returning thanks, after which the meeting terminated.

Mr. A. COSTA is assuming Mr. R. W. Cuthill as a partner in the business at present being carried on at Edinburgh, and will now trade as "Costa and Cuthill, paper merchants, wholesale and export stationers, 37, York-place, Edinburgh." These gentlemen have been associated together in different spheres in the trade, and their joining forces now is the consummation of a pleasant life-long business connection.

## The Stationers' Livery.

The monthly meetings arranged by the Livery Committee of the Worshipful Company of Stationers are bringing forward a number of notable men who give an address on some matter of especial interest to the craft.

On Wednesday, February 16th, Sir Israel Gollancz, Litt.D., F.R.A., Professor of English Language and Literature, King's College, gave an eloquent address on "The Printed Book: Its Place in University Studies." Sir Israel held his audience spellbound for some twenty minutes as he idealised the printer's art and its value to mankind in general and to the universities in particular. The lecturer suggested that those connected with the Stationers' Company should press for a course leading to the granting of a university degree. He also appealed for the support of the members of the Stationers' Company in making a success of the tercentenary functions to be held in 1923 in connection with the first publication of Shakespeare's work in 1623, claiming that the Company had a special interest, in so far that the record of Shakespeare's first work was entered in the registers at Stationers' Hall.

Sir Israel took the opportunity of paying a high compliment to the honorary secretary of the Livery Committee (Mr. J. R. Riddell) for presenting to those present a copy of his excellently printed account of the Stationers' Company, adding that this valuable souvenir would make the meeting a memorable one.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones, in a characteristic manner, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressing the hope that the Livery would have the pleasure of again listening to Sir Israel's eloquence in their historic hall when he would not be confined to twenty minutes but something more like one hour and twenty minutes.

Mr. F. Murrell, of Cardiff, seconded the vote of thanks, mentioning that the University of Wales was considering the setting up of a press to print their national works.

There were a few prominent American educationists at the meeting, and Dr. Maclean—president of the American University Union in Great Britain—in a striking speech expressed his gratitude and that of his fellow countrymen for the opportunity afforded them of visiting Stationers' Hall and hearing the illuminating address given by Sir Israel Gollancz.

The chairman (Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh) announced that the next meeting would be on March 16th, when Mr. R. W. Sindall would give an address on "What is Paper?"

THE article "Self-Boosters I Have Known," in the February *Pearson's Magazine*, is written with marked shrewdness and knowledge of human weaknesses. There are many hints for the business man on how *not* to boost himself.

## Printers' Pension Corporation.

### Lithographers' Auxiliary hold Successful Bohemian Concert.

Another very successful bohemian concert of the above Auxiliary was held on Monday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel. The musical programme, of its usual high quality, was enjoyed by a large gathering, which included several well-known gentlemen connected with the trade. Mr. R. H. Ruddock, who occupied the chair, was accompanied by Mrs. Ruddock, and among those present whom the chairman spoke of as having helped him in the raising of his "plate" were Mr. Sydney Cumbers (Johnson and Cumbers), Mr. L. H. Blades (past president) and Mrs. Blades, and Messrs. Herbert Haycock, G. Phillips (Odhams), J. Aves (Lorilleux and Bolton), H. Bartlett (Winstone's), Mr. Albert Gronow (Waterlow Bros. & Leighton), and Ward Cox (Linotype and Machinery Limited).

Mr. Ruddock, in a few remarks made at the interval, expressed his warm gratitude to his friends who had helped him to raise money for the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and said it was rather difficult to "tap" people nowadays in view of the large sums collected at the Festival dinner at which the Prince of Wales presided. From his friends in the trade he had collected £138 12s. 6d., and Mrs. Ruddock had augmented that sum by £200.

Mr. Ruddock announced the result of the collection which amounted to £18 11s., which brought the amount up to £357. The chairman, in auctioneering fashion, then appealed to the further generosity of those present. From £357 the amount gradually rose to £370, and there being no further bidding the chairman knocked the sum down to £400.

This further donation was greeted with hearty applause.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was moved in his customary breezy manner by Mr. Sydney Cumbers, who reminded the gathering that Mr. Ruddock had, only recently, distinguished himself at the Prince of Wales' Festival.

Mr. Laurence Blades (Blades, East and Blades) briefly seconded the vote of thanks and said that the chairman exhibited all the characteristics of a true sportsman, and he thanked him for his efforts on behalf of the Auxiliary.

The various items of the musical programme were carried through in the usual highly successful manner, under the directorship of Mr. N. T. Hammond. The artistes were as follows: Gioconda Papacini (Italian soprano), Miss Leonora Radcliffe (contralto), Miss Nellie Lowe and Messrs. A. Cox (son of Mr. Ward Cox, violin), F. M. Vincent (baritone), Chas. Clarke (cornet solo), Gerald Adams (tenor), Harry Speller (humorist), Lionel King (modern magic), Percy Albert (humorous) and Fred Ives (accompanist).

## L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

The monthly meeting of this live Auxiliary of the L.S.C. was held on Wednesday night, when Mr. E. Pheby gave an address on "The Factors which bear on Charging up Jobbing Work." Mr. F. W. Bridges occupied the chair.

The secretary mentioned that an effort was being made to found a pension in connection with the Printers Pension Corporation, to be named the "Chris. Fowler Pension," and it was decided by the meeting that the sum of one guinea should be given towards this object.

The lecturer, in the course of his remarks, said that the suitability or otherwise of the premises in which the business was carried on was shown to have a great bearing upon the time necessary to set a job. The sufficiency and suitability of the plant also has a direct influence upon working costs. Lighting, eye-strain, and fatigue were also brought under consideration. The advantages of modern equipment—cases, racks, stones, the display linotype, etc., were also passed under review.

At the end of the address came questions and discussion upon the topics which had been presented, and several points were raised which were dealt with by the lecturer.

During the evening, Mr. Bridges promised to grant facilities for a guild gathering at the exhibition at the Agricultural Hall in May.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and lecturer closed an interesting evening.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Caribonum Co., Ltd., and Francis, F. G. Ink-ing surfaces for printing or stamping devices. 4,928.  
 Caveney, W. Multi-colour block printing devices. 4,402.  
 Evans, A. B., and Payne, R. P. Rotary printing machines. 4,425.

### Specifications Published. 1919.

- Dunhill, A. Labels for tin and other boxes, and the like. 158,342.  
 Macomic, C. A. Type or matrix setting machines. 134,836.  
 Dunhill, A. Wrapper for packages, parcels and the like. 158,359.  
 Droitcour, M. A. Sheet-advancing mechanism. 158,426.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1920.

- Langston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Semi-  
 itic type-casting machines. 158,539.



A **MANUAL OF PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE**, by L. J. Hibbert, F.R.P.S. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Messrs. Pitman's "Technical Primers" series of foolscap 8vo. volumes in paper boards are not only excellently produced as books but they are also admirably designed to give the busy man in small compass a comprehensive survey of certain fields of technology right from the fundamental scientific principles on which they are based to the details of practice in the crafts or industries of the present day. Both photographers and non-photographers will welcome this volume by Mr. L. J. Hibbert, who is lecturer in photography, photo-optics, and photo-chemistry at the Regent-street Polytechnic, and has special qualifications for handling this particular subject. In these 115 lucid and freely-illustrated pages the inquirer into photography will find a great deal of practically useful information about the properties of light, the principles of lenses, the camera and the other apparatus and materials the photographer uses, with clear instructions as to the various processes employed.

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16104

## In the Newspaper Realm.

"WESTERN DAILY MERCURY."—It was decided in the Chancery Division last week that no order would be made on the application for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the assets of Western Newspapers, Ltd., which owned the *Western Daily Mercury* before that journal was merged with the *Western Morning News*. Sir Leicester Harmsworth is to pay off the debentures in three weeks.

**SWEDISH NEWS SERVICE.**—An important move with regard to the Swedish Press telegraph service is the selling, last week, of the Svenska Telegrambyran and Nordiska Press-centralen to a syndicate consisting of all the Stockholm and Gothenburg papers, a couple of Skane papers and some Social Democratic journals.

**GLASGOW "CONTEMPT" ACTION.**—An end was made last week to the action against the *Weekly Record*, Glasgow, for contempt of court in connection with the republication from English newspapers of matter in open record in respect of an Edinburgh breach of promise action. Defendant's explanation and apology was accepted and no fine inflicted.

**LISBORN PRESS STRIKE.**—Reports from Lisbon last week showed no prospect of immediate renewed publication of the 14 leading Lisbon daily newspapers suspended by the Press strike which was declared in mid-January. There are being issued two special newspapers, with morning and evening editions—the *Jornal*, representing the United Press, and the *Imprensa de Lisboa*, the strikers' organ.

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Length, 18-ft. 6-in.; height, 7-ft. 4-in.; width,  
8-ft. 6-in.; plates, 1½-in.

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length of printed columns, 24½-in. Overall measure-  
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VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 9.

LONDON: MARCH 3, 1921.

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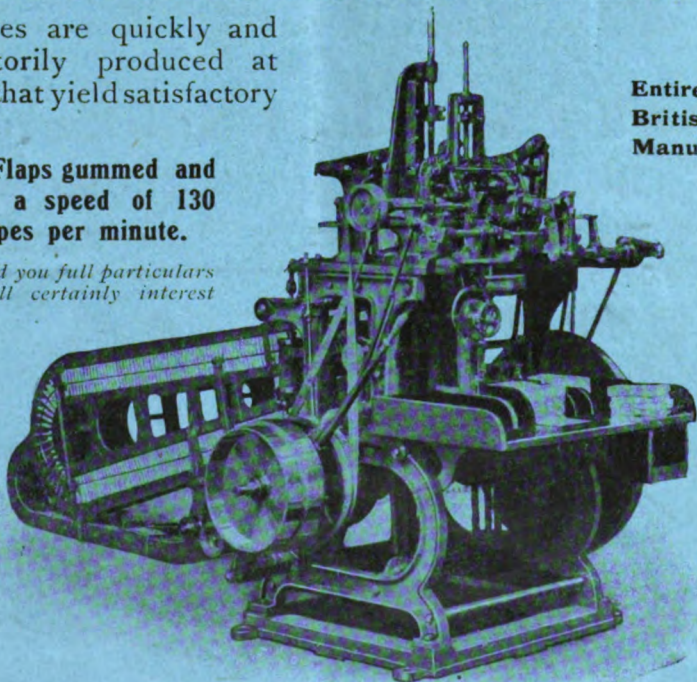
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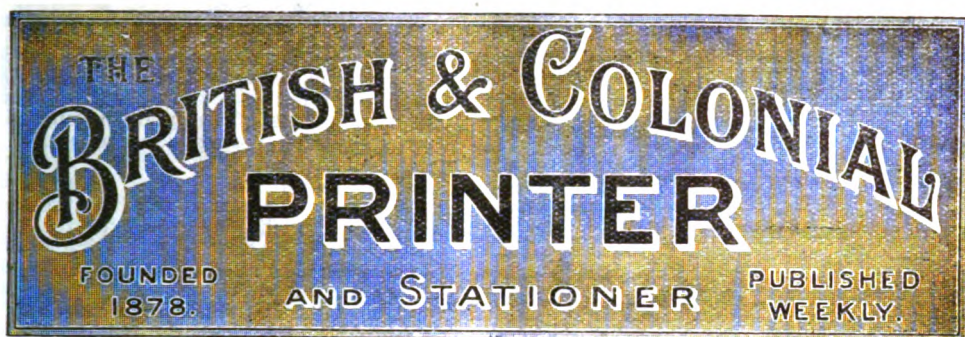
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PRICE TWOPENCE.

## Wages and the Slump in Printing.

### Does Wage-Reduction Offer a Way Out of the Present Printing Trade Depression?

With orders so difficult to obtain, the problem that is most urgently taxing the brains of printers to-day is the very troublesome one of how to reduce the price of print while the cost of materials shows so little abatement and while wages remain at the greatly increased figure to which they have risen since pre-war times. It is but natural, in the circumstances, that many eyes should be turned to the item of wages, with the thought that this is a direction in which retrenchment might be made with general advantage to the trade. The past week has brought a striking example of the putting into effect of the belief that this possible advantage is a real and practicable one. The example referred to is of a very unusual character, a proposal of a cut in wages having originated with the wage-earners themselves.

#### Employees' Request for Wage Reduction.

It appears that the employees of Messrs. Robert Williams and Sons (Gorton), Ltd., of Gorton, Lancs. (a paper embossing and dry finishing firm of some 200-300 hands), found themselves reduced to only intermittent employment. They reflected that they all preferred a full working week to days of idleness, and when the suggestion was brought forward from the workpeople that a reduction in wages might bring more business along, increase the hours of employment, and generally benefit everyone, it caught on immediately. Not a single objection was raised, and a round robin was in the employers' hands in a day or two. This remarkable communication addressed to the directors of the firm, was in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen,—Your employees (as shown on the attached list) have decided to approach you with the suggestion that our wages be reduced by 10 per cent.

"We hope that this offer will be accepted, as it is felt that the present high cost of living exists primarily owing to the very high cost of production.

"Also, in making this voluntary offer, it is hoped and believed that our example will become contagious—in other trades as well as our own, and the result would then be a lowering in cost of living and consequent increase of purchasing power."

The directors accepted this offer, and, with a view to making the example a conspicuous one, and so allowing it a fair chance of effecting its ultimate purpose, have given it wide publicity through the Press. Certainly every move in the direction of greater community of interest between workpeople and employers is to be welcomed, and especially praiseworthy at the present time is any action based upon some broader ground than mere immediate personal advantage. Apropos of this particular case the *World's Paper Trade Review* says: "The employees of Messrs. Robt. Williams and Sons (Gorton), Ltd., one of the largest and best known firms of cloth and paper embossers in the United Kingdom, have set an excellent example to the workpeople of the country. Realising that prices must come down if manufacturers are to be able to extend business, they have, on their own initiative, approached the directors with a suggestion that their wages should be reduced by 10 per cent. In making the offer, they express the opinion that the present high cost of living is due primarily to the very high cost of production,

and they add the hope that workers in other trades may be induced by this example to follow suit. The directors of Messrs. Robt. Williams and Sons have accepted the offer in the spirit in which it was made and in the hope that the objects aimed at may be achieved. In taking the course indicated, the workpeople at Chatsworth Mills have assumed a very broad and liberal view of the situation, and the initiative thus displayed might well be followed in many other directions. The position of trade at the present time is indeed a grave one, and only by rising to the occasion in such a way as the workpeople of Messrs. Robt. Williams and Sons have done can there be any hope of bringing about a brighter state of affairs. An enlightened member of the paper trade remarked with some force this week that prices would have to come down still further. If, therefore, the paper trade is to be allowed to have any profit at all upon the sale of its products, costs of production must be lowered in some way. The employees at Chatsworth Mills have indicated a willingness to assist in this direction, and they deserve every credit for the step they have taken."

#### **What About Printers' Wages.**

This voluntary 10 per cent. cut in wages presents an interesting spectacle to those in the printing trade who are concerned about the high costs, the shrunken volume of business, and the serious unemployment of the present day. Obviously every reduction of printers' costs makes for lower prices to customers, and lower prices open the door to more plentiful business, and make some contribution towards a fall in the cost of living. As is well known, the Federation of Master Printers were able recently to make out an impressive case, showing how the increasing cost of printing had been accompanied by a serious cutting down of orders. Thus it would not be difficult to find many employing printers who, in face of the slump in printing, look to wage reduction as a remedy not to be despised.

On the side of the trade unions, however, one naturally finds a different view of the situation. When approached on this subject, Mr. A. E. Holmes (secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom) was inclined to make light of the suggestion of wage reduction as a restorative for ailing order books. Printers' prices, he said, are not responsible for the slump in printing. He had prophesied three years ago the serious trade depression that would follow the Great War. Had not printers experienced a woeful slump after the Boer War—in spite of admittedly inadequate wages and inadequate prices then prevailing, when stupid competition ran riot, and printers had no reasonable basis for charging? It remains to be proven, he said, that high wages are a cause of the slump, and that wage reduction is a practicable counter-measure. When confronted with the announcement of the example set by Messrs. Williams' employees and their voluntary 10 per cent. reduction, Mr. Holmes was visibly unimpressed. How much reduction,

he asked, does a 10 per cent. drop in wages render possible in the finished product—2 per cent.? Would that suffice to make an impression on the cost of living, or so resuscitate trade as to effect an appreciable reduction of unemployment?

A little thought on the lines indicated by Mr. Holmes will tend to check a too rosy optimism as to what may be expected from wage-reduction. As the cost of living falls there will come an obvious opening for mooting some drop in wages—especially to the unskilled workers, who have benefited disproportionately by the increases of recent years. But we fancy that such reduction as can reasonably be looked for will not make master printers eager to promise any considerable cut in prices—especially in view of the number of employers who have not yet paid the last increase, and in view of the difficulty, indeed in many cases the impossibility, of passing on to customers the increased cost of production which, to those who paid it, the last increase involved.

#### **The Question of Output.**

A communication from a prominent master printer in our issue of February 3rd laid emphasis on another consideration which should not be overlooked in any discussion on wages. The employer's difficulty is not a matter of the mere figures of the wage-sheet. His difficulty is that the present ratio of wages to *output* does not allow him to reduce prices to the customer. Even without a fall in wages, an increase in the other factor, output, would better the position. The correspondent referred to stated that, in his opinion and in that of other master printers, there has recently been such serious slackening of effort on the part of employees that the present production per man and woman is probably on the average throughout London as much as 25 per cent. less than pre-war, especially in the machine and warehouse departments. Now a 25 per cent. increase of production would be more satisfactory to everyone than a 10 per cent. cut in wages, so there is surely some ground here for profitable investigation and endeavour. Mr. George A. Isaacs (secretary of "Natsopa," and Mayor of Southwark), wrote recently: "It is no exaggeration to say that printing is the pivotal industry upon which all efforts will turn to secure a return to commercial prosperity at home and supremacy abroad." Is it not then "up to" the printing industry to lead the way to better times by such means as will depreciate nobody's status, but will, by bringing about increased efficiency and heartier community of effort, redound to the benefit of all?

At the annual meeting of the Hollingsworth and Vose Co., manufacturers of rope and jute manila papers, Boston, U.S.A., held in January, the following officers were elected:—Mr. Z. T. Hollingsworth, chairman of the board of directors; Mr. Valentine Hollingsworth, president; Mr. Louis E. Vose, vice-president; and Mr. Robert W. Lennox, treasurer.

## Government Printing Criticised.

### Keen Discussion in the House.

The growing activities of H.M. Stationery Office came in for some close criticism when the House went into committee of supply, on Friday, on the Supplementary Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments.

In introducing a supplementary estimate for £485,000 on buildings, Sir Alfred Mond stated that there were three items in connection with the Stationery Office which made up a total of £222,150—£22,150 for the purchase and adaptation of premises at Old Ford, E. (the total estimate for this was £160,700); £15,000 for purchase of premises at Hare-street, Bethnal Green; and £185,000 for the purchase of premises at Hollinwood (a former U.S.A. Aircraft Factory).

Sir Donald MacLean (L.) moved a reduction of the vote by £100,000. He asked what reason, urgent and unforeseen, had arisen since last year for a large expenditure of £185,000 in setting up a new branch office of the Stationery Office in Manchester.

Colonel Archer-Shee (C.U.—Finsbury) said a committee of which he was chairman recommended that the policy of the Stationery Office maintaining a large printing establishment should be the subject of a departmental inquiry. The committee never had before them the large expenditure on the Hollinwood establishment. Apparently the Stationery Office were going to buy buildings all over the place to put in their 1,700 employees. Last year they increased the staff from 1,400 to 1,700, and they were spending something like half a million yearly on these people. The House had not given authority to set up a new Government Department.

Mr. S. Baldwin (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), defending the acquisition by the Stationery Office of the premises in question as a business proposition, said it was decided to try as an experiment storage in Manchester as a convenient centre for the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland. By that means a considerable amount of transport was saved, and printers in the North of England were enabled to enter into competition with those in the south, and a great deal of the work had been distributed in the north, which gave a very necessary check on prices.

Colonel Archer-Shee asked whether any part of the premises at Hollinwood would be used for printing, whether they had yet to build railways up to these premises, and what the cost would be.

Mr. Baldwin said he thought a further sum not exceeding £50,000 would be all that was required both for Hollinwood and for London. It was not the policy of the Stationery Office further to develop printing.

Mr. Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer) admitted that there was a general feeling that the House had not sufficient con-

trol over expenditure—(cheers)—and that the Government was not sufficiently alive to the necessity for economy or not successful in securing economies.

When the committee divided on the reduction proposed by Sir D. Maclean, the voting was: For the reduction, 78; against, 88. Thus the Government carried the vote by a majority of only 10.

## A Sensational Accusation.

The *Daily Herald* published a sensational article on Monday reproducing in facsimile part of the front page (in Russian) of what it alleges to be a bogus copy of the Moscow *Pravda*, produced and sent abroad for propaganda purposes by the British Secret Service collaborating with Russian emigrés. The title heading, says the *Herald*, is identical with that of the genuine *Pravda*, the official communist organ, and is dated Moscow, September 22nd, 1920, but the contents consist of anti-Bolshevik propaganda disguised as news. The *Daily Herald* alleges that this bogus issue was printed in London by a well-known London printing house and the firm's imprint afterwards removed, the "guillotining" of these imitation *Pravdas* being done under the supervision of Home Office officials at a secret printing office in Scotland House.

## Technical Lectures at St. Albans.

On February 15th, another of the series of technical lectures arranged by the Herts Master Printers' Association and the St. Alban's Education Committee, was held at the Art School, St. Albans, when over one hundred printers met to hear Mr. A. H. De la Rue, chief lithographic instructor of St. Bride Printing School, give a lecture on "Lithography and Its Possibilities." Mr. De la Rue dealt with the early developments of the art, introduction of power machines, working from zinc and aluminium plates, development of the direct rotary machine, followed by a description of offset and present-day methods of reproduction by photo-lithography. The lecturer had with him a fine set of samples of lithography, representative of the various periods, but owing to the keen interest which was manifested by numerous questions and keen discussion, these were unfortunately not able to be shown and discussed.

The chair was taken by Mr. Underhill, of the Dangerfield Printing Co., who proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting and informative lecture, expressing the hope that they would hear Mr. De la Rue again at no distant date.

# The British Industries Fair.

## Further Exhibits of Interest to Printers.

The event of last week at the British Industries Fair at the White City was, of course, the visit on Thursday of Their Majesties the King and Queen with Princess Mary, who were received at the Fair by Sir Robert Horne (President of the Board of Trade), Mr. F. G. Kellaway and others, and were conducted right through three miles or so of exhibits, showing great interest in many of the stalls inspected. In the stationery and printing section special notice was bestowed by the Royal party upon the exhibit of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons where features of interest were pointed out by Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., Mr. Gustave Tuck and Capt. Desmond Tuck. The fine enlarged pictures of the photographs taken by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons the previous week by Royal command in the Robing Room of the House of Lords on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, were inspected and elicited the unqualified approval of Their Majesties; these hanging side by side with the historic engraving—"A Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace"—published by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons by command of Queen Victoria in 1886, testified to the lengthy and unbroken period during which the firm has held the privileged appointment of art publishers to the Royal Household. The Royal party also inspected the fine manuscript and other exhibits of the graphic arts shown by the British Institute of Industrial Art, while at the stall of Messrs. Myers and Son, Ltd., of Birmingham, the King smilingly accepted a specimen of a pen-nib appropriately named "His Majesty's pen."

In adding to our last week's selection some further notices of exhibits by firms closely connected with the printing trade, we regret that space forbids a review of more than a few of the numerous excellent displays by paper-makers and stationers; these are worth a visit by the Home printer as well as the foreign buyer.

### Book Producers.

Besides the exhibits of book printing previously mentioned, there are many other displays by firms more or less closely connected with the printing of books. Messrs. Blackie and Son, Ltd., of London, Glasgow and Bombay are showing, besides general examples of book printing and binding, a special selection of children's books. Messrs. Gate and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot, London and Portsmouth, confine themselves almost wholly to children's books, all printed and bound at Aldershot. The Medici Society includes examples of high-class book work in a showing consisting mainly of pictorial art reproductions—in multi-colour, litho-

graphy, collotype, etc.—for which it is famous. Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh, besides a fine exhibit of children's books, show general literature, with a few books in foreign languages. S. W. Partridge and Co., Ltd., London, provide examples of their productions in the way of children's magazines and books, greeting and wall cards, with original illustration work for books and magazines. The Religious Tract Society, London, have a small showing of books and of colour printing in the way of cards, almanacs, etc. Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co., London, emphasise mainly their complete editions of the great poets, Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Books and other well-known publications. Among Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co.'s book exhibits are notable examples of illustration, including work by Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane.

### British Fine Art Society.

This Hammersmith firm makes a principal feature of its oil painting facsimiles, produced by special process from lithographs, process work, collotype, photogravure, etc. The process is applied successfully to magazine illustration, and such things as almanacs and box tops.

### Cooper and Wright.

From their works at Aldersgate-street, Messrs. Cooper and Wright produce an attractive range of cards suitable for many of the printers' requirements. Their showing includes boxed visiting cards, boxed correspondence cards, boxed post cards, menu cards, and many other varieties.

### E. T. W. Dennis and Sons, Ltd.

Coloured post cards, calendars, view books, Christmas cards, menus and ball programmes are among the exhibits of this Scarborough firm of lithographers, letterpress and collotype printers.

### John Dickinson and Co.

The largest stand in the paper and stationery section is that of John Dickinson and Co., and the light oak fittings, dignified in style, arrest the attention at once. A special feature is made of window display, and the very artistic products of Apsley and Croxley lend themselves admirably to such treatment. The range of linen-faced writing paper and envelopes is likely to extend the fame of John Dickinson under the name of Croxley. The coated and other boards from Nash and Home Park Mills are also produced in great variety, both as to colour and finish.

### Dux Chemical Solutions Co.

Waterproof writing paper is the novelty emphasised by this company. A specimen



book, bound in Duxeen, has been in water for seven years and yet it remains intact, as visitors to the Fair could see for themselves. Many important signatures had been obtained in 1913, and they are still legible. Both writing paper and the binding material are especially suitable for India and similar climates. Thus we are shown the results of placing the ordinary paper and the Dux product in an ant heap for nine days. The former is badly eaten away and discoloured, the latter untouched.

#### **"Geographia," Ltd.**

Maps and atlases, of course, form the staple of the exhibit from "Geographia," Fleet-street. The general letterpress, process and lithographic printing of the firm is also represented. They specialise somewhat in children's picture books, painting books and the like, besides producing picture post cards, in respect of which they lay emphasis on their work in local view cards.

#### **Chas. Goodall and Son, Ltd.**

The Camden Town works of Messrs. Goodall are represented by an impressive showing of examples of the firm's speciality of card printing by letterpress and lithography. Playing cards are, of course, a prominent feature, while scoring cards, invitation cards, and a variety of stationery items are also represented.

#### **A. T. Guinness and Co., Ltd.**

This London firm of rulers and binders to the trade show examples of their work as manufacturers of memorandum and exercise books, note books and account books of all kinds, and general items of stationery.

#### **Gummed Paper Manufacturing Co.**

Gummed paper and linen tapes of the "Tiger-tiger" brand, together with box-makers' stay paper, are displayed by this Narborough firm.

#### **Harrison and Sons, Ltd.**

This firm turn out coated papers at Hayes, Middlesex, and these products, as well as enamel and imitation leather papers, are shown in their various uses. A Jazz design effectively illustrated the colours employed, while an interesting exhibit consisted of British and Egyptian stamps as printed at Hayes.

#### **Geo. H. Harrison and Son.**

Messrs. Harrison's Statue Printing Works, of Leeds, have an impressive display of their well-known "Statue" series of colour printing productions done by offset, litho and three-colour processes. Their speciality of confectionery box tops and prints for similar ornamental purposes is attractively exemplified, and specimens are also shown of the high-grade printed containers, cartons, etc., which they supply to the trade.

#### **S. Hildesheimer and Co., Ltd.**

The fine art work of Messrs. Hildesheimer, of London and Manchester, is represented by some excellent show cards, Christmas cards, picture post cards, calendars and birthday cards.

#### **Hudson and Kearns, Ltd.**

This firm, which incorporates the business of Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., are the printers, at Blackfriars, of the high-class periodicals *Country Life*, *Ladies' Field*, *The Garden*, *Our Homes and Gardens*. Their exhibit shows their capabilities as fine art, colour and general printers. Catalogue and show card work is a speciality, and their work by machine photogravure, offset lithography, and the Frey process of screenless photo-lithography makes an impressive showing.

#### **Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd.**

Under the sign of the Camberwell Beauty butterfly, Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., exhibit their well-known non-curling gummed paper and cloth. These materials are used for a big range of commercial purposes and have gained an abiding place by reason of their quality. The adhesive tapes produced by Messrs. Samuel Jones are all British made and are taking the place of foreign makes. They are at once economical and tidy, important assets in these days. The firm are developing in the direction of enamelled and coated papers and the mill at Devonvale, Tillicoultry, N.B., which was taken over last year, is expected to be running shortly and will give Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., a wider range of paper wares to put upon the market. An attractive feature of the stall at the White City is a display of Parian marble box covering paper of a very realistic pattern. Stay paper for box-making is also a strong line and an improvement has been made upon the sealing machine marketed by this firm, the new model enabling fixed lengths to be cut so that economy of paper may be achieved in wrapping up parcels of the same size.

#### **A Vivian Mansell and Co.**

Show cards and posters are important items in the work of Messrs. Mansell, of Finsbury-square, London. These are shown to good effect, while emphasis is also given to the "Vivian" art series of pictures for all mounting purposes, as supplied to box makers, confectioners, and other trades.

#### **Millar and Lang, Ltd.**

This Glasgow firm show their "National" series of Christmas and New Year cards, with picture post cards, calendars, fancy stationery and other lines.

#### **Millington and Sons, Ltd.**

Stationery of every variety, boxed and otherwise, is shown at Stand G. 68. The cabinets of linen finished notepaper and envelopes were an arresting line.

#### **Chas. Morgan and Co., Ltd.**

A very attractive display of stationery of every description was found at this stall, embracing tastefully designed compendiums and notepaper of distinction. The Charta Regia Brittannica stationery, in white and azure and azure bond, is known throughout the world. A speciality is made of envelopes, and a new series of high-cut envelopes is

manufactured in about 20 different qualities. Account books are another special line, and a large well-bound telephone call book indicates that Chas. Morgan and Co., Ltd., cater for the latest needs of the public.

### R. T. Morgan.

Calendars in wide variety are a prominent note in the exhibition of this Anerley printery. Complete editions of hand-printed Christmas cards for the trade are a speciality, and picture postcards also form a strong feature.

### Paper Tube and Box Co., Ltd.

Cartons of all sorts form the basis of Stand G. 117, including postal tubes and collapsible boxes. Waxed strawboard to resist moisture is a speciality.

### George Pulman and Sons, Ltd.

The fine art work of this London firm includes the reproduction in facsimile colours of the work of foremost artists. They show also some excellent letterpress productions in the way of booklets, etc.

### Sandle Bros.

The range of stationery exhibited by this firm extends from envelopes to Christmas cards, and embraces compendiums, albums, note books, advertising novelties and so on.

### James Spicer and Sons, Ltd.

The imposing stand of James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., is in keeping with the size and reputation of the firm. Their stationery display is both varied and attractive, covering every section, from cards and filing devices to writing and printing papers. Fancy stationery is set out with an eye to effect. Large quantities of waxed papers are manufactured by this firm, and the various important uses are demonstrated at the Fair. An important section of the stand is devoted to containers of every kind, this line having been developed to still greater perfection. Every class of food almost is now encased in cardboard containers, and James Spicer and Sons have improved both the design and the appearance at their Ponders End factory. It is good to learn that orders for all the lines stocked at Upper Thames-street are coming in from the Colonies.

### Thames Paper Co., Ltd.

The Thames Paper Co., Ltd., have an interesting stand exhibiting their paper boards for folding boxes and cartons, rigid boxes and containers. There are also an excellent Dutch strawboard substitute and a leather board substitute, together with wood pulp boards and grey boards made to specification on machines trimming 110 inches to 111 inches, substances between '013 and '120. These products have found great favour both in home and export markets. Fiberite packing cases of two types form an important part of the exhibit. The capacity of the Thames Paper Co.'s mills is now over 1,000 tons per week, and when the new mills at Bromborough are in operation this will be considerably increased. It is interesting to note that the stand itself is built of the firm's own SX wallboard, an excellent testimony to the substantial character of this new product.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bornschein, G. Laying-on and removing device for platen printing presses. 5,527.  
 Crean, F. Printing and typewriting processes. 5,109.  
 Dickinson, and Co., Ltd., J., and Hawden, F. G. Manufacture of window envelopes. 5,495.  
 Falla, E. J. Rotary printing machines. 4,590.  
 Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd., and Grover, F. Machines for perforating paper, etc. 5,157.  
 Griffiths, R. T. Post cards. 5,431.  
 Healey, C. J. Waterproof book. 5,391.  
 Hely and Co., E., and Robertson, J. B. Reply envelopes or wrappers. 4,534.  
 Kreher, B. Manufacture of objects from undulated cardboard. 4,372.  
 Leonard, E. G. Matrices for type-setting machines. 4,438.  
 Lynch, W. E. Lithographic printing machines. 4,843.  
 Murray, S. M. Envelope. 4,439.  
 Petty, J. P. Binders for loose sheets, etc. 5,113.  
 Platt, W. M. Strawboard, etc., boxes. 4,804.  
 Schrenert, P. Photostatic or contact-printing frames. 5,220.  
 Smart, A. Means for setting and adjusting feint pens in paper-ruling machines. 5,057.  
 Trussell, C. D. Loose-leaf binders. 5,397.  
 Tuck, A., and Tuck and Sons, Ltd., R. Post cards, letter cards, etc. 4,717.  
 Worth, R. Adhesive tape, etc. 5,542.

### Specifications Published.

1919.

- Hood and Co., Ltd., and Hood, H. W. Printing blocks. 158,628.  
 Smalley, J. B. Embossing machines. 158,683.

## Postage on the Cheap.

In a question addressed to the Postmaster-General Mr. Pennefather (C.U., Kirkdale) points out that 240 marks' worth of German postage stamps can be purchased for a pound, and asks the Postmaster-General if it is possible for persons in the United Kingdom desiring to transmit large quantities of circulars, etc., through the post to addresses in this country to ship them in bulk to a German port to be stamped and posted there.

Mr. Illingworth, in reply, says it would be possible to do this and effect a saving. He has no power either to prevent the despatch of unaddressed circulars in bulk to Germany or to fix rates of postage in that country; nor does he see how he could obtain or exercise extended powers in the matter.

# Trade Notes.

ONE case of lead poisoning was recorded in the month of January.

THE late Mr. Arthur Walter, Tabernacle-street, E.C., printer, left £19,120.

THE National Society of Operative Printers report the admission of over 3,000 new members during the last five months of 1920.

THE "Prince of Wales's Book" will be issued by Hodder and Stoughton on March 10th, on behalf of St. Dunstan's Home, at 7s. 6d. net.

FOR the late Mr. A. Lucas, art publisher, whose death took place last Tuesday, a funeral service was held at Golder's-green Crematorium.

SUMMER time this year will begin at midnight on Saturday-Sunday, April 2nd-3rd, and end at midnight on Sunday-Monday, October 2nd-3rd.

A POPULAR series of dances is being conducted by the Newcastle Press Dancing Society, the dances taking place in the Banquetting Hall at Jesmond Dene.

THE annual dinner of the Cambridge Association of Master Printers is to take place on March 8th, when several Federation representatives are expected to be present in addition to the officials of the East Anglian Alliance.

Six lectures on various phases of unemployment are being given in the Lecture Hall, Toynbee Hall, by Mr. Joseph L. Cohen, M.A. The subject covered are: Suggested Solutions of Unemployment; Unemployment Insurance; Labour Exchanges; Labour Remedies for Unemployment.

THE Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers held a special meeting yesterday (Wednesday), when a number of important matters were discussed. Consideration was given to recent correspondence with the Ministry of Labour with regard to the competition of Government printing works.

A J.I.C. FOR PAPERMAKING TRADE.—At a meeting last week of the Interim Joint Reconstruction Committee, consideration was given to the proposed rules for a J.I.C., and it was agreed to transform the Interim Joint Reconstruction Committee into a body to be known as the Joint Industrial Council for the Paper-making Trade.

THE South London Caxton Musical Society held a successful concert on behalf of the War Memorial Fund of the Caxton Home, at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday last, Mr. W. Harold Walbrook (Fleet Printing Works) in the chair. The concert hall was crowded, the chairman being well supported by the staff of his firm. It was announced, as a result of the effort, that nearly £40 had been contributed to the "plate."

THE third annual festival of the National Advertising Society is to be held at the Hotel Cecil on March 14th.

THE death occurred on the 22nd ult., of Mr. T. F. Wright, for many years an advertisement manager with Sells, Ltd.

THE Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., contributes an interesting article entitled "The Worker and His Leisure" to the current issue of the *Journal of Industrial Welfare*.

THE principal feature of the March meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association—to be reported next week—is a lecture on "The Elizabethan Sea Kings" by Mr. Denison H. Allport.

AT the concert of the auxiliary of the City of London Printers' Musical Society held last week at Anderson's Hotel, a sum amounting to £70 was raised towards the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. Chas. Roud (Bank of England), occupied the chair, and it was generally deemed that there was an excellent array of musical talent.

FOR Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips, 74 (widow of the late Mr. J. H. Phillips, who was for 39 years a compositor in the office of the *Daily Telegraph*)—on whose behalf votes and interest are being solicited in respect of the forthcoming election of the Printers' Pension Corporation—Viscount Burnham is the recommending subscriber, and the case is also recommended by the *Daily Telegraph* chapel.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION. — The annual pension election will take place at the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, on Saturday, April 2nd, from one to three o'clock. There are 106 candidates, 81 of whom will be elected to pensions, whilst 13 will receive grants. The annual general meeting of the Corporation will be held at St. Bride Foundation on Saturday, April 9th, at two o'clock, under the presidency of Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P.

THE COSTING CAMPAIGN.—The subject of costing is very much to the fore just now, and efforts are being made in various parts of the country to increase printers' interest in the matter. Very successful meetings were held at Norwich on Monday and at Ipswich on Tuesday, while, arrangements are in hand for a full day's congress at Manchester on March 9th, to be followed by meetings at Bradford on the 10th, and at Leeds on the 11th, while the Sheffield annual meeting of master printers on the 17th will include a cost congress.

VERDICT for the defendants, with costs, was given in the King's Bench Division, where Mr. Findlay Watt, of Carmichael-place, Langside, Glasgow, formerly organiser for Scotland of the National Democratic and Labour Party, sued the Argus Printing Co., Ltd., the printers and publishers of the *British Citizen and Empire Worker*, and Mr. Geo. William Simon Jarrett, of Kensington-mansions, for damages for libel. Defendants pleaded that the statements complained of were true in substance and fact, and that they were fair comment on a matter of public interest.



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THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The State as Printer.

THE vexed subject of the tendency of H.M. Stationery Office to extend its activities further and further into the domain of the private printer is brought into the spot-light once more by the inclusion of large sums of money for the Stationery Office in the supplementary estimates presented in the House of Commons on Friday, as reported on another page of this issue. The long and spirited debate, of which we indicate salient features, shows that the Government is faced with formidable opposition when it attempts to increase its employing capacities by venturing, at ratepayers' expense into commercial enterprises. Though it is denied that the expansion of Government printing activities is contemplated, printers are by no means satisfied on the point, and certainly the acquisition of additional premises is a step that will not tend to allay their apprehensions. It is notable that in this debate over 40 sup-

porters of the Government voted with the opposition, and the vote was carried by the very narrow margin of 16. This should be regarded as a serious warning that there will be a close watch kept upon the future course of Government printing, the extension of which will be viewed with very considerable disapproval.

\* \* \*

## Paper Sizes Chaos.

WHAT has become of paper standardisation nowadays? The very carefully prepared scheme of the Master Printers' Federation, the principles of which have been very piously adopted at two or three successive conferences by printer members, appears to have been hung up in the air so high as to be out of sight. Meantime, paper standard anomalies not only continue—they accumulate. It is safe to say that there is less attention paid to standards to-day than at any time previous for the last twenty years. Even proprietary brands of high-grade paper, which in pre-war days at least maintained their uniform size consistently, are now turned out by some of our most reputable mills with small regard to traditional dimensions. On many an occasion printer and stationer find it impossible to adhere to the standards they have set when repeating orders for certain classes of work. There is absolutely no reliance on paper sizes until measured with the yard stick; name size is of no account. That is the position to-day, and it reflects no credit on any of the parties concerned that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue.

\* \* \*

## A Helpful Factor.

ONE thing which should help the merchants to view the matter of standardisation from a more enlightened standpoint is the fact that there are few of our big houses now who are not actually papermakers or intimately connected with mill interests. Slowly but surely the wholesale trade is realising that its future depends upon a closer amalgamation with the manufacturing side of the trade. The mills on the one hand, and the small dealers and agents on the other, have between them placed the wholesale distributor in a difficult position. With extremely high selling costs and heavy maintenance expenses, there is no scope for any wide margin of profits and successful competition against the distributor who sells his own manufactures. The movement toward mill buying by wholesalers has not yet exhausted itself and is not likely to do so for some time to come.

## Personal.

SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., has been elected President of the Stationers' and Paper Manufacturers' Provident Society in succession to the late Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong.

THE newly-appointed American Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry Wallace, is a publisher of farming journals.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN is taking a "busman's holiday" during the weekend, attending meetings at Colwyn Bay, Barmouth and Wrexham, with a view to consolidating the work of the Federation of Master Printers in this area.

MR. E. W. WHITTLE, of Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., is taking the chair at a bohemian concert to be held on March 5th at the Harmonic Hall, "Green Man," Upton-park, E. The concert is in aid of the East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, of which auxiliary Mr. Whittle is president.

THE retirement of Mr. John Robertson from the secretaryship of the Glasgow Typographical Society, takes from the helm a most capable and successful trade union leader, under whose surveillance Glasgow newspaper houses have become 100 per cent. "union." His retirement is being marked by a number of presentations and other honours.

THE new secretary of the Glasgow Typographical Society is Mr. Charles Jackson, well known in printing trades-unionism.

OFFICIAL examiners, Mr. A. H. Wilson, Mr. J. J. Derrick and Mr. J. C. Pugh discuss at the St. Bride Printing School to-morrow (Friday) the interesting subject of "The Answering of Technical Questions,"

MR. J. C. HOWARTH, the Rochdale "T. A." branch secretary, is a candidate for the executive of No. 1 Area of the "T. A." caused by Mr. Guest's retirement.

**COSTING LECTURE AT ROCHDALE.**—The third of the costing lectures given by Mr. John Taylor, of Manchester, in the Rochdale Technical School covered the relation of costing to estimating. Sample forms and methods were shown by which correct estimating can be assisted by reference to costing sheets. The method of analysing the cost-of-production sheets was also dealt with. Question time brought out the point of employer's salary and its relation to interest on capital and profit. Mr. Taylor contended that interest, profit and employer's salary (where he actually helped in the business) were all three legitimate charges.

## The State of Employment.

Employment during January in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades showed a further decline, being generally slack or bad. With few exceptions, short time was worked in all sections of these trades.

With letterpress printers employment was not so good in London as in December last, except in the case of electrotypers and stereotypers. Compositors and readers in some offices worked overtime, whilst others were reported to be on short time or totally unemployed. In the provinces short time was reported from most centres, and employment was worse than during the previous month.

In the lithographic printing trade employment was generally slack and worse than a month ago. From returns received by the Government it is estimated that nearly one-third of the workpeople employed in the letterpress and lithographic printing trade were working on an average 9½ hours per week short of full time.

There was a further sharp decline in January in employment in the bookbinding trade and it was described as bad in most cases. Among 5,000 bookbinders covered by the returns received, 38 per cent. were working short time to the average extent of 15 hours per week.

According to returns received by the *Labour Gazette*, out of 81,470 members of trade unions in the printing industry, the percentage of unemployed at the end of January was 4.8, as compared with 1.1 a year ago and 3.7 a month ago, the increase being 1.1 compared with a month ago and 3.7 a year ago. In the book-binding section out of a total membership of 14,913, the percentage of unemployed is given as 4.6 for January, 2.3 for December, 1920, and 1.1 for January of the same year; the increase being 2.3 as compared with a month ago and 3.5 for the corresponding month of last year.

Returns made by employers show the number of workpeople in the printing offices concerned to be 9,834, a decrease of 3.0 as compared with a month ago and 2.2 a year ago. The total wages paid amounted to £35,909, a decrease of 7.5 on January and an increase of 7.9 on the corresponding month of last year.

A CORRESPONDENT draws attention to the significance of the cost of living figure of 151 per cent., as given in the *Labour Gazette*. It is understood that the wages in the printing trade before the last advance was given were sufficient to cover a figure of 153 per cent. But since then a further advance of 5s. was granted to cover the extra cost of living!

THE late Mr. Walter Mitchell, for many years chief engineer at the Amalgamated Press, was laid to rest on Saturday of last week at Wandsworth Cemetery. A large gathering of his old friends, to the number of over 100 was present at the graveside.



# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 94s., 95s. 7½d.; **Associated Newspapers**, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 18s., Pref., 14s., 13s. 7½d.; **British Glues and Chemicals**, 17s. 9d.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 13s. 2½d.; **Country Life**, Pref., 10s.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Part Pref., 10s.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 3d., 17s. 6d.; **J. Dickinson**, 23s. 6d.; **Financial News**, 25s., 24s. 9d.; **Iford**, 14s., Pref., 13s. 6d.; **Illustrated London News**, 18s. 7½d.; **International Linotype**, 48; **Lamson Paragon**, 20s., Pref., 13s. 6d.; **Lanston Monotype Corporation**, 12s., 12s. 7½d.; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 18s. 6d., 17s. 6d.; **New Pegamoid**, 18s. 9d.; **Geo. Newnes** 10s. 6d., Pref., 11s. 7½d.; **Odham's Press**, 9s. 6d., 9s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 3d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 47s. 6d.; **Roneo**, 30s., 32s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 9d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 17s. 9d., 17s. 4½d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 17s. 3d., Def., 9s. 3d., 9s., Deb., 52; **Weldon's**, 32s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 9d., 13s.; **Wiggins, Teape, and Co.** (1919), 19s. 1½d., 19s. 4½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 1½d., 17s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104½, ditto, issued at 98, £68 pd., 74.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**OLIVES PAPER MILL, LTD.**—Olives Paper Mill announces interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for periods from July 23rd to January 22nd.

**ANNANDALE AND SON, LTD.**—The 21st annual report to December 25th records a balance to the credit of profit and loss account, after providing for E. P. D. and Corporation Tax, of £20,640. A dividend of 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares will absorb £4,500, depreciation and reserve £5,000, preference dividend £1,750, and depreciation on investments £1,000, leaving £8,390 to be carried forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees.

**CULTRER MILLS PAPER CO., LTD.**—The report of Cultrer Mills Paper Company for 1920 shows profit, after making provision for excess profits tax, of £10,222, plus £0,056 brought forward. Directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., or 2s. per share, less tax, (payable one-half on 4th March and balance on 1st Sept. next), carrying to works and property, thus reducing value to £75,000. £7,355, and leaving at credit of profit and loss £7,423.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LTD.**—Capital £10,500, in 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, and 10,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each. Producers and sellers of educational publications, devices, appliances and equipment, etc. First directors: V. H. C. Russell, B.A., A. E. Unna, E. W. Wimble, E. Sladen. Registered office: 56, Russell-square, W.C.1.

**MCCONNELL - HARTLEY, LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares. General advertising agents and contractors, proprietors of newspapers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. E. McConnell and K. B. Hartley. First directors: C. E. McConnell and K. B. Hartley. Registered office: Publicity House, 10, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

**W. A. MASON AND CO., LTD.**—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares. Proprietors and publishers of music and newspapers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. Fraser and A. P. Stream. First directors: W. A. Mason and others to be appointed by subscribers. Registered office: 133a, Charing-cross-road, W.C.2.

**REFERENCE CARDS, LTD.**—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares. To take over, as from July 1st, 1920, the business of a printer, publisher, advertising agent, and contractor, carried on by W. Jewell at Box, Wilts. Private company. First directors: W. Jewell and E. Lewis. Registered office: 6a, North-parade, Bath.

**INCORPORATORS, LTD.**—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares. Company registration agents, company and general printers, stationers, publishers, office furniture and supplies manufacturers and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Seyffert and S. H. Buckland. Registered office: Capel House, 54, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

**S. O'DELL AND CO., LTD.**—Capital, £1,200, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, engravers, die-sinkers, manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. L. Maris, F. Maris, S. A. O'Dell and J. Laughy. Registered office: 2, Naylor's-yard, Beak-street, Regent's-park, W.1.

**ROSENBLUTH, RIDDELL AND CO., LTD.**—Capital, £10,000, in 8,000 cum. pref. shares of £1 each and 4,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each; bookbinders, machine rulers, account book makers, box-makers, cardboard manufac-

turers, railway ticket manufacturers, printers, engravers, stationers, papermakers and merchants, dealers in fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. D. Riddell and Margaret Gillespie. First directors: A. D. Riddell and W. Gibb. Registered office: 377, High-street, Edinburgh.

**PALATINE ENGRAVING Co., LTD.**—Capital, £3,000, in £1 shares: process engravers, artists, and photographers, printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Forbes and E. W. Edwards. Registered office: 11, Crosshall-street, Liverpool.

**BOROUGH PRINTING Co., LTD.**—Capital, £2,500, in £1 shares; printers and stationers in the United Kingdom. Private company. First directors: F. Birtwell, I. T. Rushton and J. W. Nutter. Registered office: York-street, Clitheroe.

**SHAKESPEARE HEAD PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, etc. Private company. First directors: B. M. Chandler, B. H. Newdigate, H. S. Critchley, H. F. B. Butt-Smith, A. S. Mott, A. L. Re, W. H. Bloomfield, W. W. Blair-Fish and B. H. Blackwell.

**DAVIS AND HAYWARD, LTD.**—Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of stationers, booksellers, printers and fancy dealers, carried on by Davis and Co. at Chelmsford and Witham. Private company. Directors: G. W. Davis and C. W. Hayward. Registered office: 19, Duke-street, Chelmsford.

**BONELL AND Co., LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares; wholesale and retail manufacturing chemists, cardboard box manufacturers, pattern card makers and printers, and to adopt an agreement with E. B. Turner and H. Turner for the acquisition of the business (except cash and book debts) carried on by them in Agard-street, Derby. Private company. Directors: E. B. Turner and H. Turner. Registered office: Ellbon Works, Agard-street, Derby.

**W. J. MAINE, LTD.**—Capital, £15,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of paper merchants carried on at Bolton as "W. J. Maine and Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of paper bags and similar goods, dealers in wood pulp and other fibrous products, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. J. Maine and J. S. Liptrot. First directors: W. J. Maine, J. Maine, J. S. Liptrot, W. H. Heywood and A. E. Baucher. Registered office: 9, Mealhouse-lane, Bolton.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**CHADWICK AND SHAPCOTT, LTD.** (manufacturers of and dealers in paper, London).—Particulars of £15,000 debentures authorised by resolutions of January 28th and February 10th, 1921; present issue £3,000, charged on

company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to £3,000 first debentures.

**LABOUR PUBLISHING Co., LTD.**—Issue on February 11th, 1921, of £250 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**G. L. COLLINS, LTD.** (publishers, agents, printers, etc., Fulham).—Issue on December 1st of £100 and on December 15th, 1920, of £100 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

**NOTTINGHAM DAILY EXPRESS Co., LTD.**—Particulars of £50,000 debentures authorised October 19th, 1920; present issue £30,000, charged on the undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PEARLITE BOX Co. (1918), LTD.** (London).—Issue on February 1st, 1921, of £1,200 debentures, part of series already registered.

**J. M. DENT AND SONS, LTD.** (publishers).—Mortgage and land registry charge on Aldine House, Bedford-street, 66, Chandos-street, W.C., and assurance policies, both dated February 4th, 1921, to secure £36,000. Holders: Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd.

**W. WHITTAKER, LTD.** (wholesale stationers and paper bag manufacturers, etc., Manchester).—Mortgage dated February 14th, 1921, to secure £5,300, charged on 29, Shudehill, Manchester. Holder: O. O. Ashworth, Fairhaven, Millport.

**JOHN HORN (LONDON), LTD.** (publishers).—Debenture dated February 11th, 1921, to secure £5,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Janet Horn, 5, Newark-drive, Pollokshields.

**BRITISH DOMINIONS TRADES PUBLISHING Co., LTD.**—Debenture dated February 9th, 1921, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Osborne Peacock Co., Ltd., County Buildings, Cannon-street, Manchester.

**CORFE AND SECCOMBE, LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £1,500 debentures authorised January 10th, 1921; whole amount issued, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**GEM SUPPLIES Co., LTD.** (manufacturers of paper clips, stationery, etc., Southwark).—Particulars of £1,500 debentures authorised December 16th, 1920; present issue £1,000, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**LONDON AND PARIS ALLIANCE TRADING Co., LTD.** (dealers in leather goods, stationery, fancy goods, etc.).—Debenture dated February 5th, 1921, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. Brown, Kingston Lodge, King's-road, Richmond.

AN Advertisement is always working.

## In the Newspaper Realm.

THE annual meeting and dinner of the Newspaper Society will be held on May 11th.

THE German Royalist newspaper, the *Kreuz-zeitung* appeared on Sunday for the first time since the Revolution.

A FIRE late on Thursday night at the offices of the *Rugby Advertiser* seriously damaged the news and jobbing rooms. This week the paper celebrates its 75th birthday.

THE "ROCHDALE TIMES" Co. gave a dinner to their staff last week in celebration of the installing of new and additional machinery.

INDIAN PRESS ACT.—At Delhi, last week, the Legislative Assembly, after a brief discussion, accepted the Government resolution to appoint a committee, two-thirds of the members of which will be non-officials, to examine and suggest modifications to the Press Act.

L.S.C. NEWS COMMITTEE.—To the six vacant seats on the News Committee of the London Society of Compositors the following have been elected by ballot:—Morton, A., 770; Rodford, W. A., 745; Grevatt, A. G., 713; Thompson, F., 688; Lemaire, F., 674; Taylor, F., 545.

ANOTHER AMALGAMATION.—The amalgamation is announced of the *Lady's Pictorial* with *Eve*, and in the joint enterprise will be incorporated the *Woman's Supplement*, hitherto issued by the *Times*.

NEWSPAPER CEASES PUBLICATION.—The announcement has just been made that, owing to the continued increase in the cost of newspaper production, the proprietors of the *Leicester Daily Post*, Leicester's only morning newspaper, have reluctantly determined to suspend publication of that journal at the end of March.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—Lord Burnham, presiding at the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund on Saturday, said that newspaper-land seemed to be in a state of topsy turvydom. Unemployment among journalists was likely to increase rather than to diminish, and there was all the more necessity for the exercise on the part of the Fund of wise and sympathetic benevolence, and all the greater reason for thrift and providence. Last year's total grants and bonuses were just over £8,000, the largest amount for any one year. The membership was constantly increasing, and the Fund was in the lucky condition of not having to increase its subscriptions. The council had added 50 per cent. to the pensions and had added to the grants when necessity required. The invested funds now exceeded £100,000.

MANCHESTER PRESS CLUB.—Mr. A. J. Chapell, Haslingden, was on Saturday, at a meeting in the Manchester Press Club, re-elected chairman of the Manchester district of the Institute of Journalists, which includes most of Lancashire and parts of Cheshire and

Derbyshire. Mr. Walter Scott, Manchester, was re-elected hon. treasurer, and Mr. James E. Archibald, Preston, hon. secretary.

LIVERPOOL PRESS CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Press Club the retiring president (Mr. E. H. Prince) was presented with a picture by Mr. John A. A. Berrie (a member of the club) to commemorate his year of office. The following officers and committee members were elected for the coming year:—President, A. Laycock; senior vice-president, S. Wakefield; junior vice-president, J. Wolfe; hon. secretary, J. S. Dean; hon. treasurer, W. A. Walker; committee: ordinary members, E. H. Prince, C. Rees and J. Grime, F. A. W. Campbell, S. F. Jones, W. Dobell; associate members, H. A. Thomas and Colin Brooks.

"GALLERY" MEN ON STRIKE.—As a result of the Swiss National Council rejecting a request of members of the Press Gallery that there should be no sittings of the Council on Wednesday afternoons, the reporters concerned have now unanimously decided that none of them shall present himself for duty in the Gallery on Wednesday afternoons or make any report whatever of these sittings to his newspaper.

NEWSPAPER COSTS IN AMERICA.—Newspaper publishing costs are at the very highest point and are still increasing, said T. R. Williams, of Pittsburg, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, recently. Mr. Williams contended that there can be no hope of reducing skilled labour required by newspapers for years to come, and that while spot news-print prices are softening, the contract price of 6½ cents a pound is the highest in 25 years.

## Fleet Street Revel and Carnival.

The Third Fleet-street Revel and Carnival will be held at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden on April 1st next. Everything is being done to make it the night of nights, long to be remembered in Fleet street and outside. As on the two previous occasions the Revel is being run by the Press Club, which has a membership of upwards of 700 working journalists and of which Lord Burnham is president.

The gathering will again be representative of every element in the great world of the Press, and not the least among the evening's attractions will be the republication of that witty and unique little journal *The Reveller*, which will be produced and edited on the spot by well-known journalists with the collaboration of equally well known artists and cartoonists. Herbert Grover is again Master of the Revel. He is to be found at a special office at 146, Fleet-street, E.C.; Tel.: Central 9972.

AN Advertisement is always working.

### British Imports of Millboards.

During January the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Finland	6,360	9,453
"	Sweden	3,482	8,156
"	Norway	74	138
"	Germany	948	1,544
"	Canada	1,816	3,403
Liverpool	United States	1,834	4,949
"	Canada	2,932	6,701
Bristol	Germany	227	370
"	Canada	7,028	13,764
Goole	Germany	300	300
Grimsby	"	10	15
Hull	Finland	3,353	4,868
"	Sweden	104	185
"	Norway	1,020	2,040
"	Germany	8	20
Manchester	Finland	1,877	2,706
"	Sweden	108	609
"	Canada	847	1,189
Newcastle	Sweden	200	442
Glasgow	"	123	519
Leith	United States	2,000	8,000
"	Finland	820	1,120
"	United States	1,043	1,150
Total		36,509	71,641

### Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during January were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	2,297	2,398
"	Netherlands	54,821	48,623
"	Belgium	1,300	931
Liverpool	Netherlands	2,980	2,863
Bristol	Germany	1,105	1,460
"	Netherlands	11,505	11,698
"	Belgium	223	273
Goole	Netherlands	12,658	13,197
"	France	5	30
Grimsby	Belgium	5	85
Hull	Netherlands	16,464	14,530
Manchester	"	8,652	8,659
"	Canada	200	400
Newcastle	Netherlands	120	72
Stockton	"	728	728
Swansea	"	38	35
Grangemouth	"	541	540
Belfast	"	4,161	4,331
Cork	"	80	80
Dublin	"	160	125
Leith	Germany	200	160
"	Netherlands	10,934	10,940
Total		129,117	121,648

### Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during January were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	20	80
"	Germany	940	4,333
"	Netherlands	337	1,372
"	Belgium	63	344
"	France	70	105
"	United States	2,947	10,548
Liverpool	France	14	520
Bristol	Sweden	9,277	30,290
"	Germany	494	885
Folkestone	"	5	58
"	France	5	72
Goole	Germany	13	85
Grimsby	"	640	2,423
Harwich	Austria	7	14
Hull	Sweden	1,195	3,010
"	Germany	2	4
Manchester	Sweden	15	40
"	Germany	18	70
"	Netherlands	95	260
"	Belgium	14	153
"	United States	38	1,209
"	Canada	106	138
Newhaven	France	4	58
"	Switzerland	8	120
Leith	Sweden	30	60
"	Germany	8	17
"	Netherlands	47	274
Total		16,412	56,492

### Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during January were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Netherlands	435	584
"	Sweden	64	300
Hull	Norway	103	154
Manchester	Sweden	95	154
Grangemouth	Norway	40	69
Belfast	Sweden	98	186
Total		835	1,447

### Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

#### BELGIUM.

A Belgian residing in Brussels desires to secure for the whole of Belgium the agency, on commission, with travelling and subsistence expenses, of United Kingdom firms exporting stationery and fancy goods. (Reference No. 225)

#### MALTA.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of stationery to the Government of Malta. Forms may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1.

MR. HUGH ANDERSON, JUNR., has, we understand, severed his connection with the Elan-gowan Paper Co., Ltd., Milngavie, near Glasgow.

## Wholesale Stationers.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants was held at the headquarters of the Association, 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., on February 18th, Mr. H. G. Spicer presiding.

On this occasion Mr. J. W. Cooke (Burr Bros. and Cooke, Ltd.), was elected president in succession to Mr. Spicer, and the vice-presidents elected were Mr. F. M. Carson (Richard Herring and Co., Ltd.), and Mr. F. Machin (Roberts, Mart and Co., Ltd.).

The report of the Council for 1920-21, which was adopted, contained some interesting references to the work which has been accomplished. It is mentioned that the National Association, although embracing local associations, some of which have been in existence for many years, has just completed its first financial year. During the twelve months there have been conferences with the various branches of the Papermakers' Association, and various matters have been discussed and settled. Apart from the decisions reached, however, these continual conferences, it is remarked, have the advantage of creating an atmosphere of friendship between both parties, have led to a greater appreciation of the difficulties on both sides, and are all to the benefit of the trade.

With reference to the revised Trade Customs, much work has been devoted to this matter and the hope is expressed that they may be brought into operation at an early date. Another important matter which has engaged the attention of the Council is the question of forming a Paper Export Association, by means of which it is hoped to extend the export of British paper; but so far no definite scheme has been adopted. Railway rates and the Consultative Council, which had been found of the greatest assistance in dealing with various wages and labour questions, and the settlement of disputes are also mentioned. The problem of collapsed exchanges has been under consideration in the hope of finding a satisfactory solution to lay before the Government, and various legislative proposals have likewise received attention.

In conclusion, the report states that although the National Association has been at work only for a year, there has been created a strong and widely-felt opinion that an organisation of the sort is of vital importance to the trade, and as the Association gradually increases its membership it will become a still more valuable asset.

A SPECIAL cheap postage rate for books and letters for the blind has been obtained through the efforts of Sir Arthur Pearson on behalf of the National Institute for the Blind.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Harold Edward Marshall and Cecil Hubert Higson, photographic trade printers, 251A, Mansfield-road, Nottingham.

### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Frederick Charles Gooch, The Cottage, Springfield, Essex, managing director of Cardbox, Ltd. July 12th.

### RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

Joseph Henry Deacon (trading as Charles Terrey and Co.), 3, Errol-street, Whitecross-street, Christmas card manufacturer. February 22nd. It appears to the Court that all the debts have been paid in full.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Situations Wanted.

POST wanted as BUSINESS MANAGER, GENERAL MANAGER or MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT by Printer who has just completed extensive tour of the largest Newspaper and Printing Plants in U.S.A., inspecting latest methods and machinery.—Full details of 20 years' practical, executive and administrative experience sent on application to Box 13819.

### Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—2-Roll "VICTORY" Machine, to print 4, 6, 8 pages, 6, 7, 8, 9 columns, at 21,000 copies per hour. Length of sheet, 26½-in.; maximum width (9 columns), 49½-in.; length of printed columns, 24½-in. Overall measurements: Length, 18-ft. 6-in.; height, 7-ft. 4-in.; width, 8-ft. 6-in.; plates, 1½-in.

FOR SALE.—2-Roll "VICTORY" Machine, Central Folder, to print 4, 6, 8 pages of 6, 7, 8, 9 columns, at 21,000 copies per hour. Length of sheet, 26½-in.; maximum width (9 columns), 49½-in.; length of printed columns, 24½-in. Overall measurements: length, 26-ft. 3-in.; height, 6-ft. 4-in.; width, 8-ft. 9-in.; plates, 1½-in. Price £1,400.—Tillotson's Newspapers, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.

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### Machinery Wanted.

IMPOSING SURFACE, 48 by 36-in., wanted. State price, etc.—Box 13820.

### Miscellaneous.

GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS for sale, from stock; also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

13728





Electrotyping and Stereotyping have always formed part of the business of the King's Printer, but of late years it has been extended to the making of all the printing plates required, including those for the "Sphere," "Tatler," and "Eve," under the management of Mr. J. A. Corey, and generally as a Trade Electrotyping and Stereotyping business, orders being received and executed direct.

During the 21 years Mr. Corey has been with us, he has been responsible for many forward movements in the perfecting of printing plates—the greatest being the "Albert Galvano" method of duplication, which ensures a printing plate equal to the original. A complete Block-making Department was installed in 1914 and has met with increasing business from the first. It is to-day producing a variety of three and four colour work (in Half-Tone and Line) and is making blocks for half-a-dozen of the best illustrated papers and magazines, together with the usual Half-Tones and Line Blocks. Important contributions to the Gramophone industry have emanated from this department.

Other specialised work has been, and is still being, undertaken—for instance, plates for Multigraphs and other automatic machines; and Nickeloids for Carton printing and big editions.

Owing to the present and prospective growth of the Department we have decided to transfer the same to the Nickeloid Electrottype Company, Ltd., in which Mr. Corey is interested and of which he will be the General Manager.

*Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd.*  
*East Harding Street*  
*London, E.C. 4*

As from February, this Company started, not as a new business, but under a new title—that of the Nickeloid Electrottype Company, Limited.

No change has taken place in the personnel, and the services of Mr. J. A. Corey are retained for a term of years, and he will be the General Manager.

During the past 21 years Mr. Corey has been responsible for many improvements in the art of reproduction and duplication; the greatest benefit, however, accruing to the printing trade was that of the "Albert Galvano" method of electrotyping, whereby PERFECT duplicates of original plates were assured.

It is probable that the future will see other developments in plate-making which will meet the needs of the printing trade. One important development is under way at the present moment: the exclusive rights for London and District to make for the letterpress trade plates by the "Printex" Process—a process for the making of multiple image negatives and printing blocks—have been secured, and will be developed in the near future.

The whole of the staff co-operates with the General Manager in the endeavour to give the best service and quality in the making of every kind of printing plate—originals and duplicates.

It will be the object and aim of the Nickeloid Company to maintain the high reputation established by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., for fair dealing and helpful co-operation in the production of perfectly printed jobs.

*Nickeloid Electrottype Co., Ltd.*  
*New Street Hill*  
*London, E.C. 4*

**THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL  
PRINTING, PAPER, STATIONERY, BOOK-  
BINDING, BOX-MAKING & ALLIED TRADES  
EXHIBITION**

will be the largest and most representative Exhibition  
ever held.

**The Main Hall, Gilbey Hall,  
King Edward's Hall,**  
and every other part of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL will be full of Exhibits.

There will be a splendid array of working  
Exhibits of

**Bookbinding Machinery,**  
besides every possible requisite for the  
**Printing, Stationery, Box-making**  
and Allied Trades.

**NOTE THE DATE--**

**April 30 to May 14, 1921.**

Telephone: 3839 CENTRAL. **JAMES BRANDWOOD & CO.** ESTABLISHED 1867. **BRANDWOOD MARBLING INKS AND MARBLING REQUISITES.**

Smallware Manufacturers, and Suppliers to the Bookbinding, Printing, Stationery, Box Making, and Pattern Card and Electrical Trades.

Bookbinders' Threads for Hand and Machine Sewing. Stiffened Webs and Tapes. Stitching Wire and Staples.

Bookcloths, Buckrams, Calicoes, Glazed, Label, Holland Cloths, and Mulls, Glues, Gums, and Sewing-on Cords, Headbands.

Needles for Hand and Machine Sewing. Coloured Tapes, Cords, Ribbons. Elastic, File, Laces.

Eyelets, Papers, Guard Book Straps and Handles. Aeroplane and Electrical Tapes.

Gold Lent, Gold, White, and Coloured Folios, Blocking Powders, etc. Machine Tapes any ply for endless bands.

21, SAVILLE STREET, MANCHESTER. "KNOTLESS," Manchester. Telegrams "KNOTLESS."

THE **BRITISH & COLONIAL** **PRINTER** **AND STATIONER**

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 10.

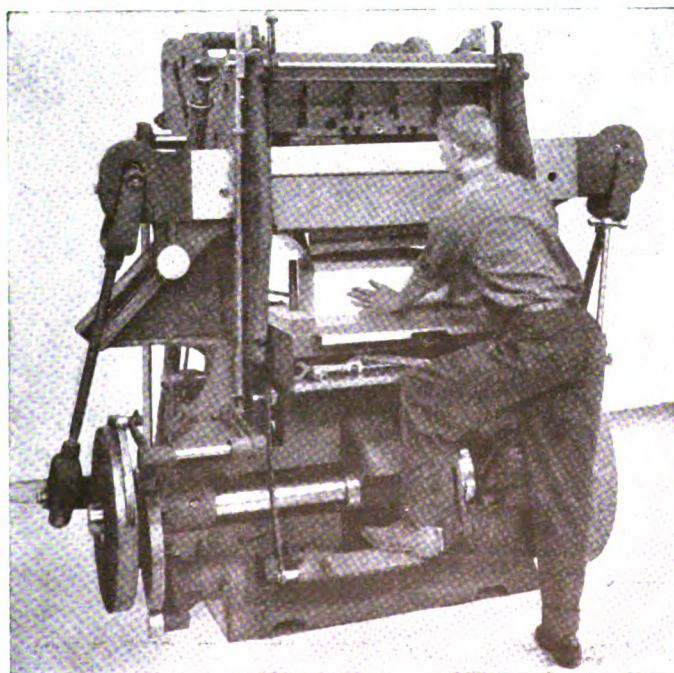
LONDON: MARCH 10, 1921. Special Export Issue 4d.

**SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.,**

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**Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines**

**FOR THE BOOKBINDING AND ALLIED TRADES.**



**Seybold's New Three-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Cutter.**

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**International Printing Exhibition,  
Agricultural Hall, London,  
April 30th to May 14th, 1921.**

**Kidd's  
Printing Competition**

John Kidd & Co., Ltd., invite Printers to send specimens of Pictorial Printing suitable for exhibition on their Stand at the International Printing Exhibition. They offer three prizes for the best specimens exhibited.

<b>First Prize</b>	-	-	-	<b>£10</b>
<b>Second Prize</b>	-	-	-	<b>£5</b>
<b>Third Prize</b>	-	-	-	<b>£2</b>

**CONDITIONS.**

1. Any employing printer, or any of his pressmen, with his consent, may compete.
2. All specimens must be printed throughout with Kidd's Inks, and be accompanied by a certificate to that effect, giving the names of the inks used.
3. They must be of a size suitable for hanging on the walls of the stand, and the imprint may appear. The competitor's name and address should be written on a sheet of paper and accompany the exhibit for purposes of identification.
4. Only samples of actual jobs which have been turned out at the competitor's works are required: not specially printed exhibits.
5. Colour scheme and presswork will be the deciding points, and John Kidd & Co., Ltd., will be the judges, their decision being final.
6. Entries must be sent to 11, Wine Office Court, E.C.4, by April 15th, marked "Competition."
7. All entries to become the property of John Kidd and Co., Ltd.

**REMEMBER  
APRIL 15th**

is the last day on  
which entries for  
the competition  
can be received.

Quite apart from the money value of the prizes offered the exhibition of the entries will form a valuable advertisement for the printing of the competitors.

**JOHN KIDD & Co., Ltd.,**  
**11, Wine Office Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4.**  
 Midland Branch: 40 Church Street, Birmingham.



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## Notes and Comments.

### **Can Printing Trade Wages be Maintained?**

We all know that printing work to-day is a costly item. This is the outcome of repeated advances in wages and higher cost of materials. To justify present wages and reduced hours of labour, it is imperative that there should be no slackening as regards individual effort. Serious complaints, however, are being made by prominent London firms that production per man and woman on the average shows a decrease of 25 per cent or more as compared with pre-war. The machine and warehouse departments are alleged to be very tardy. An instance was recently cited of a machine, with the minder and his assistant, standing idle for some time because the man responsible for handling the required paper, which was stacked close by, happened to be temporarily absent. It is production, and more production, that is wanted to bring down cost and to allow of high wages. If the latter are to be maintained and unemployment stayed, all workers—trade unionists and otherwise—must individually and collectively work with a will to develop business on a sound and permanent basis. The war taught us to practise many economies from pure necessity, and, no doubt, at the present time economy in the use of paper and print is being still practised owing to prohibitive cost; increased parsimony in ordering printing must follow, involving greater unemployment, unless increased production and good service

on the part of workpeople bring about more stable conditions.

### **Maximum Efficiency.**

WHATEVER views may be expressed by leading authorities in the hope of mitigating trade depression, hard work is the essential element in restoring economic stability. There is a wide-spread need in all parts of the world for goods and material, and it is highly important for British firms catering for requirements of the printing and allied trades, in common with other manufacturers, to aim at the highest efficiency in production and distribution. Employers must also be backed up by their workpeople, as it is only by the realisation of hard and conscientious work that stability and confidence can be restored. Efficiency is the keynote to success, and it is incumbent upon the workpeople to give their co-operation and support in order to achieve the best results. With characteristic energy, resourcefulness, intelligence and power to work, British firms may face the future with courage.

### **The Chinese Market.—A Charter for British Industries.**

AN important development has recently taken place which ought to help to encourage British trade with China. The Chinese Government has granted a charter to two



prominent Englishmen in that country and the new Chartered Corporation is the outcome. One of the principal features of the new corporation will be equal opportunities for all representative Chinese and British manufacturing and trading concerns, both in the direction of obtaining from the corporation technical and financial assistance for setting up works and factories of all kinds in China and as to the best means of the disposal of British home-made products in the Chinese markets.

### Trade Openings.

In leaving London for Washington His Excellency Sao-ke Alfred Sze (the retiring Chinese Minister) has given to a representative of the *Daily News* one or two hints which should be useful to those British manufacturers and merchants who hope to develop trade with China. They embody advice which should have weight with all who are concerned in the welfare of British industry (employers and employed alike). "I am more and more convinced," he said, "of the importance to both countries of close co-operation between Great Britain and China. We need western capital and western experience. You need the trade openings China can offer. But there is one point British manufacturers and merchants must remember, that is that Chinese purchasers want to be assured of punctual delivery. British goods tend in any case to be a little more expensive as a rule than the wares of competing nations. That is no serious drawback, because the quality justifies it. But unless prompt delivery can be guaranteed British commerce must suffer."

### Hindrances to Colonial Trade.

REPRESENTATIVES of British printing machinery firms speak of the difficulty of placing orders owing to the continual fluctuations of prices. The effect of this is to drive business to the United States. Even if the competing price is a little higher, preference is given to the American firm because they can quote a firm price. Specific instances to illustrate this have been quoted. Another hindrance to the development of British trade in the Colonies has been the strikes of last year. On this account deliveries were upset, and in some cases it required twelve months or more to fulfil an order. Naturally such uncertainty militates against business, and a habit has grown up among colonial and foreign printers to hold on to their old plant as long as it will at all serve their purpose.

### Printing Machinery Required.

AMONG the classes of printing machinery required in the Australian colonies and South Africa are platens, wharfedales, guillotines, type, chases and printers' sundries generally. There is also a demand for bookbinding and box-making machinery. But for the conditions mentioned above, a good business might be done in these lines. Paper, stationery and periodicals are also objects of steady inquiry, we learn, and "plenty of orders" are being booked.

### Longer Credits.

THE position, so far as supplies to Australia from the United Kingdom are concerned, is, however, complicated for the time being by reasons of finance. According to what one hears, it is anticipated that this difficulty will be settled in a month or two. In the meantime British paper mills are assisting export houses by giving longer credits than have been customary for export business. Thus the terms are three or four months instead of the customary one month. This helps to stimulate business, naturally, though a continuance of this generosity is subject to the ability of the mill to do it.

### More Printing in Australia.

THE tendency in Australia is toward a greater use of the domestic printing plant. In order to encourage printing in the Commonwealth, a fairly heavy duty has been placed on all advertising matter such as circulars, leaflets, and so on. The effect ought to be to create a larger demand for printing machinery and supplies, and this is the avowed object of the duties. The first care of the Australians are their home industries; but after that, subject, of course, to considerations of terms and conditions, the desire is to deal with the Mother Country. In order to encourage that friendly feeling it is necessary that our manufacturers and supplying houses should be able to make firm quotations and assure delivery. When conditions become normal, these questions will be of supreme importance, together with such matters as reliability and packing.

### Fulfilment of Contracts.

THE effect of the trade slump at home has been to make buyers cautious. Supplying houses, therefore, are confining themselves to the fulfilment of contracts and no more. As soon as there is a possibility of conditions becoming normal, then the usual methods will be revived and orders will flow in again.

### **Machinery Standardisation.**

Efforts are being made to standardise British printing machinery, and in so far as this is successful, it will help to develop overseas trade. British printing machinery is held in high esteem abroad, and especially in our Colonies. Any standardisation which will quicken output and reduce costs of production cannot but be of advantage both to producers and customers. Our export trade is a matter of great importance, and if printers either in the Colonies or in foreign countries can get their requirements met more fully from the United Kingdom, they are coming here with their orders. Our notes on "What British Manufacturers are Doing" in another part of this issue clearly demonstrate that British manufacturers of the varied assortment of machines, appliances and raw materials which are employed in the art of printing are alive to the necessities of overseas printers, and it only remains to place foreign buyers in touch with them. It stands to reason that Colonial printers would prefer to use British materials if they can get them, and it is to be hoped that the economic difficulties which may be in the way will be overcome to enable this desire to be fulfilled. If, however, British goods are to have any chance at all, efficiency of workmanship and reduced costs of production are essential. Employers are doing their best in these directions, and they only need to be backed up by the other elements in industry to enable them to cope with competition from other countries.

### **Printers in South Africa.**

The first issue of the *South African Printer and Stationer*, which began its career at the commencement of this year, indicates that the craft is well developed in the Union. Opportunities are thus provided for British suppliers both of printing materials and stationery. When it is authoritatively stated that the number of trade union employees in the printing trade alone in South Africa totals at the present time nearly five thousand persons, the importance of the industry will be the better appreciated. The selling value of the products of the three hundred or more printing establishments in the Union and Rhodesia amount yearly to several million sterling, while the buildings occupied by printing works in the Union alone are assessed at nearly one million sterling. The value of the printing materials—comprising paper, machinery, type, etc.—imported during the year 1918-19 totals nearly a million pounds, and this during a period of short supplies when many lines of paper and ma-

chinery were absolutely unprocurable. Manufactured stationery, books, etc., imported during the same period also total about a million sterling, and the year 1919-20 should show a very considerable advance on these figures when the returns are available.

### **A Hint for Supply Houses.**

These facts should encourage supply houses in this country to pay more attention to the needs of South Africa. It is urged that the opportunities which the development of printing in the Union presented have been overlooked by United Kingdom firms. We are assured that the greatest need of the printing and stationery trades at the moment in South Africa is modern, labour-saving machinery and equipment. And the evidence should convince machinery manufacturers and supply houses that South Africa proffers a splendid and practically unexploited field for their advertising activities.

### **The Australian Market.**

A glance at the *Bulletin* of the Queensland Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association points to the necessity of giving good service by British firms to Colonial printers. While there is much to be done in the way of organisation among master craftsmen in Australia, the officials of the Association are putting thought and energy into the work, and if the materials required are not forthcoming in the manner desired, steps will be taken locally to provide them. There is a hint in the *Bulletin*, for instance, that "much of our raw material which is at present imported might be manufactured in Australia had we a strong Australian Association to deal with the matter." So it is "up to" manufacturers in this country to give such service as will not have the effect of forcing our Colonial friends into activities they would prefer not to assume. Or, what would be worse, to force them into markets other than Imperial. So far the attitude of Australia to German goods gives the advantage to those turned out by British firms; but questions of price and quality might remove any objections to Teutonic influence. Again, there is the competition from the United States. From every point of view it is essential for United Kingdom supply houses to cultivate favour in Australia, where the disposition is friendly and only the right service is required to encourage trading relations.

### **India's Needs.**

There is much leeway to be made up in India. During the war India received great attention from the United States, with the re-

sult that strong sections of the Indian public felt that the United States was the only country which could economically produce certain types of plant, machinery and tools. Mr. Thos. M. Ainscough, H.M. Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, addressing the Royal Society of Arts during his recent visit to this country, mentioned the severe rivalry which British manufacturers would meet with in India from America. Fair, straightforward rivalry, he said, but the result, he added, would entirely depend upon the ability of our manufacturers and distributors to provide as suitable goods at a lower price. A closer alliance between British and Indian manufacturers and merchants was advocated. We believe there is already a good understanding and British printing plant holds its own in the Eastern Empire, and a continuance of good service may be relied upon.

## Tariff Changes.

### Movements of Interest to the Printing Trade.

A French Presidential Decree of February 2nd modifies and completes the schedule of "co-efficients of increase" of Customs duties annexed to the Decrees of July 8th, 1919. According to this the new co-efficient on paper of all kinds is altered from 2-3 to 3 and on all cardboard in sheets or plates, weighing at least 350 grms. per sq. metre (rough) from 1-5 to 3. In the case of "paper of all kinds," the co-efficient does not apply to the under-mentioned paper when destined for printing newspapers, periodicals, books: (1) paper, other than fancy, machine-made, weighing more than 30 grms. per sq. metre; and (2) fancy paper, coated (*couche*) in white.

A revised list of duties on goods exported from Bulgaria specifies 1-20 leva per 100 kilos. gross for waste paper.

Revised export prohibitions of Swiss Government departments still leave the following raw materials for paper manufacture subject to individual licence. Rags of all kinds, except those for manure; old ropes and other waste for the manufacture of paper, waste paper (maculature), etc. Fibrous materials for paper manufacture by chemical processes (cellulose, straw, esparto, etc.), wet or dry, bleached or unbleached.

### Proposed Portuguese Changes.

A Bill has been introduced into the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies which proposes the following new rates of Customs duty on paper goods, the figures in brackets representing rates where they now exist: Fabrics of paper, even containing cotton, linen, or similar yarns, which do not, however, predominate in warp and weft, 08 cts. per kilogram; plates, films, paper, etc., sensitised for photography (including weight of interior packages) 08 cts. (10 cts.); post cards, cut or in sheets, 25 cts. (15); cardboard and pasteboard, 03 cts. (04

and 02-5 cts.); cardboard and pasteboard boxes, not including those customarily used as packing, 1 esc. 00 cts.; cardboard and pasteboard manufactures, not otherwise specified, 10 cts. (08); playing cards, of any size, 1 esc. 20 cts. (60 cts.); engravings and prints of one colour, drawings of all kinds, and music, 04 cts. (04 cts.); engravings and prints of more than one colour, 1 esc. (same); printed matter, loose, 1 esc. (same); blank books, bound or stitched, ruled or not, with or without printed or lithographed inscriptions, 60 cts. (1 esc.); books and pamphlets, stitched or in loose sheets, and maps and atlases exclusively in foreign languages, free (01 cts.); books and pamphlets exclusively in foreign languages, bound in any kind of leather, 30 cts. (51 cts.); books and pamphlets, exclusively in foreign languages, not otherwise specified, 06 cts. (10 cts.); books and pamphlets, stitched or in loose sheets, atlases and maps, with text in Portuguese, 24 cts. (40 cts.); books and pamphlets, stitched or in loose sheets and atlases and maps, exclusively in Portuguese, when printed in countries where the author resides and the language is Portuguese (free) per kilogram; books and pamphlets, bound, with text in Portuguese, 60 cts. (90 cts.); writing paper, white or coloured, and envelopes (including the weight of interior packages, 10 cts. (14 and 20 cts.); printing paper, common (news-print), albumenised paper, paper *couche*, paper in bands or tapes, perforated or not, solely for use in telegraphy 01-5 cts. (00-1 and 02-5 cts.); wall-paper, painted or printed, and paper for similar purposes, 10 cts. (14 cts.); paper, not otherwise specified, 04 cts. (05 cts.); paper, manufactures, not otherwise specified, 30 cts. (50 cts.); portfolios, book-covers, finished or not, with or without engravings or ornaments of any kind of leather, 1 esc. 20 cts. (2 esc.); portfolios, book-covers, finished or not, with or without engravings or ornaments, not otherwise specified, 1 esc. (1 esc. 60 cts.).

It should be noted that the existing rates of duty set out above do not include the surtaxes now leviable under the Decree of November 12th last.

THE "BRIDGE" PAPER MILLS, LTD.—A petition for the compulsory winding-up of "Bridge" Paper Mills was dismissed recently without costs, the petitioning creditors having been paid.

PRINTING CRAFTS GUILD.—On March 5th the Printing Crafts Guild connected with the Manchester Technical School, Sackville-street, Manchester, held a benefit concert in the Technical School. The proceeds are to be devoted to the orphan fund of the Printers' Pension, Almshouses and Orphan Asylum Corporation. On Saturday, February 26th, the members of the Guild had an interesting programme, when they visited the P.P. Press, King Edward-street, Liverpool. The P.P. Press is a noted "colour" house, one of its most famous productions being "Bibby's Annual." The members were shown round the works, and the various processes were explained, and an exhibit of the firm's colour work was on view.

# To Export Buyers

- of -

## PRINTING METALS

PRINTERS' LEADS  
REVIVING METALS  
QUADS AND SPACES  
METAL FURNITURE  
QUOTATIONS, CLUMPS  
PRINTERS' DRIERS  
MELTING POTS, Etc.

## Fry's can Supply

the **right** quality in the **right** way at  
the **right** time for the **right** price.

# FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY

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**LONDON, S.E.1.**

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Telegrams: "Frymetals, Friars, London."

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# BALING PRESS

As used by many Corporations, Railway  
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IMPROVED TYPE.

Is now the Quickest  
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POWERFUL

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**£20 : 0 : 0**

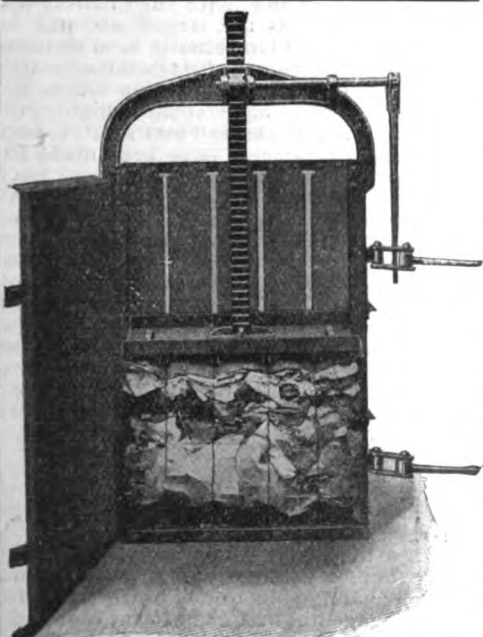
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*Also Suitable for Rags, Hay,  
Straw, Paper, Leather, Rubber  
and Tin Clippings.*

Handy. Inexpensive. Reliable.  
Speedy. Powerful. Strong.

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Thimble Hill Lane, BIRMINGHAM.



# What Our Manufacturers are Doing.

**Facing Difficult Conditions at Present, but  
Working for an Expansion of Export Trade.**

## **Messrs. COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.**

Messrs. Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., play an important part in the inks and sundries branch of export trade, and they report that they are now better equipped than ever to meet the requirements of the overseas buyer. The British Government's war-time call for such things as dope colours, for aeroplanes and the like, led Messrs. Coates to increase their plant and to work temporarily under conditions of overcrowding. With the close of hostilities they took the opportunity to extend their premises, building an additional large main shop nearly the size of their existing factory, and planning the equipment and the lay-out of machinery with such care that they now regard their works with pride as being something like a model of what a printing ink factory ought to be. Their moderate pre-war export trade increased greatly after the armistice, and the improvement was maintained until a few months ago, when this firm found, like so many others, that the depreciation of the mark was giving the German exporter so big a pull over the British manufacturer that orders for export showed a serious decline. But while this decline was evident in their trade with Greece, Egypt, Turkey and the Near East, it was found that the Colonies, fortunately, were among the importing countries which did not respond to the German pull, and Messrs. Coates are hoping that while their present very considerable export trade is maintained, means may be found to mitigate the exchange handicap and so re-open to British traders important territories from which they are now practically excluded. Besides producing a very wide range of printing inks, Messrs. Coates supply also printers' blankets, cylinder covers, varnishes, driers, and sundries generally. Worthy of mention to overseas buyers is their excellently produced export list, which is handily arranged, plain prices of goods being given, and numerous examples being included of printing actually done by customers with the various inks mentioned.

## **Messrs. OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD.**

This firm reports that their business at the present time exceeds their pre-war output by four times. During and since the war they have sewn the seeds of enterprise in foreign and colonial markets, more particularly in connection with their "Simplified Book-Sewing Machine," and one result, among others, has been a recent order for nine machines from one agent alone. This machine

has been shipped to all parts of the world, and achieved its marked success on account of its simplicity of manipulation, which is a prime feature, especially where continual service cannot be given, as in England, and where in many cases only native labour is employed. The special point of interest regarding the "Simplified Book-Sewing Machine" is that no needle heads are required. Experience for many years has been that if a sewing machine gives trouble at all it is generally with the needle heads that it is to be looked for. The fact that the "Simplified Book-Sewing Machine" entirely eliminates needle heads, the whole of the work being done by a small spiral needle, which can be replaced at a small cost, makes the machine not only simple in operation, but reduces the cost of up-keep to a minimum. Another feature of interest is that with the average book-sewing machine the book is sewn to suit the machine, whereas on this machine the machine sews to suit the book; furthermore usually the needle heads take up a certain amount of space, allowing only a limited number of stitches in the book, whereas on this machine, the needle head being dispensed with, it is possible to put many more stitches into the book and sew over more tapes in a given size than has hitherto been possible. We understand this machine is made in three sizes, and can deal with the smallest pocket diary as well as the largest account book. The fact that it has recently been installed in some of the largest houses in this country and in many Government printing offices in the Colonies, who have spoken highly of its capabilities, speaks well for its further success. Other improvements have been made to the Thread Stitching and Knotting machine which Messrs. Friedheim have had on the market for several years, and in use in the principal scholastic and printing houses in the world, and which has also met with unqualified approval wherever it has been introduced. The firm also handle other types of machinery for the box-making, bookbinding and kindred trades. Printers and others who are interested will have an opportunity of seeing some of the firm's well-known specialities at the forthcoming Printing Exhibition.

## **FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY.**

This well-known firm have made rapid strides during recent years. Not very long before the war the number of employees in the foundry could be counted on the fingers of one hand, while to-day nearly one hundred are engaged in that department alone. Since



the war the various departments have been brought thoroughly up-to-date, and the export side of the business has been handled with commendable enterprise. Fry's Metal Foundry are at present specialising in their well-known brands of printers' metals, and to meet the requirements of printers abroad they have appointed agents in nearly all the Colonial and foreign countries. Their printing metals are in use by daily newspapers in South Africa and many of the large newspapers in India, as well as by important houses and Government printing establishments in those countries. It is interesting to note that a recent order received by the firm has been executed in the Fiji Islands. To meet the special requirements of the Colonial printer, there has been placed on the market the "Fryotype Portable Melting Pot," which

typing side. An interesting machine which has found great favour at home and one likely to commend itself to oversea offices in that it covers, practically speaking, all the demands of a stereotyper or block-maker is the "Combined Electrotyper and Stereotyper, Saw, Edge Planing, Bevelling, Rebating, Jig Saw and Drilling Machine." This machine, as the title implies, covers all the operations, completely finishing a plate. Each unit of the machine is self-contained, and is always ready for use. It is the intention of Messrs. Hewitt Bros. to demonstrate the machine at the forthcoming Printing Exhibition. Another machine modernised and recently brought up-to-date, is the Rougher or "Back Edge Planing Machine." The experience gained in the firm's engineering works with modern machine tools has been applied to this ma-

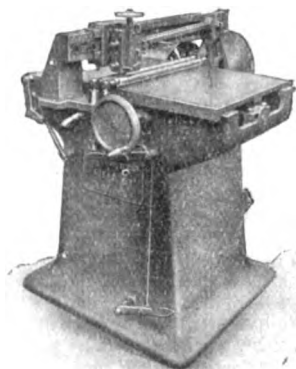


**The Chemical Laboratory in Fry's London Foundry.**

is adaptable for melting and cleaning type, slugs, stereotype plates, etc. Another production is a special design of burner for use on composing machines with oil and electricity in out-of-the-way places where the quality of the gas is poor or unobtainable. The unique design of quotations, metal furniture and spacing materials, which have now been on the market two or three years, have met with a good reception among Colonial printers. These are manufactured with a view of reducing the weight of formes and of securing a minimum of lightness, at the same time giving to the metal a maximum of strength. It is claimed that the metal used in these productions is 25 per cent. lighter in weight than other varieties of metal furniture.

### **Messrs. HEWITT BROS.**

Representatives of Colonial houses will find at the works of this old-established firm of printers' engineers and material makers, a wide range of machinery suited to the requirements of the printing and kindred trades, especially on the electrotyping and stereo-



**The Hewitt Roughing Machine..**

chine, with the result that the planing of the plate is performed much more accurately and faster than has been accomplished hitherto. The work done has been much appreciated by the many firms of high reputation in the country who have installed it; for it is claimed that owing to the increased accuracy of the plates the cost of making-ready is reduced to a minimum. Messrs. Hewitt also make and supply other modern appliances for the printing and kindred trades.

### **Messrs. T. G. & J. JUBB.**

Jubb's stereo and lino metals are a valuable asset to the printing office, particularly for newspapers. The firm are regularly improving the quality of their products and large sales to the *Daily Mail* speak for the results arrived at. With works at Leeds and offices in London, Messrs. Jubb can handle big business expeditiously.

### **Messrs. JOHN SHAW & SONS.**

Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, in Ruling Machine Works, Honley, near Huddersfield,

are making an Improved Disc Ruling Machine, to be named the "Super-Imperial." This machine will be firmer and more substantially constructed, especially on the ruling cylinders and fittings than the firm's New Imperial Disc Ruling Machine. The machines will be made with cylinders 31½-in. or 80 c/m in circumference, which will strike sheets up to 30-in. long, and also 43½-in. or 110 c/m in circumference, which will strike sheets up to 42-in. long. The machines will be made in 2, 3, or 4 colours. Machines will be turned out for ruling one side only or both sides at one feeding. On wide machines for ruling sheets 39-in. wide there will be a centre support for the disc rods which will support the rods in the middle and prevent skipping of lines. There is also more room for the operator to work than on the other style of machines. There will thus be more accurate work on this new model. The machines will be made for hand feeding only or with latest model ream feeder attached or patent pile feeder attached. Also with the Bailey rotary perforator attachment and patent sheet cutter. Messrs. Shaw are also making a new model combined pen and Disc Ruling Machine for ruling and striking both with pens and discs. The disc fittings are set in a light steel frame, which are easily fixed to the beam of machine. These fittings are constructed very firm and rigid, and first-class striking can be done both with pens and discs. On wide machines there is a centre support for the disc rod. The ordinary striker pen machines, we hear, are more popular than ever, and the only difficulty is in executing orders promptly. It is good to know that the works are always extremely busy with these machines. A "New Imperial" Rotary Perforating Machine, which makes a slot perforation and cuts the bits clean out of the paper, is another product of the Honley Works. This machine is made for straight-through perforating only or straight-through and striking, and made in three sizes to perforate sheets up to 30-in., 36-in. and 42-in. wide. This machine is constructed to ensure rigidity and firmness, and it is a first-class machine in all respects. The makers supply with each machine, six sets perforator cutters. Scoring cutters and cutters for trimming the edges of the sheets can also be supplied with machine. Honley Works has been increased twofold in the past two years, and over 100 workpeople are employed.

### Messrs. B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd.

This well-known firm of printing ink manufacturers report a very satisfactory extension of trade with foreign and Colonial Governments in their various commodities. Among the class of goods that are at present appealing to the home and Colonial printer are their "Non-Forgeable Bank Note and Treasury" and "Permanent Stamp" inks. A big demand is also being experienced for rotary photogravure, copperplate, offset and high-class letterpress inks. Messrs. John Dickinson, who are the agents for Australia and South Africa, are in a position to execute promptly all orders in these countries where

the products of Messrs. Winstone may be required. Other overseas markets are also well represented, the firm having agents in practically all parts of the Colonies. With regard to future enterprise, a special ink will shortly be introduced in the Colonial market which is expected to revolutionise the printing trade. A hint with reference to this new development in printing inks has already been made in these pages by Mr. Wm. Gamble.

## German Competition in "News."

### The Exchange Problem.

A communication has been received in the Department of Overseas Trade from the Commercial Counsellor to His Majesty's Embassy at Rome (Sir E. H. Capel-Cure) to the effect that the proprietors of a local newspaper wish to receive tenders for news-print paper.

The Commercial Counsellor adds that the applicants have received a tender from Germany for the supply of this paper of an average weight of 48 to 50 grammes per square metre, free at the Brenner Frontier, at a price of 250 lire per quintal. This tender, he understands, has not as yet been accepted and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers would be considered if such offers are financially advantageous.

It is appreciated that the price quoted by the German manufacturers renders competitive quotations very difficult, but United Kingdom manufacturers may care to take the matter up with the inquirers whose name and address will be furnished by the Overseas Department on application.

The German quotation brings into view the severe handicap which the debased exchange rate puts upon British manufacturers. If the exchange were normal the German quotation would be in the neighbourhood of £95 a ton. With the exchange where it is the present offer represents a price of £24, which is considerably less than the price of pulp in this country. The present price of British "news" (4½d. a lb.) brings the quotation per ton to £40. The incidence of the exchange rates, therefore, precludes British mills from hoping to compete in such a case as that mentioned above. And the effect, of course, is to add to loss of employment for British workpeople, while the Germans benefit. If the process is continued far enough, our former enemies will resuscitate their industries at the expense of our own.

THE United States Marines who recently raided a newspaper office at Managua (Nicaragua), and destroyed the printing press there because of the alleged publication of statements derogatory to the United States Navy, have been sentenced to two years' confinement and dishonourable discharge from the navy.

# Government Contracts.

## H. H. Stationery Office.

### PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookwork Printing, Scotland (1921).—Group 1.—Scott, Learmonth and Allan, Stirling; Group 2, Section A.—D. Winter and Son, Dundee; Group 2, Sections B and C.—G. and W. Fraser, Ltd., Aberdeen; Group 2, Section D.—J. Pellow, Dundee; Group 3, Sections A and B.—T. Paul, Ltd., Falkirk; Group 3, Section C.—J. and J. Gray and Co., Edinburgh; Group 7, Section A.—D. Winter and Son, Dundee; Group 7, Section B.—J. Pellow, Dundee; Group 8, Section A.—J. B. Mackie and Co., Dunfermline; Group 8, Section B.—W. Nimmo and Co., Leith.

Bookwork Printing, Group 192 (1920).—Deverell, Sharpe and Gibson, Ltd., London, E.C.

Printing the Barrack Book, Group 84 (1921).—T. Beatty Hart, Kettering.

Insertion of Advertisements in the "Meteorological Magazine" and "British Rainfall."—H. A. Collins, Croydon.

6,000 pads of three forms.—Bemrose and Sons, Derby.

10,000 books (P.1,022).—R. Johnson and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

1,000 books (P.1,022).—J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

10,000 Army Book 193, 500,000 files (R.133), 1,150 portfolios, binding 1,175 copies "Rate Book and Vocabulary of Stores."—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000 Army Book 193, 5,000 Laboratory Note Books (Form 54).—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 3,000 books "Income Tax Tables."—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Binding 5,500 books "Income Tax Tables," 5,000 Science Exercise Books (Form 265), 5,300 Royal Naval Reserve Certificate Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

12,000 pads (E.D.426), 2,000,000 forms (U.I.A. 461).—C. Nicholls and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

13,550 Ships' Rotation Books (C. 243).—Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

175 diagrams "Construction of Torpedo."—Johnson, Riddle and Co., London, S.E.

300,000 I.R. forms (Q. 1) (F.A.).—J. Horn, Ltd., Glasgow.

200,000 forms (Q. 9) and 1,500 books (P. 1157).—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

8,000 posters.—J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton.

2,000 copies "Reports on Materials of Construction used in Aircrafts."—Fisher Bookbinding Co., London, S.E.

3,000 loose-leaf metal parts. — Avery and Martin, London, S.W.

7,000 loose-leaf metal parts; 50 all-steel loose-leaf ledger metals.—British L.L. Manufacturers, Ltd., London, S.E.

25,000 vols. "Handbook of Physical Training"; binding 3,000 copies "Abridged Nauti-

cal Almanac."—J. M. Dent and Son, Ltd., Letchworth.

5,000 portfolios.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

300,000 T.P. 222 Telephone Agreement Forms; 3,500 pads (T.F.A. 24).—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

520,000 forms (11 and 11.1).—Mackenzie and Storrie, Leith.

2,500 copies "Public General Acts" (10-11).—J. Adams, London, E.C.

1,540 copies "Public General Acts" (10-11).—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

2,000 "Collector of Taxes Cash Book," 1,000,000 Continuation Record Cards.—Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport.

150 Endlock Sectional Post Binders.—Cartwright and Rattray, Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire.

30,000 Sunshine Cards (M.O. 4,511).—Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

77,800 Navy Allowance and Pension Books, 150,000 Army Allowance and Pension Books.—Bank of England Printing Department, London, E.C.

10,500 Enumerators' Instruction and Memo Books.—H. Paton and Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.

12,125 Enumeration Books, 1,770 Cash Books.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Binding 200 vols. (approx.) "Local and Private Acts."—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000 Loose leaf Binders.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., W.C.

400 books "Notice of Marriage."—G. Hargreaves, Manchester.

1,000 copies "Post Stores C.E." (No. 1004).—W. P. Griffith and Son, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,200,000 forms (U.I.A. 80).—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

75,500 Income-Tax Receipt Books.—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

15,000 books (T. 1018).—A. Harrison and Sons, Leeds.

Binding 5,500 copies "Technical Instruction, Vol. 2."—W. Clowes and Sons, London, S.E.

Binding 1,400 copies "Vocabulary of Stores."—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

100,000 Registry Jackets.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

66 loose-leaf ledgers.—Roberts and Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.

2,500 portfolios.—G. W. Lockwood, Manchester.

482 pads of R.O. Cheques.—Charles and Son, London, S.E.

TRACING CLOTH.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

BLOTTING PADS.—Charles and Sons, London, S.E.

CARBONS.—Farquharson Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C.

CARDS.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

ENVELOPES.—Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

LABELS, MANILLA.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Cooper, Dennison and Walkden, Ltd., London, S.E.

**MILLBOARDS.**—Thames Paper Co., Purfleet; Jackson's Millboard Co., Bourne End.

**PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.**—Wiggins, Teape and Co., Devon Mill; Hartlepool Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.; Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Tamworth and Wakefield; R. Craig and Sons, Airdrie; Paper Cutting and Toilet Requisite Co., London, S.E.; W. and R. Balston, Ltd., Maidstone; C. T. Hook and Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; S. Jones and Co., London, S.E.; Norton and Gregory, Ltd., S.W.; Debecey and Co., Ltd., Oldbury; Olive Paper Mills, Ltd., Bury; Northfleet Paper Mills, Northfleet; East Lancashire Paper Mills, Radcliffe; J. Spicer and Sons, London, S.E.; Reed and Smith, Ltd., Silvertown; Yates Duxbury and Son, Ltd., Bury.

**PARCHMENTS.**—H. Gibbs and Sons, London, E.C.

### India.

**INK POWDER.**—F. Webster and Co., Liverpool.

**MACHINES, LINOTYPE.**—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, E.C.

**MACHINES, PRINTING.**—W. Dawson and Sons, Ltd., Otley; Payne and Sons (Otley), Ltd., Otley.

**PAPER.**—A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. E. Mallandain, London, E.C.; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

**STRAWBOARD BOXES.**—M. Bailey and Co., London, N.; Johnsen and Jørgensen, Ltd., E.C.

**TAPE, PAPER.**—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

### Crown Colonies.

**PRINTING MACHINES, ETC.**—Furnival and Co., Ltd., Stockport.

**PRINTING MACHINERY.**—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, E.C.

**LAW BOOKS.**—Waterlow and Sons, London, E.C.

**PAPER.**—T. H. Saunders and Co., London, E.C.

## U.S. Paper Cheaper.

The International Paper Co. announces a reduction in the price of news-print paper next quarter to 5 7 cents a pound, or \$114 £28 10s.) a ton, compared with \$130 (£32 10s.) in the first quarter of this year. The company is also giving customers the option of contracting from April 1st to December 31st at \$110 (£27 10s.) a ton, or of continuing the present arrangement, whereby prices are adjusted quarterly to conform with market conditions.

MR. RICHARD SHAW BOND, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Shaw and Sons, law publishers and stationers, of Fetter-lane, E.C., has died at Surbiton, aged 77.

## The Stationery Trade.

### A Year of Expansion and Prosperity.

There is not the slightest doubt that taken as a whole the condition of the stationery trade during 1920 was one of expansion and prosperity. Thus writes Mr. Percy Barringer (president of the Stationers' Association) in *The Times* (Trade Supplement), and he adds:—In spite of the excessive price to which paper had risen, the demand was continuous and insistent. Towards the end of the year, however, the trade slump brought about a downward tendency in the price of cheap papers. The better class qualities remained firm, and in some cases, especially rag and hand-made papers, the prices to-day are even in excess of the highest prices during the past year. The continuous rise in wages, and in the costs of raw materials, caused great difficulty to manufacturers, who seem, however, to have risen to the occasion, and to have been able to satisfy a public which had become too much accustomed to foreign goods in many branches of this trade. While all are anxious that prices should soon return to more or less normal figures, one cannot help feeling that much of the cut-throat competition of past years for many stationery articles has vanished for ever. When cheap foreign envelopes, for instance, were imported into this country, at prices with which British manufacturers had to compete, ranging as low as 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per 1,000 retail, the condition of trade could not be regarded as satisfactory.

While the difficulties of manufacturers appear to have increased during the past year, the position of the retail distributor would seem to have been amazingly prosperous. Certainly during the last three months while there was a falling off in the sale of many of the fancy lines in which a stationer generally deals, there can be no doubt that the returns from stationery proper were above the average; and speaking generally, the retailer's figures would, I think, show an increase on any previous year.

Fortunately, the demands of labour have been met in a thoroughly practical and amicable manner, thanks to the institution of the Interim Reconstruction Committee, which was formed by a committee of the leading manufacturers, in conjunction with a similar number of representatives of the trade unions. These meetings, many of which were held during the year, were conducted in a spirit of friendliness and common sense, and were quite free from all acerbity or recrimination.

We are still far too prone to import foreign goods from mere force of habit, but signs are not wanting that the British dealer, and the British consumer, are becoming alive to the excellence of their own country's manufactures; and given a healthy public opinion in this matter, there is no reason why our particular branch of trade should not continue to expand to the advantage of manufacturer, dealer, and the public generally.

## Mr. T. E. Naylor and the L.S.C.

### Unemployed Catch the Executive Napping.

When is a trade union leader not a trade union leader? A suggestion for an answer to this riddle may be found in the strange position in which Mr. T. E. Naylor, of the London Society of Compositors, finds himself to-day.

Naturally a well-regulated society of over fifteen thousand members does not find that massed general meetings are conducive to the convenient and expeditious transaction of business, and therefore members' participation in the conduct of affairs is ordinarily effected by means of delegate meetings, the annual general meeting, however, being an exception, as it is open to every member of the society. But it happens that this one meeting at which all members are allowed to be present and vote is usually but sparsely attended, the yearly-recurring items of the agenda having become largely a matter of form, and it being taken for granted that the usual course will be followed, and the expected decisions recorded.

We understand, however, that last week's annual meeting provided an example of startling departure from precedent. An amusing, though somewhat regrettable, piece of sharp practice proved dramatically effective. The customary small attendance found itself unexpectedly augmented by a force of some 200-300 unemployed members, who were able in the voting to carry things as they pleased. The outstanding result of this swamping of the meeting occurred when the reappointment of the society's officers came up for consideration. To draw attention, we suppose, to their demands for still more than the already generous financial support and other assistance which the society is allowing them, these unemployed members negated the reappointment of the general secretary, Mr. T. E. Naylor, and of the chairman, Mr. T. Timberlake. This means that the society is temporarily without a general secretary and without a chairman.

The removal of an official from office by the vote of a general meeting is an almost unheard-of thing in the L.S.C. It is something like thirty years since anyone was thus deposed, and the case then in question was one of a quite exceptional character. This opens up possibilities of misunderstanding of the present position by those who do not know the peculiar circumstances, and gives a regrettable aspect to the occurrence. Allowance should be made, however, for the unfortunate plight of the insignificant minority of members responsible for this demonstration, the tragedy of unemployment providing some extenuation for their acting thus contrary to the dictates of fair play and even of decency.

For the present, Mr. F. A. Davies, the redoubtable assistant and organising secretary, is first in command, and under his direction no time is being lost in the carrying out of a

ballot of the members on the question of the election of a general secretary and a chairman. Meanwhile, numerous communications, including resolutions passed by chapels, are reaching the society's offices by post and by telegram, expressing regret at what has occurred and affirming unabated confidence in Mr. Naylor. Those who know the society best say that there is not a shadow of doubt that the result of the ballot will be an overwhelming reversal of the freak decision of last week's meeting, and will make Mr. Naylor once more the leader *de jure* that he still is *de facto*.

## East Ham Auxiliary.

The East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension broke all records on Saturday evening with a "plate" of £65. The president, Mr. E. W. Whittle, occupied the chair, and the hall was exceptionally crowded, and many could not get in. The heartiness of the proceedings is evidenced by the outcome being the highest amount during the 27 years' existence of the Auxiliary to the Pension Fund. Amongst those present were Messrs. J. Mortimer (Secretary to the Corporation), W. Irons, F. Anderson, J. Butcher, H. Roberts, G. Watts, Oliver C. Day and E. Wiggins. This occasion was the eighth consecutive time the president had occupied the chair.

The artistes were: Miss Connie Whittle (mezzo-soprano), Miss Doris Molen (soubrette), Miss Winnie Daniels (soprano), Miss Alice Palmer (soprano), Mr. Douglas Berridge (pianoforte selection), Mr. Lionel Brooks (female impersonator), Mr. Leslie Roberts (baritone), Mr. Bernard Roberts (entertainer), Mr. Fred Everett (humorist) and Mr. Bert Vann (comedian).

THE T.A. half-yearly report shows a very satisfactory return financially and numerically. The membership has increased by 1,151, making a total of 31,000. The financial gain is £22,933 11s. 11d., making total assets of £142,766 8s. 8d.

THE London Society of Compositors' Annual Report for 1920, just issued, consisting of 80 pages, places before its members a mass of information regarding the work of the Society during the period dealt with. With reference to finance it is stated that the superannuation credit account stands at £6,876, an increase of £5,204, which brings the total up to £96,273. Adding to this the value of the freehold property, £20,000, gives the grand total of £116,273, an increase on the year's working of £15,633. Unemployment allowances amounted to £11,144, an increase of £2,331 on 1919. In regard to membership, the report states that the number of journeymen is 14,153, an increase of 689; apprentices, 677, a reduction of 11; and superannuated members, 670, an increase of 22.



## How to Make Money in Printing.

**An Urgent Problem of the Moment  
Discussed by Central London Master  
Printers.**

The intriguing question "How Can Money be Made in a Printing Business?" was chosen by Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal of St. Bride Printing School) as the title of a lecture which he delivered last week at the Stationers' Hall, at a meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts. In a written announcement of the meeting, the secretary of the Association, Mr. W. H. Burchell, had suggested, in respect of this question of money-making printing, that "as this is the elusive hope which brings printers to London day by day, they should all make a point of being present at the meeting so as learn the 'Open Sesame.'"

The president of the Association, Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.I.S., was in the chair, and introduced Mr. Riddell as a keen educationalist with a reputation throughout the printing trade, and remarked that he would earn the gratitude of all printers if he would tell them how they could make money in the business—especially to-day in London, where they were faced, not only with reduced demand for printing, but also with keen competition from the country.

Mr. Riddell began in somewhat startling fashion by alleging that his subject had been entirely misrepresented. He pointed out that the title of his address was not "How Money Can Be Made," but "How Can Money Be Made in a Printing Business?" which he submitted was a very different matter, susceptible even of the interpretation "How Can one possibly Expect Money to be Made in a Printing Business?" However, Mr. Riddell went on to deliver an address bristling with noteworthy and challengeable points of practical interest, at the end of which several members remarked that, in spite of the disclaimer, his lecture had contained many hints that were calculated to be genuinely helpful in the direction of more profitable printing.

Mr. Riddell first insisted that practical knowledge needs to be supplemented by other qualifications, such as business ability applied in the directions of finance and salesmanship, also by knowledge of human nature. He suggested that the printing business offers as great scope for making money as any other of our national industries, but he asserted that success could only be achieved by the elimination of waste, including the cutting down of all non-productives throughout the business.

### Ways of Cutting Costs.

Mr. Riddell went on to indicate a number of ways in which, he suggested, more profitable working could be secured.

Dealing first with the costly item of labour, he emphasised the need for such conditions

and methods as would elicit the greatest measure of production from the workers. In this connection he turned aside to comment upon the prohibitively high present cost of blocks, and he remarked upon the special opportunities which this gave to the lithographic printer in the production of illustrative work, particularly by photo-lithography. Mr. Riddell, of course, emphasised the importance of catching the young printer early and training him in economic methods. He remarked that if the conditions in London offices were reflected in the ways of the young craftsmen who came under his care, then the waste that went on in those offices must be appalling. After speaking of the advanced conditions of technical education in the printing industry, he raised the question of the so-called "College for Master Printers," about which there has been some talk. Master printers, he thought, did not want a special college to themselves, as it was a great advantage for them to associate with, and gain experience in the supervision of, the young craftsmen going through the existing courses of instruction.

In regard to the equipment of printing offices, Mr. Riddell expressed the opinion that while in this country we have a number of model offices, many plants are more fit for a museum than for taking part in a highly competitive business like printing. Plant not continually being used was a dead weight and a cost-increase that should be got rid of.

After stressing the importance of healthy and convenient conditions as aids to production, the speaker had a good word to say for "the fascinating and profit-earning science of motion study." He laid special emphasis on the need for greater efficiency and thoroughness in the making out of "works orders," and on the better co-ordination of the equipment and of the rotation of work in the different departments.

Costing was the next matter dealt with and Mr. Riddell said that no firm could afford to be without an efficient cost-finding system, and it was advantageous to use a standard method even though it might not be all that they would like it to be.

Proceeding to speak of salesmanship, the lecturer laid it down that every business, however small, should have a sales department. Touching on some of the principal points of salesmanship, he said representatives should have a knowledge of modern methods and technical details, and should be impressed with the fact that they are not out merely to complete sales, but also to render service; they should bear in mind, too, that it is possible to have a large turnover which is productive of little or no profit.

### Taps that Leak.

Much could be achieved, he said, in the reduction of costs, by the stopping of taps that leaked. Among the openings for economy to which Mr. Riddell called attention were the following: causes of difference between estimates and costs; securing harmonious working between departments; proper oversight of stores; systematic "dis"—it being preferable

to have a man set aside for continual dissing ; schemes to reduce the standing time of machinery ; wastefulness in power and light, through insufficient control or the use of inefficient apparatus ; materials, oil, rags, paper, inks, etc. ; cutting of stock to advantage.

Mechanical composition the speaker considered to be a frequent cause of loss. He went so far as to say that in the case of 80 per cent of jobbing printers mechanical composition, of whatever kind, did not pay. In conclusion, Mr. Riddell laid emphasis upon the serious problems confronting the industry, but said that in his opinion little could be looked for in the reduction of wages ; lower costs, therefore, would have to come by means of the elimination of non-productives. He suggested that it might be necessary for printers in certain districts to co-operate in undertaking only the work for which they were suitably equipped. Money was made by specialists. It might be advantageous to arrange that one firm in a district should do poster work, another book work, another colour printing, another lithography, and so on. It would be largely by co-operation and co ordination that more money would be obtained from the printing business, which hitherto had been more or less the Cinderella of our national industries.

#### Points from the Discussion.

The chairman having declared the meeting open for discussion,

Mr. Wise spoke in confirmation of several of the points touched upon. He emphasised the importance of costing, and said that since he had installed the Federation Costing System he had had a decreased turnover with a considerably larger percentage of profit.

Mr. J. W. Carley, in the course of an interesting speech, remarked that it was said—and he believed it was correct—that in America the employee produced three times the amount turned out by the English worker. He believed that controlled production as practised in the States was the key to this success. He emphasised the importance of the planning of work. Planning, he said, ought to be separated from performing. He advocated also the standardisation of operational times, recommending that standard operational times should be made the basis of charging, so that increased efficiency would mean increased profit.

Mr. Pitman said he hoped they were wealthy enough to have Mr. Riddell's address printed. After criticising the Federation Costing System as at present very imperfect, he went on to speak of the problem of getting more production from labour and remarked that owing to lack of proper equipment printers did not make the most of their workers, in fact, they often tended rather to break their hearts.

Mr. A. Spring disagreed with Mr. Riddell's remarks about mechanical composition. He considered mechanical composing machines to be a great benefit, especially to the small printer.

Mr. W. H. Gillard referred particularly to the training of the young craftsman and said

he thought it would pay the employer to send lads to school for four hours a week.

Mr. Burchell asked for some further information as to how letterpress printing was going to be knocked out by the photo-litho process. He referred particularly to illustrated catalogue work. In regard to the wastage of labour he thought the trade unions were a lot to blame. As to costing, he had yet to be convinced that the adoption of the Federation system would bring any more work or any more profit. He entirely disagreed with Mr. Riddell in regard to mechanical composition which he said was making more strides to-day than ever ; indeed, it was on the cards that they might have to put all their moveable types into the melting pot.

Mr. Riddell replied briefly to some of the points raised. He adhered to his statement in respect of mechanical composition. As to Mr. Burchell's question about photo-litho, he replied that he had not, when speaking, had illustrated catalogue work in mind, though some very fine photo-litho work in that line was being done, particularly in America.

The chairman closed the meeting by thanking Mr. Riddell on behalf of the Association, his expression of thanks being endorsed by hearty applause.

## The Duxeen Waterproof Book.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen, were much interested in the Duxeen waterproof book and white ant proof book exhibited at the British Industries Fair by the Dux Chemical Solutions Co., Ltd., St. Leonards Works, Hancock-road, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. We have already referred to these striking exhibits, which are bound in the new material, Duxeen, the interior leaves consisting of Duxeen waterproof paper. The King was presented with two copies of the waterproof and white ant proof Duxeen book, and the Queen accepted a copy of *Daniel Gardner* (The Bodley Head), bound in Duxeen.

The Dux Chemical Co.'s stand at the Fair was well arranged. In an aquarium full of water, containing gold fish, etc., were placed Duxeen waterproof books complete with waterproof paper leaves and Duxeen binding fabric, beautifully printed and blocked in coloured inks. After continual immersion for days on end, the books are unaffected by the water. The colours in the fabric have not run, and the paper and Duxeen binding are as good as before they were put in. It is claimed that this is the first time in the history of the world that such a book has ever been exhibited, and it is expected to arouse interest in India, especially on account of the resistance of Duxeen binding and Duxeen paper to insects, mildew, etc., including the white ant.

In 1919 there were 46,312 deaths from tuberculosis in England and Wales, compared with 58,073 in 1918 and 55,034 in 1917. The figures for 1920 so far as known show further decreases.



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THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Export Trade Situation.

WHILE there is ample evidence that British exporting firms are wide awake to the possibilities of the present juncture, and are making strenuous efforts to take advantage of every available opportunity for increasing this country's export trade, there is no denying the fact that the British exporter is at present up against very formidable difficulties. Not the least of these is the substantial advantage which Germany now enjoys by reason of the artificial inflation of the differences of exchange, an advantage which Germany knows how to utilise to the uttermost. Her efforts to extend her trade in respect of the printing industry admit of no misunderstanding. Emphatic witness is borne to this by reports now coming from the world-renowned trade centre of Leipzig, the city of 250 printing houses and a host of allied concerns. The Leipzig Fair, opening this week, promises to be a still more important international market than heretofore, as is evidenced by the proposal now mooted to erect in Leipzig an "Inter-

national Central World Commerce Palace," at a cost of some 30 million marks. Yes, it is clear that in many directions British manufacturers are up against very severe competition. This fact is strikingly reflected in the latest Board of Trade returns, just issued, which show that our February imports, £96,973,711, were £20,077,072 less than those of January, while exports were even more seriously down, the total of £68,221,731 showing a decrease of £24,534,363. While the handicaps under which our exporters are labouring are not all of them immediately remediable, it is certain that some of them are. The chaotic and unreasonable state of the exchanges is one of the most serious obstacles to our trade, and this unquestionably admits of some mitigation. It is encouraging to hear that the Board of Trade is at work on an approved scheme for the provision of export credits, and it is fervently to be hoped that the outcome of this will be something substantial and not much longer delayed, for this is a matter in which the British exporter is most urgently in need of assistance. Given a fair field and no favour, our manufacturers are not the men to whine about competition, but the present conditions constitute a quite unconscionable state of affairs which demands immediate rectification.

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## Alternatives for Trade Revival.

IT is understood that the "strike" of buyers which has produced the long-drawn-out depression in general trading, is due to high prices. People have still got it in their heads that present quotations are unreasonable, ignoring, perhaps, the costs which still enter into the production account. And so long as there is stagnation in the general trade, so long will the depressing atmosphere overhang our own industry. In order, therefore, to start up a revival of business, it would seem that prices must be reduced. There are three general alternatives put forward by the chairman of the Bradford Dyers' Association, by which it is possible to achieve this consummation. These three are: 1. A reduction in profits; 2. A reduction in wages; and 3. Increased output. The alternative which would appeal most to all concerned would be the third. By larger and more efficient production costs would decline all round. Manufacturers would find their materials cheaper, and their resultant product would carry on the story. Without doubt, during these dark days prices are adjusting themselves, though it be by slow and painful degrees. The question of lower wages is not likely to be a

palatable one for the employees. Indeed, employers are not anxious to lower them. It is common sense to prefer brisk trading and higher wages to stagnant trade and lower wages. The present state of industry, however, is forcing matters forward. From the workers' point of view it would naturally be better to have more work at a lower wage than to spend unremunerative time in idleness. Any readjustment, therefore, must have this consolation. The process from start to finish, however, is not an agreeable one; but conditions are pressing it forward, not only in this country, but elsewhere. The present phase of reconstruction is worse than any that has gone before, and its safe passage will demand the exercise of patience and forbearance on the part of everyone. The first alternative, a reduction of profits, it is stated, has already been adjusted by force of circumstances. The relation of demand to supply will take care of this item, and any resistance to it is bound to create an artificial state of things which must be bad for trade. Perhaps the attitude to this law on the part of retailers has helped to bring about the present slump. In paper and stationery lines, however, prices have long since been fairly adjusted in the main; but the trade is affected so much by conditions outside its sphere that it suffers from causes beyond its control. So there is no margin of profit to be cleared away. Indeed, from the manufacturer's point of view, it has been a question of selling at cost, or below, and those responsible for large works have been only too glad if they could recover their running expenses. In divers ways, therefore, the process of deflation is proceeding steadily and surely, and in course of time business will begin to move normally again.

### Precept and Example.

CERTAIN sections of the daily Press would sometimes be well advised to take their own medicine or cease their efforts to force it down the throats of other people. In the midst of a frantic campaign to keep out foreign manufactures and find employment for our own people, it is not an edifying spectacle to see the paper come through the streets on reels stamped "made in Finland" or "made in Norway." We quite admit ourselves that if foreign stuff is just as good, cheaper in price and available here for purchase and use, the business man will buy it and use it; but he ceases to be a good business man when he loudly condemns its use for other people whilst taking any advantage it offers for himself. Sooner or later these things come home to roost.

## Personal.

LORD RIDDELL is to preside at the fifty-eighth annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, to be held at the Edward VII. rooms, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, on April 28th.

SIR ERNEST HODDER-WILLIAMS has been elected chairman of Messrs. Wakley and Son, proprietors of the medical journal the *Lancet*.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, the President of the London Master Printers' Association, is having a busy week. On Tuesday he presided at the Association monthly lunch, and gave an address on the organisation of the American printing industry. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday he was down to address costing meetings in Manchester, Bradford and Leeds.

MISS ETHEL SAYERS (Messrs. A. J. Wilson and Co.) attended the monthly luncheon of the L.M.P.A. on Wednesday, the first time a lady has honoured these gatherings with her presence.

MR. CECIL ROBERTS, editor of the *Nottingham Journal*, has accepted an invitation to become prospective Independent Liberal candidate for East Nottingham.

MR. E. B. SMITH was unanimously nominated as president of the S.E. London Master Printers' Association, at the monthly meeting of the Association held on Tuesday at the Bridge House Hotel. A report of the proceedings will appear next week.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. A. D. Phelps, the well-known East London printer, has recovered from his recent indisposition. He has just issued in brochure form his paper read before the Leyton Literary Club on "The Age of Youth," a novel feature being the provision of blank pages for "criticism, comment or contribution."

MR. H. C. POOLER, the former manager of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.'s Calcutta office, has been appointed as export general manager in London. Mr. Pooler's sterling qualities gained for him many close friends among the paper merchants in Calcutta.

MR. R. H. WARREN, assistant manager in the same office some five or six years ago, has been appointed manager of Messrs. Dickinson's Melbourne office.

MR. WILLIAM PICKERING, who a good many years ago was editor of the *Newcastle Courant*, attained his 90th birthday on Sunday. As a young man he was in the bookselling and printing business, but afterwards he had a long and honourable connection with journalism.

## "The Elizabethan Sea Kings."

**Mr. Denison W. Allport Lectures before  
the P. M. and O. A.**

A breath of the sea and of the days of chivalry was brought into the March meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association—held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week—when the principal item on the agenda was a lecture by Mr. Denison W. Allport on "The Elizabethan Sea Kings." The president, Mr. A. E. Jarvis, was in the chair.

The president drew attention to the presence of Mr. J. J. Smith, who was welcomed by the members and who briefly returned thanks for their kind reception.

No less than eleven candidates were nominated for membership, their names being:—Mr. H. L. Baker (Bank of England Printing Dept. Overseer—Composing; Linotype Section); Mr. W. T. Burton (W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd. Overseer—Letterpress); Mr. G. C. Calthorpe (Millington and Sons, Ltd., South Tottenham, N.15. Overseer—Letterpress and Litho.); Mr. E. J. Chequer (St. Luke's Printing Works—Bank of England. Overseer—Letterpress Printing Dept.); Mr. A. J. England (Cornwall Press, Ltd., Paris Garden, S.E. Overseer—Machine-room; Letterpress); Mr. F. L. Hills (Bank of England Printing Dept. Overseer—Composing-room); Mr. S. J. Hoit (Howard and Jones, Gray's-inn-road. Overseer—Litho. and Collotype); Mr. S. M. Jackson (Messrs. Lowe and Brydone, Willesden, N.W.10. Overseer—Lithographic Colour Dept.); Mr. F. Last (Anchor Press, Ltd., Tip-tree, Essex. Overseer—Composing-room); Mr. G. W. Smith (Fleetway Press, High Holborn, W.C.1. Overseer—Machine-room); and Mr. T. J. B. Williams (Truscott and Son, Overseer—Lithographic Dept.). The nominations were proposed and agreed to *en bloc*, and a number of the new members who were present were personally welcomed by the president, who raised a laugh by insisting upon asking all of them whether they had duly received the book of rules and list of members.

Mr. E. W. Whittle, the general secretary, then introduced the question of the Dublin centre, the proposed dissolution of which had been several times previously before the Parent Association. Mr. Whittle referred to the difficulties of the present time in Dublin, and made clear the wish of the council to act considerably in the matter, but spoke of the impracticability of Dublin being represented at the delegate meeting to be held on May 7th. Mr. Whittle therefore read to the meeting the council's recommendation, namely:—"That a further six months' grace be allowed, but that in view of existing circumstances the Centre be not invited to the forthcoming Delegate Meeting." This he moved on behalf of the council.

Mr. E. H. Berryman seconded, emphasising the impossibility of any real representation of

Dublin in the circumstances in which that centre now finds itself.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The president then introduced Mr. Allport in complimentary terms, saying that the lecturer had already established a fine reputation by reason of the eloquent and interesting nature of previous lectures.

In introducing his hearers to "the Spacious Days of Great Elizabeth," Mr. Allport approached his subject by explaining that the outstanding feature of the time of which he was to speak was the life-and-death struggle between the Reformation and the old Popish faith. He then sketched briefly but realistically the characters of the champions of the two camps, Queen Elizabeth and King Philip of Spain. The character of Elizabeth, excessively vain and with many other failings, but good-hearted and beloved of her subjects, being contrasted with that of Philip, the heartless bigot. Mr. Allport then plunged into his epic story of the sea kings, whose doings are an outstanding feature of the most adventurous period of English history. He told of Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake and their thrilling and romantic voyages undertaken with the double object of humbling the flag of Spain and gaining what measure of treasure and renown might be obtainable in the process. The story is a fascinating one, and it was vividly and eloquently told as the lecturer added to the names of Hawkins and Drake those of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Richard Grenville and others of their kind, at times reciting passages from those dramatic treasures of English verse in which some of the doings of these old heroes have been enshrined, special attention of course being paid to the thrilling story of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He stressed the service these men had rendered in raising England to the status of a great maritime power and in laying the foundations of the wider religious and civil liberty which we enjoy to-day. Mr. Allport concluded by referring briefly to the many illustrious men of the time who were connected more with peace than war, but whose fame is none the less immortal.

The vice-president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, having succeeded Mr. Jarvis in the chair, briefly expressed his interest in the story that had been told and his appreciation of Mr. Allport's way of telling it.

Mr. E. H. Berryman in a thoughtful speech then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and Mr. G. W. Davis (of Calcutta) briefly seconded, the motion being carried with acclamation.

Mr. Whittle, after re-echoing the hope, which had already been expressed by Mr. Berryman, that the association would have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Allport lecture again, drew attention to the forthcoming Printers' Pension Election, and asked, on behalf of the council, that all votes possible should be sent in for use of the association's two candidates.

Mr. Allport then brought the meeting to a close with a few words of thanks for the very hearty reception that his lecture had received.



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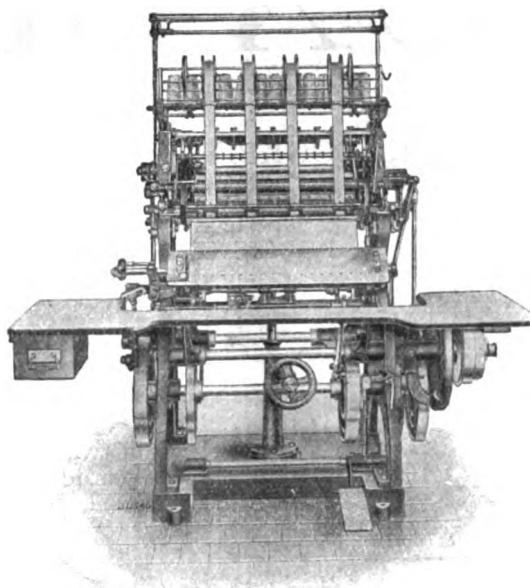
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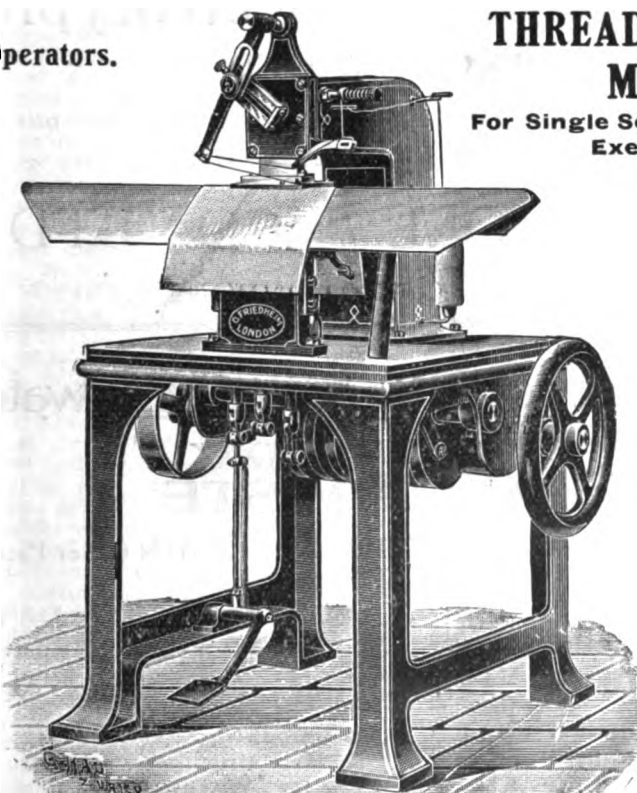
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## Answering Technical Questions.

### St. Bride Lecture.

A helpful and inspiring meeting was held at Bride Institute on Friday, March 4th, when an opportunity was given to the official examiners of the City and Guilds of London Institute (printing) to give their views on "The Answering of Technical Questions." Unfortunately Mr. J. J. Derrick was unable to attend through illness, but a paper which he submitted was read by the chairman, Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P. Mr. A. H. Wilson, composing examiner, and Mr. J. Pugh, machine examiner, by lucid explanation, drove their points home, each emphasising the need for careful reading of questions before an attempt was made to answer them, mentioning that invariably students gave answers that were not asked for, but rather something which they thought the questions referred to. It would pay every student to spend at least a quarter of an hour in carefully reading the questions before attempting to write their answers. It was stated that students should not pay too much attention to the answers to questions which appear in trade journals.

A keen discussion was entered into by Messrs. Harris, Sayers, Goldsack, Meeks, Collis, Almond, Pitman, and the Principal, who said that he had been waiting for this meeting for eight years and it was a matter of regret to him that one of the oldest examiners had not been able to take part in that gathering. He was not quite sure whether this gentleman was responsible for some of the ludicrous questions which had been set in the past, and he thought discretion the better part of valour. A number of questions set in the past were read and explanations asked as to their meaning. He (Mr. Riddell) would like to pay tribute to the two gentlemen on the platform, who since their association with the City and Guilds, had certainly helped to place the questions on a much more practical basis, but he was afraid that they had come into the movement too late. One of the speakers had said the City and Guilds Certificate did not stand for anything, which was probably correct, but the examination was a national one and from that standpoint the results may be considered comparable, although he doubted if any two examiners would give the same answer to a given question.

Mr. F. Collis, in a happy speech, proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the speakers and Mr. Derrick whom they were sorry could not be with them. He said that in his opinion such meetings should become annual events, for nothing but good could come out of them; it enabled both examiners and those in the Technical Institutes to appreciate the point of view of each other. Mr. J. Fuller, Deputy Principal, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that, as a student who had sat for many City and

Guilds' examinations, he recognised that there were many questions set which made one wonder if they had been compiled by those with practical experience.

## Nickeloid Electrotype Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd. (formerly a Department of Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.), took place at Carr's Restaurant, Strand, on Saturday, March 5th, when the chair was taken by Mr. F. C. Napier, supported by Mr. R. Andrew Spottiswoode. The function, attended by 62 members of the Process Department, was a great success, the catering being first-class, and the programme excellent.

Mr. Theodore Agar's monologues were especially enjoyed, and Mr. Bert Smith proved himself a comedian of great resource. Mr. Henry Snoswell and Mr. George Cartali sang duets and solo items which were much appreciated, while special mention should be made of Mr. Bert Mowlam, Mr. A. G. Leech, Mr. Fred Eaton, and Messrs Frith and Humphreys. The accompaniments were ably shared by Messrs. P. W. Reynier and D. F. Jarman.

The stewards, Messrs. Eaton and Skitterall, were congratulated and thanked for arranging a most enjoyable evening.

## Manchester Printers' Cost Congress.

An attractive programme was arranged by the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers, Lithographers and Bookbinders for a specially convened Costing Congress at the Memorial Hall, Manchester, yesterday (Wednesday). Mr. J. C. Coppock (president, Manchester and Cheshire Alliance), was the chairman; Mr. John Sever, vice-chairman; and those down to address the gathering were: Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, "The immediate importance of stabilising prices; the Costing System as a basis"; Mr. Andrews, "The importance of and general aims of cost-finding"; Mr. Wykes, "Educational and social aspect of Costing"; Mr. King, "The importance of a uniform basis of Costing, and the futility of mixed methods or 'just as good' systems"; Mr. Waterhouse, "The necessity of a Lancashire lead in Costing"; Mr. Cooke, "The applicability of Costing System to litho printing, to deal also with the criticism that F.C.S. is only concerned with letterpress"; Mr. A. E. Goodwin, "The futility of sympathy with aims of F.C.S. unless accompanied by practical application and the advantage of the system to worker, employer and customer"; and Mr. A. Williamson, "The Costing Course and the provision of capable costing clerks."

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## Trade Notes.

GERMAN picture post card productions: before the war, 32,000,000 monthly; to-day, 7,000,000 monthly.

MR. A. A. REID has been appointed editor of debates in the House of Lords in succession to the late Mr. Walter.

THE Manchester Printing Crafts Guild will be addressed by Mr. G. W. Jones, of "The Sign of the Dolphin," London, on "Printing Types," to-morrow, March 11th.

DISSOLUTION of the following partnerships is announced in the *London Gazette*:—Walter Hingley and Thomas Fox, printers, 122, Monument-road, Birmingham; Stanley Hope Pellatt and Dudley Edward Cooper, art publishers, 37, Russell-square, W.C.

MR. ALFRED GORDON SPRIGG, editor of the *Leicester Mail*, and vice-president of the Newspaper Society, has died after a long illness. Mr. Sprigg, who was 60 years of age, was formerly managing editor of the *Scarborough Post*, and had also been on the editorial staff of daily newspapers in Sheffield and Leeds.

MR. SHORTT, for the Home Secretary, replying to a question in the House with regard to the bogus *Pravdas*, to which we have already referred, admitted that the Director of Intelligence arranged for the removal of the English printer's name from the news-sheets and for their being forwarded to an address in one of the countries bordering on Russia.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund (Manchester district) was held last week, Mr. J. Mears presiding. Pensions amounting to £228 and grants to the extent of £155 have been made in the district, the amount of pensions having been increased by 50 per cent. to meet the higher cost of living. Thus there is necessity for increasing the donation list.

PRINTERS FINED.—At Sunderland Police Court, Andrew Douglas, printer, of Frederick-street, was fined £5 for having printed 1,500 football coupons for ready money betting. James Dowell Todd, printer, was fined £5 for having printed 300 coupons which were used for ready money betting, and William Jackson and James Garbutt, for having circulated 1,500 coupons stated to have been used for ready money betting, were also fined £5 each.

THE libel action by Miss Cicely Debenham, the actress, against the owners, printers, and publishers of *Thompson's Weekly News*, which was brought before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, ended in a verdict for £500 damages. Miss Debenham, who is unmarried, complained that the newspaper published a photograph of her with a child, adding the words, "Miss Cicely Debenham, who is playing in 'Who's Hooper?' at the Adelphi Theatre, with her little daughter Peggy."

MR. J. T. M. HORNSBY, ex-M.P. for Wairarapa and a well-known New Zealand newspaper proprietor, has just died.

FOR 60 years with Messrs. Miller and Richard, the Edinburgh typesetters, Mr. Alexander Brodie died last week, aged 74.

THE death took place on Sunday at Hayward's Heath of Mr. Charles Clarke, the founder, 40 years ago, of the *Mid-Sussex Times*.

THE death occurred last week, after a brief illness from pneumonia, of Mr. W. Sutcliffe, a well-known Darlington journalist, who had been on the literary staff of the *Northern Echo* for about thirteen years.

BY his will, proved at £44,581, Mr. J. S. Wood, chairman and managing director of the *Gentlewoman Illustrated*, Ltd., directed that his executors and trustees should not invest any money in Ireland.

THE Treasury have based their sanction of the Government Printing Works at Harrow as a three years' experiment on an estimated capital expenditure on plant and adaptations to buildings of £200,000.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by George Newnes, Ltd., to the shareholders, giving notice of an extraordinary general meeting to be held at the Savoy Hotel at noon, March 17th, to confirm a provisional agreement between George Newnes, Ltd., and C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd.

CHATHAM and District Master Printers held their first annual dinner at the Mitre Hotel, Chatham, on Friday, Mr. L. B. Mackay, president-elect, being in the chair. During the proceedings sympathetic reference was made to the serious illness of Mr. George Neves, editor and managing director of the *Chatham and Rochester News*.

AN eloquent appeal was made by the Duke of York at a Mansion House conference last week in support of the Industrial Welfare Society, of which he is the president. The Lord Mayor presided over a large and influential gathering, which included several representatives of the printing trade, among them being Sir. William and Lady Waterlow, Mr. G. A. Isaacs, and Mr. Stanley Machin.

THE directors of the Caxton Insurance Co., formerly Printing Trades and General Insurance Co., have notified the shareholders that an offer has been made for the purchase of the whole of the shares at 12s. 6d. per share, ex any dividend that may be declared for the year ended December 31st, 1920, which the present shareholders will receive in addition to the price.

GEOGRAPHIA, LTD., Fleet-street, was summoned before Alderman Sir William Dunn, at the Mansion House on Thursday, for selling a road map of the Isle of Wight which was an infringing copy of the Ordnance Survey maps of the Isle of Wight, contrary to the Copyright Act, 1911. Sir William Dunn said he thought the defendants had sinned in error. He directed that payment be made of a penalty of 40s. and costs.

THE March *Royal* is full of excellent reading.

THE February *Librarian* contains a further instalment of Mr. Ross's "Select Bibliography of the Art of Printing to 1640."

THE Stationers' Social Society are arranging another whist drive and dance to be held at the Stationers' Hall, on April 8th, on similar lines to those which proved so successful in November last. The "Knock-out" golf competition of the Society is fixed for April 1st and the competition for the Horsburgh Cup for May 26th.

THE death is reported at Bournemouth, from pneumonia, of Mr. Henry Harrison, who, after 30 years' work, produced a dictionary of the "Surnames of the United Kingdom." The dictionary was first published in instalments in 1907, but the completed work was not ready until 1918, when it took the final form of a two-volume work.

**PAPER AND THE CENSUS.**—Mr. Baldwin states in Parliamentary Debates that the total cost of printed matter for the forthcoming census to date was approximately £20,300, of which £16,000 was in respect of paper. Of the tenders received that of the Stationery Office Press at Harrow was the lowest for the portion of the work which had been entrusted to them.

CONSIDERABLE damage was done by a fire which broke out recently at Messrs. Bethell's cardboard box manufactory in Boundary-place, Liverpool. The prompt work of the brigade, saved the main building. A corrugated iron shed containing empty cardboard boxes and cardboard cuttings was destroyed, and the top floor of the store was damaged by fire and water.

"PEARSON'S MAGAZINE" is to be congratulated on securing from Mr. Herbert Jenkins, the creator of "Bindle," a new series of Bindle stories, in which Mrs. Bindle plays the leading part. Other attractive features include an interesting article by Sir John Martin Harvey, who tells the romantic story of how the famous play "The Only Way" came to be written.

THE total cost for printing and paper of the first issue of the complete London and provincial telephone directories, produced at the Government printing works at Harrow, is £71,762, says Mr. Baldwin. For subsequent issues the cost will be approximately £48,900. It was decided that it would be more economical to print the directories at the Government printing works than to give the work to a private contractor.

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## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
 Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Machinery Wanted.

**IMPOSING SURFACE**, 48 by 36-in., wanted.  
 State price, etc.—Box 13820.

### Miscellaneous.

**GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS** for sale, from stock; also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire. 13728

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in box-wood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

## Designers Engravers

FOR PRINTERS AND BOXMAKERS.

High-class Designs for  
 Commercial Stationery.

WRITE FOR QUOTATION.

**C. H. READ & CO.**

(C. W. PERRY),

98, CHEAPSIDE,  
 LONDON, E.C.4.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 95s.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 16s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 4½d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 16s. 10½d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 12s. 3d., 12s. 6d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 10s. 3d., 10s. 4½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part Pref., 10s.; J. Dickinson, 23s., 23s. 3d.; Hazell, Watson, Pref., 5½, 5½; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 7s. 3d., 7s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 19s.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 17s. 4½d.; Charles Marsden, Pref., 17s., 17s. 6d.; Geo. Newnes 10s. 9d., 11s. 3d., Pref., 10s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 46s. 3d.; Roneo, 31s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 6d., 12s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 16s. 3d., Pref., 58s. 9d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 15s. 6d., Def., 7s. 10½d.; Weldon's, 33s., Pref., 12s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 19s. 19s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 7½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS (LTD.)**—An interim dividend has been declared on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the six months ending October 31st, 1920, payable on March 30th.

**"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AND "SKETCH."**—Report for 1920 states that, after transferring £500 to bad debt reserve, £6,000 to reserve for tax and corporation profits tax, and deducting £285 for loss on sale of war bonds, accounts show unappropriated profit of £25,497, which it is proposed to carry forward.

**D. F. TAYLOR AND CO., LTD.**—This firm of colour printers to the trade reports that, for the year ending December 31st, 1920, net profits, after deduction for management expenses, depreciation, income-tax, E.P.D., corporation profits tax, etc., amount to £20,677. Directors recommend dividends of 2s. 6d. per share, preference, and 7s. 6d. per share, ordinary, making 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively for the year, £3,000 to be placed to reserve, and £8,762 to be carried forward.

**RAITHBY, LAWRENCE AND CO., LTD.**—At the annual meeting on February 28th it was decided that a dividend be declared on the preference shares for 1920, at 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, and on the ordinary

shares and deferred shares for 1920, at 10 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, also that a bonus of £300, free of income-tax, be paid to the directors. Mr. Harry Whetton, a retiring director, was re-elected a director of the company.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**AVERY AND MORRIS, LTD.**—Capital £2,500; to take over the business of printers carried on at St. Mary's-row, Birmingham, as Avery and Morris. Private company. Permanent directors: A. Avery and F. W. Morris. Registered office: 6, St. Mary's-row, Birmingham.

**LUMINOR SIGNS (BRITISH), LTD.**—Capital £10,000; to adopt an agreement with E. Bertron, and to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. Henderson, Lt.-Com. H. H. Tatham, R.N. and D. A. Edwards. Registered office: 128, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

**THE LEEDS WOMEN'S CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST PUBLICATIONS, LTD.**—Nominal capital £500; to print, publish and circulate newspapers, etc., with the object of promoting Conservative and Unionist opinion amongst women residents in Leeds or elsewhere. Private company. Permanent directors: Mrs. Blanche L. Leigh, Mary Oldroyd, Maude Willey, P. T. Leigh, A. N. Braithwaite and S. A. Hirst. Registered office: 16A, Park Cross-street, Leeds.

**CHARLES SMITH (CLERKENWELL), LTD.**—Capital £2,000; to take over the business of a mathematical instrument maker, divider and engraver, carried on by Mrs. S. E. Smith, at 8, Percival-street, Clerkenwell, E.C., as "Charles Smith." Private company. First directors: Mrs. S. E. Smith, C. V. Smith, and W. S. Smith. Registered office: 8, Percival-street, E.C.1.

**AUTOMATIC ADVERTISING CO., LTD.**—Capital £50,000; automatic advertising contractors, advertising agents, photographers, publishers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Mitchell and E. T. Simpson. Registered office: 66, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.

**H. SLADE (AGENCIES), LTD.**—Capital £2,000; stationers, printers, lithographers, photographic printers, envelope manufacturers, papermakers, paper bag and account book makers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers,

etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. Slade and Mrs. M. A. Slade. H. Slade is the first director.

**WALDOC STATIONERY Co., LTD.**—Capital £500; dealers (but not manufacturers) in stationery, office equipment, fancy goods, paper, cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards, wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. W. Bundy and Mrs. E. W. Bundy. Mrs. E. W. Bundy is the first director. Registered office: 63, Boscombe-road, Southend-on-Sea.

**J. FRED SCOTT AND Co., LTD.**—Capital £2,000; manufacturers and importers of and agents for the sale of paper, paper pulp, straw boards, papier mache, rope, string, twine and hessians or similar substances, paper bag and envelope makers, printers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. F. Scott, H. C. Wilson and T. P. Holmes. Registered office: 4, Trumpet-street, Manchester.

**LONGMAN, LLOYD AND Co., LTD.**—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares (10,000 8 per cent. cum. pref.), to take over the business carried on by F. C. Longman, at 35, New Oxford-street, W., as "Longman's," and to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Directors: F. C. Longman and W. R. Lloyd. Registered office: 35, New Oxford-street, W.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 19 8, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**IRISH PAPER MILLS Co., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £550 on February 10th, 1921, of mortgage dated March 23rd, 1915, securing £30,000 (amount outstanding £27,250).

**J. E. VERO, LTD.** (Publishers, Printers, etc., Barnsley).—Satisfaction in full on December 7th, 1920, of debenture stock dated October 1st, 1897, securing £5,000.

**RICHARD CLAY AND SONS, LTD.** (Printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on January 27th, 1921, of debentures dated March 21st, 1911, securing £45,000.

**THOMAS SCOTT AND Co. (PRINTERS), LTD.** (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Statement under Section 12 (old charges outstanding on July 1st, 1908, now first registered), indenture dated March 3rd, 1906, securing £3,500.

**PETERBOROUGH ADVERTISING Co., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on January 1st, 1921, of debentures (a) dated January 2nd, 1897, and May 14th, 1898, securing £4,500 and £2,000 respectively; (b) dated January 2nd, 1909, securing £500, (c) dated November 1st, 1909, securing £500 (being a re-issue of a £500 debenture forming part of said £4,500) and (d) of debentures dated November 1st, 1909, securing £500.

**BENNETT BROTHERS, LTD.** (Stationers, Box and Paper Bag Manufacturers, etc.).—Deposit on February 17, 1921, of deeds of freehold

premises in Philip-street and East Tucker-street, Bristol, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £40,000.

**HUNT, BARNARD AND Co., LTD.** (Printers, London and Aylesbury).—Memorandum of deposit on February 8th, 1921, to secure £5,000, charged on various properties in Aylesbury. Holders: Commercial Reconstructions, Ltd., 25, College-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

**WILLIAM POLLARD AND Co., LTD.** (Printers, etc., Exeter and London).—Mortgage dated February 5th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., charged on 39 and 40, North-street, Exeter.

**TRUSLOVE AND HANSOM, LTD.** (Booksellers, etc., London and New York, U.S.A.).—Particulars of £15,000 debentures authorised February 22nd, 1921; present issue £6,750; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, excluding uncalled capital.

**CROSS ATLANTIC NEWSPAPER SERVICE, LTD.**—Debenture dated February 21st, 1921, to secure £168 15s., charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. L. K. C. Cassan, care of Brown, Shipley and Co., 123, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

**VAUS AND CRAMPTON, LTD.** (photographers, engravers, etc., London).—Particulars of £10,000 debentures authorised November 25th, 1920; present issue £9,000, charged on company's property present and future.

**EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., LTD.**—Debenture dated February 8th, 1921, to secure £5,000, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, ranking *pari passu* with and subject to prior charges.—Holders: F. Greenslade, Cardiff, and R. Richards, 5, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

**PATEx, LTD.** (Sheffield).—Issue on January 31st, 1921, of £50 debentures, part of a series. (Previously issued £2,250).

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

**Re THE PRINTERS' EXCHANGE** (40, Fleet-street, E.C.)—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held on March 8th, before Mr. Registrar Mellor, for the public examination of Donald MacKenzie, Frankpeter Reavey, and Geo. Wm. Macey, who carried on business as above and failed in January last as the result of depreciation in the market value of paper. The firm entered into big paper contracts, and they estimate their liabilities thereunder at anything between £100,000 and £150,000. Mr. Warren, official receiver, reported that the statement of affairs had not yet been lodged but was being prepared by a firm of accountants. The case was a very heavy one, and he required further time for purposes of investigation. By consent of all parties the sitting was adjourned till April 19th next.

## Readers' Pension Committee.

### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Readers' Pension Committee was held at St. Bride Institute on Saturday afternoon, when there was a fair attendance of new members.

Mr. W. A. Perkins (hon. treasurer) presided in the regrettable absence of Mr. J. Feldwick (chairman), who is seriously ill. It was agreed to send a letter to Mr. Feldwick expressing the regret of the members and the hope that he would speedily recover.

Nearly 30 new members were added to the roll.

The annual report commented on the success of the annual dinner, a success to which the chairman (Viscountess Rhondda) greatly contributed by the manner in which she filled the position. The establishment of the Committee's 12th pension was recorded, and the report further made an earnest appeal to readers to join the Committee not only for the purpose of obtaining help to obtain pensions themselves, should they ever require it, but in order to help their fellows who might fall by the way.

The receipt side of the balance-sheet showed, among other items, donations by friends given in connection with the annual dinner amounting to £371 6s. 6d., while members' donations and qualifying subscriptions showed the gratifying total of £81 1s. During the year the Committee has paid £332 10s. to the Printers' Pension Corporation to complete the 12th pension, and £134 10s. has been paid towards founding another pension, which is to be named the W. H. Shortell Pension, in acknowledgment of the work done on behalf of the funds by Mr. Shortell during the many years he acted as a member of the Committee as hon. secretary, and finally as treasurer. Altogether the Committee has paid into the Printers' Pension Corporation £5,778 15s. 7d. to found pensions in the interests of readers and readers' widows.

The report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted. The following officers were re-elected: President, Right Hon. Viscount Burnham, C.H.; trustees, Messrs. J. Chandler and J. Randall; executive—Messrs. J. H. Bedford (hon. collector), W. Kemp, J. Hood, H. C. Golding, G. J. Warne and C. J. Tyrer.

Messrs. H. A. Goodall, A. C. Cook and E. A. Groves were elected to places on the executive vacated by Messrs. W. H. Jones, F. C. Peel and A. Wettlaufer respectively.

Mr. W. A. Perkins was re-elected hon. treasurer, and Messrs. C. G. Atherton and H. M. Gurr hon. secretaries.

The votes accruing to the Committee were allocated to five candidates for pensions at the annual election of the Printers' Pension Corporation on April 2nd, and an appeal was made to members to place in the executive's hands as many more votes as possible in order to ensure the success of those candidates (four of whom are widows).



A FEW HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF STATIONERS, by J. R. Riddell. London: Printed for private circulation by disabled men being trained as printers at St. Bride Foundation Printing School.

This handsomely-produced demy quarto brochure provides in permanent form a handy and interesting outline of the history of that ancient and dignified livery company of the printing and allied trades, the Worshipful Company of Stationers. Mr. J. R. Riddell, the well-known principal of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, compiled these "Notes" in the first instance as an address to the young printer-craftsmen under his tuition. The information given, however, is of such general interest to the craft that many will welcome the somewhat wider publicity now given to this authentic résumé based upon the historic records of the Company. The brochure bears as a frontispiece an excellent reproduction by offset photo-litho of a water-colour portrait of Mr. Edward Unwin, the present Master of the Company, a short biographical sketch of whom is appended.

"IN SEARCH OF A PEACEFUL WORLD: The Practical Views of a Leader of Industry," by Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart. Manchester: Sherratt and Hughes. Price, 6s. net.

All students of social and industrial questions are familiar with the name and with the writings of Sir Charles W. Macara, and we doubt not there will be a wide welcome awaiting this volume, which is, in the main, a compilation of the author's contributions to the periodical Press since the last issue of his volume "Social and Industrial Reform"—which, by the way, has had a circulation of 20,000 copies. In the present volume a variety of industrial and economic problems are treated in informative fashion.

THE claim by Messrs. Thomas Crosbie and Co., Ltd., the proprietors of the *Cork Examiner*, for malicious injuries came on for hearing on Tuesday last week before the Recorder of Cork. It will be remembered that the three rotary newspapers were damaged by the Sinn Feiners with bombs and heavy hammers. The claim was for £15,000. Mr. Edwin W. Evans, the well-known printer's auctioneer and newspaper valuer, of 150, Fleet-street, London, E.C., acting for the plaintiffs, gave expert evidence as to the damage, and also the consequential loss, and succeeded in obtaining for his clients, an award of £14,970, practically the full claim.

An Advertisement is always working



# **Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred** **TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.**

## **Monthly Meeting.**

The monthly meeting on the 1st inst., at St. Bride Institute, the first one to be held with the new set of officers, gives every promise of even further success in the future, judging by the large and enthusiastic muster of members that were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. W. Hunt (president) and Mr. H. Milton (vice-president) supported.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

## **New Members.**

The following candidates for membership were next submitted for approval: Messrs. R. Huggins (binding, Brown and Rowley), A. H. J. Carroll (composing, Brown and Rowley), J. E. Simmonds (fancy leather, J. E. Billing and Co.) and F. E. T. Fox (binding, Shaw and Sons).

Mr. Ware proposed and Mr. Wills seconded that the candidates be elected *en bloc*.

This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hunt, in welcoming the new members said he was sure they would find amongst them something to help and encourage in the general atmosphere of the meetings. It was a great pleasure to him, on the first occasion he had of occupying the chair, to welcome four new members to the Association.

The new members briefly replied.

Items of correspondence and several announcements next came before the attention of the members.

Letters were read from two old members, Messrs. G. J. Hellery (Aylesbury) and J. W. Davis (Edinburgh), who sent best wishes to the members.

Mr. F. W. Bridges wrote saying that he could arrange for tea on the occasion of the Association's visit to the Exhibition on April 30th.

It was agreed to accept Mr. Bridges' kind offer and leave the arrangements in the hands of the secretary.

## **Programme for 1921.**

As the outcome of invitations from the president with regard to the programme for 1921, the members suggested various means by which the year's activities could be usefully and profitably spent.

A proposal to hold a whist drive in place of the members' smoker in October was agreed to, and it was also agreed that the annual outing and the bohemian concert should be held as hitherto.

The secretary was also instructed to get into touch with the following gentlemen with a view to the arranging of lectures:—Messrs. E. A. Clifford, A. J. Daines, Chris Atkins, J. Walker, B. J. Sansom, and J. E. Simmonds.

The secretary was asked to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. Daines (past president), who was absent on account of ill-health.

## **Annual Dinner.**

This event, to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on March 14th, promises to be one of the biggest things undertaken by the Association. Of 400 tickets sent out, 300 are still outstanding. One of the stewards, Mr. J. Fleming, said the concert artistes were the best that could possibly be secured, and he was quite sure their services would be thoroughly appreciated.

## **The Overseer.**

The evening being still young, Mr. Eden read to the members an amusing sketch of the overseer as portrayed by "Mac" in "Printshop Portraits," as it appeared in the October number of the "St. Bride Foundation Printing School Bulletin." Such choice sentences as the following caused much amusement:—"We will forthwith, and without further digression, discuss that important biped—the overseer." "A wise manager chooses sad, satirical fellows, with keen, green eyes, for his overseers. They need not be clever craftsmen—they are not employed to print, but to keep proficient printers printing."

Pleasure was evinced at this rendering of the character of the overseer, as revealed by "Mac," and there being no other business before the members, the proceedings terminated.

# **WM. MAYALL & CO.,**

**Ink Manufacturers, etc.,**

**St. Stephen Street, Salford, MANCHESTER, Eng.**

Contractors to H.M. Stationery Office, the Principal Railway Companies, London County Council, West Riding County Council, Birmingham, Brighton, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, and other leading Corporations, Education Committees, etc., etc.

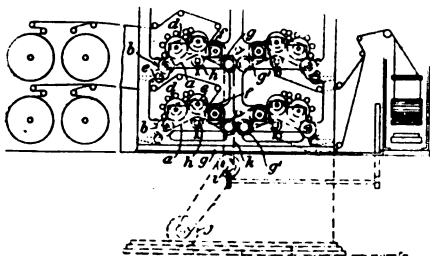
**Manufacturers of all descriptions of**  
**WRITING, COPYING, MARKING, STAMPING and LAUNDRY INKS;**  
**INK POWDERS for RULING and WRITING; TICKET**  
**INKS; STENCIL INKS, etc., etc.**

**COLD GLUES; ENVELOPE GUMS; PASTES and ADHESIVES for**  
**all purposes.**

# New Inventions.

## Chain Driven Cylinders.

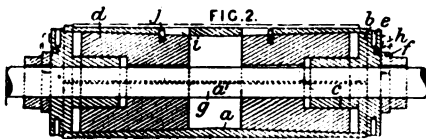
In an invention patented by Mr. A. Terrey the printing and impression cylinders of a rotary machine and the other driven-elements such as the inking cylinders are provided with one endless chain for driving all the elements of each printing unit. As shown applied to a double perfecting machine in which there are four printing units, each unit is driven by



a chain *a* which passes around the printing cylinder *e*, impression cylinder *f*, and the ink fountain and distributing rollers *b*, *d*, and also around an idle sprocket *h* which is preferably spring mounted. The driving rollers *g*, *g'* or pair of printing units are preferably geared together, and are driven by a chain *k* from a countershaft *i* driven from a motor *j*. The shaft *i* is preferably geared to the folding and delivery apparatus by helical gearing.

## Printing Cylinders.

A cylinder, of the kind adapted to be expanded or contracted to retain or release an intaglio or other printing shell, as patented by Messrs. A. Terrey and J. W. H. Smith, is divided longitudinally by a single slit along

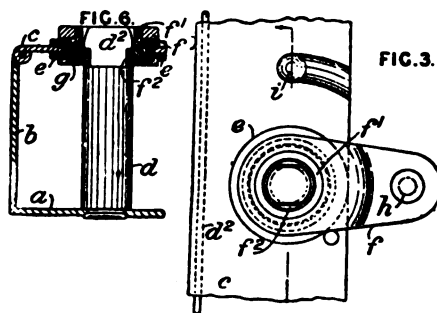


its whole length and is formed with a double conical bore decreasing in diameter towards the middle of the cylinder for engagement with longitudinally adjustable conical sleeves, by which the cylinder may be expanded. The cylinder *a*, split at *a'* and coned internally as shown, is supported at the ends on heads *b* having bosses *c* threading in the conical sleeves *d* which are keyed to the spindle *g*. Pins *j* may be provided on the

sleeves *d* engaging slots *i* in the cylinder *a* to prevent the latter rotating. Holes *e* are provided on the heads *b* to receive a tool for rotating them, and the heads may be held against backward rotation after the split cylinder *a* has been expanded within the printing shell by suitable means, such as a pawl *h* pivoted on the outer face of the head *b* engaging with a ratchet wheel *f* secured on the spindle *g*.

## Loose-Leaf Binders.

Under a patent by Mr. J. T. Cartwright in a loose-leaf binder of the type in which the filing-posts fixed to the bottom bar are provided with a T-shaped head engaged by a turn-button on the top bar, the button is attached to a lever, on which means are provided to hold the lever in the closed position. Fig. 3 shows the parts open and Fig. 6 shows the parts closed. The top plate *c* is hinged to the upright portion *b* of the bottom plate *a*, and is formed with a number of openings, corresponding to the number of filing-posts, each of which is provided with flanged rings

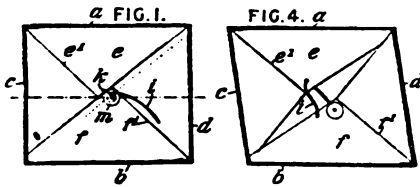


*e*, *g* to act as bearings for the hollow hub *f'* of a lever *f*. Diametrically opposite projections on the hub *f'* are turned in to form an interrupted flange *f''* which engages with the projections of the T-shaped top *d'* of the post *d*. A stud *h* on the lever is adapted to snap into the recess *i* in the plate *c* to hold the lever, which is made of springy material, in closed position, or alternative methods may be provided. The levers may be connected together so that all may be operated simultaneously. The locking means may be in the form of a bayonet joint.

## Collapsible Boxes.

In a box or lid of the type in which the bottom of the box or top of the lid is divided

diagonally into halves  $e, f$  that are creased at  $e^1, f^1$  respectively, so as to allow the sides and ends  $a, d$  to be folded upon each other, the box etc. is retained in the set-up condition by a string  $i$  etc. permanently attached near the

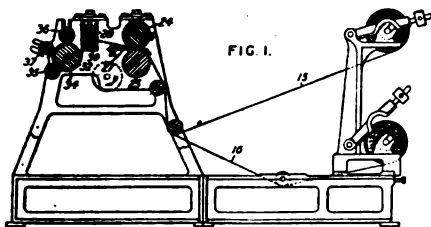


edge of the part  $f$  and extending from the underside thereof, up through a hole  $k$  near the edge of the part  $e$ . The free end of the string etc. is secured by passing it round a button  $m$  fastened to the part  $f$ . The parts  $e, f$  are flanged for attachment to the sides and ends of the box or lid, and the part  $f$  overlaps the part  $e$ . One or both of the parts  $e, f$  may fold inside or outside the collapsed box or lid. The patentees are Messrs. W. Gibbons and Sons and Mr. C. C. Gibbons.

### Creping Paper.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. Walter W. Colley, managing director of Colley's Patents, Ltd., Bermondsey, London, for an invention which seeks to secure greatly increased output from a paper-creping machine and to produce a composite creped paper possessing greater substance or thickness or presenting different characteristics (such, for example, as textures, degrees of toughness, absorption, colour, etc.), at its opposite surfaces, thus being better adapted for various purposes, as for decorative, toilet or sanitary use, than the creped paper manufactured hitherto.

The apparatus for creping two or more layers 15, 16 of paper, suitable also for creping



paper thicker than usual, comprises an upper roll 24 having a relatively soft and resilient surface of rubber, felt, or other material, a lower roll 25 having a smooth and rigid surface, and a straight-edged flat metal blade 27 extending between the rolls as shown. Lines of weakness may be produced transversely by a row of pins on a roller 29 co-operating with corresponding holes in a roller 30, and longitudinal slitting by discs 35 co-operating with grooves 34 in a roller 32 which may be the take-off roller from which the reels 36, 37 are wound, or the layers may be wound together on one reel. The several parts are driven by spur-gearing.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Brasseur, E. J. Sheet-feeding apparatus. 6,297.
- Collis, A. Paper bag-making machines. 5,836.
- Dufton, A. F. Method of securing sheets of paper to form books. 5,912.
- Kay, W. A. Wharfedale, etc., printing machines. 6,223.
- Levinson, F. E. Loose-leaf pocket book. 6,188.
- Read, A. E. Perpetual calendar. 5,949.

### Specifications Published.

1919.

- Fitch, W. S. Platen printing presses. 151,928.
- Brown, W., and Brown, G. Construction of counting mechanism for envelope folding and other machines. 158,940.
- Holbrook, T. H. Rotary printing machines. 159,004.
- Valentine, H. J. Toy books. 159,016.
- Miller Saw-Trimmer Co. Grippers of platen printing presses. 141,016.
- General Paper Goods Manufacturing Co. Envelope-making machines. 136,830.

1920.

- Addressograph, Ltd. Automatic machine for levelling printing characters. 144,288.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1920.

- Spiess, G. Devices for feeding sheets to printing presses, tolding machines and the like. 159,154.

INCLUDED in the Supplementary Estimates is an item of over-spending by the Stationery Office of £228,000.

## LITHOTEX

### PROCESS & PLANT

(PATENTED)

Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED.  
7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

# A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses.

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

## BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

- IBBOTSONS, LTD., 64, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Ibby Barb, London." Leather papers, transfer blocking papers.
- JAMES BRANDWOOD AND CO., 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.
- THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.
- D. AND E. CROSS, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.1. Gold blocking, book finishing and case making.
- GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.
- WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold blocking.
- NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of morocco, roans, etc.
- QUIBELL BROTHERS, LTD, Newark. "Atlas" Scotch glue.
- T. WILLIAMSON AND Co., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.
- WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

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- LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 188, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

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- HENRY FEATHERSTONE, 13, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4; Cables, "Fetipapmill, Fleet, London." Paper agent and merchant.
- FRENCH PAPER STOCK CO., LTD., 24-30, Bermondsey-wall, London, S.E.16. Specialise in news, printings, browns, strawboards. Supply the "Brenchtock Bond" letter papers.
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- J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.
- JOHN H. SMYTHE, 2 and 4, Tudor-street, London, E.C.4. Paper contractor, engine and tub-sized writings.
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The up-to-date Colonial printer is naturally anxious to have information as to the latest improvements in machinery, new processes, and all labour and time-saving devices. He is also very desirous of having a knowledge of paper prices and trade movements generally. There is a fund of information in the weekly issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, which appeals to printers, stationers, box makers, envelope makers, bookbinders, etc. Why not have the journal regularly delivered to your office or works? It is a good investment at a low price—13s. for one year (subscription 8s. 8d., plus 4s. 4d. postage). Send the publishers a remittance at once.

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 C. H. READ AND Co. (C. H. PERRY), 98, Cheap-side, London, E.C.2, designers, engravers and electrotypers. All Soldan art electros.

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GERMAN PAPER MILL DIVIDENDS.—Dividends of German paper mills tend to improve and directors view the prospects with great confidence. The Reisholz Company recently distributed 18 per cent. as against 11 per cent. the previous year; the Schlesische Papierfabrik 25 as against 15 per cent. in 1919; the Thode'sche Papierfabrik 20 as against 7 per cent. in 1919.

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# Paper and Print—Export Figures.

Shipments of British Manufactures during the Opening Month of the Year show on the whole an Encouraging Development.

## Boards.

It is satisfactory to notice that the exports of boards, which fall under the general heading of millboard, strawboard, cardboard, etc., show an improvement. The shipments during the opening month of the year were 8,361 cwts., an increase of 4,702 cwts. as compared with corresponding month of last year, the respective values being £33,637 and £10,931. January's exports were slightly above those for the pre-war period, January, 1913.

## Boxes and Cartons.

Boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard (including folding boxes) were exported during January to the extent of 2,841 cwts. valued at £21,922. Cancellations of orders have placed manufacturers at great inconvenience, as the boxes are invariably "made to order." Notwithstanding, exports were better than in January of last year when they amounted to only 1,524 cwts. valued at £9,312. In January, 1913, the shipments were 5,555 cwts. of the value of £9,086.

## Coated Papers.

Printed and embossed paper hangings were shipped during the opening month of the year to the extent of 9,523 cwts. and other sorts (not including waterproof wrappings, roofing paper and sensitised photographic paper) 3,131 cwts., of the value of £77,308 and £41,047 respectively. "Other sorts" show considerable expansion, being even better than the pre-war month, January, 1913.

## Packings and Wrappings.

In packings and wrappings the British manufacturer has to face keen foreign competition, and exports from the United Kingdom are by no means large. Taking the first month of the year, the quantity was only 11,869 cwts. of the value of £49,809, quite a slump compared with the corresponding month of last year when the shipments amounted to 45,750 cwts., valued at £66,112.

## Paper Bags.

An encouraging start has been made in the exports of paper bags, the quantity for January amounting to 3,149 cwts., an increase of 436 cwts. compared with the corresponding month of last year, the respective values being £15,091 and £8,169. In January, 1913, the shipments were 3,826 cwts. valued at £4,140.

## Playing Cards.

Playing cards of British manufacture are well known for their high quality, and the export demand, although considerably under the pre-war standard, shows a steady expansion. For instance January's supplies

were 5,124 dozen packs of the value of £3,453, as compared with 3,233 dozen packs, valued at £1,578, in January of last year.

## Printed Books.

In printed books, the overseas demand shows an important development, the value for the opening month of the year, reaching nearly half-a-million sterling, whilst the quantity greatly exceeds the pre-war standard. The actual shipments for January of the years given were:—1921, 49,304 cwts. (£495,162); 1920, 20,656 cwts. (£242,223); 1913, 35,531 cwts. (£208,898).

## Printing Paper.

The year opened with quite a good spurt in the exports of printing paper (not coated). The home market for some months had been under a cloud of depression, and shippers have naturally given more attention to overseas trade. The total exports for January were 130,300 cwts., of the value of £617,598, increases of 73,117 cwts. and £420,208 as compared with the first month of last year. More headway has still to be made to bring exports up to the pre-war footing, as shipments in January 1913, were 187,865 cwts., with, of course, a much lower value, viz., £177,004.

Many of the colonial markets have been looking to other sources of supply during the disturbed trading conditions that have ruled since the armistice. It is very encouraging to find now that British Possessions are again turning to the Mother Country for their requirements. The returns for January last show the exports to be 102,259 cwts., an increase of 73,459 cwts. as compared with the first month of last year.

The increased purchases on the part of Australia are very noteworthy, the figures for January last being 48,860 cwts. of the value of £222,791 as compared with only 2,334 cwts. and £6,838 for the corresponding month of last year.

India is also an important market for British printings. The supplies during January last were 17,526 cwts. of the value of £77,470, as compared with 14,700 cwts. valued at £43,043 for January of last year.

A pleasing expansion is to be noted in buying for South Africa, as the exports in January last were 16,390 cwts. and a year ago only 2,674 cwts., the values being £81,848 and £8,828 respectively.

New Zealand and Canada also figure as buyers on a larger scale.

Shipments of British printings to Foreign Countries show very little fluctuation as compared with a year ago.

**Printing Type.**

A satisfactory improvement is shown in the exports of printing type, which amounted to 34 tons, of the value of £11,539, in January, as compared with 17 tons and £5,911 for the corresponding month of last year. Pre-war—taking January, 1913—the exports were 48 tons of the value of £7,312.

**Stationery—Envelopes, etc.**

Although envelopes (not including boxed stationery) were not so largely exported in January as compared with the corresponding month of last year, 3,059 cwts. as against 3,447 cwts., yet the value shows a substantial advance, £35,644 as against £19,904.

Other sorts, including account, note and exercise books, etc., were exported during the first month of the year to the extent of 19,020 cwts., valued at £275,925, an increase of 5,596 cwts. and £134,958 as compared with January last year.

**Writing Paper.**

A splendid recovery is shown in the exports of British writing paper in large sheets, the shipments being well in advance of pre-war business. In January of the following years the exports were:—1921, 22,505 cwts. (£156,161); 1920, 12,519 cwts. (£66,043); 1913, 10,272 cwts. (£35,788).

British Possessions took a total of 17,598 cwts. in January last, 41 per cent. going to Australia, 21 per cent. to India, 11 per cent. to New Zealand and a similar quantity to South Africa. In January of last year the

total exports of writings to British Possessions were only 5,722 cwts., which gives an increase of 207 per cent. in favour of the opening month of this year.

British writings going to Foreign Countries in January last amounted to 4,907 cwts., as compared with 6,797 cwts. for the corresponding month of last year, a decrease of nearly 28 per cent.

**New Paper Mill in Australia.**

Good progress is being made with the construction of the new paper mill which the Australian Paper Mills Co. is erecting at Fairfield, Victoria. It was expected that the mill would be in operation by January 1st. It is to occupy 23½ acres and cost approximately £200,000 and will have about 300 employees. It will be the largest of its kind in Australia, with a capacity of about 160 tons a week.

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

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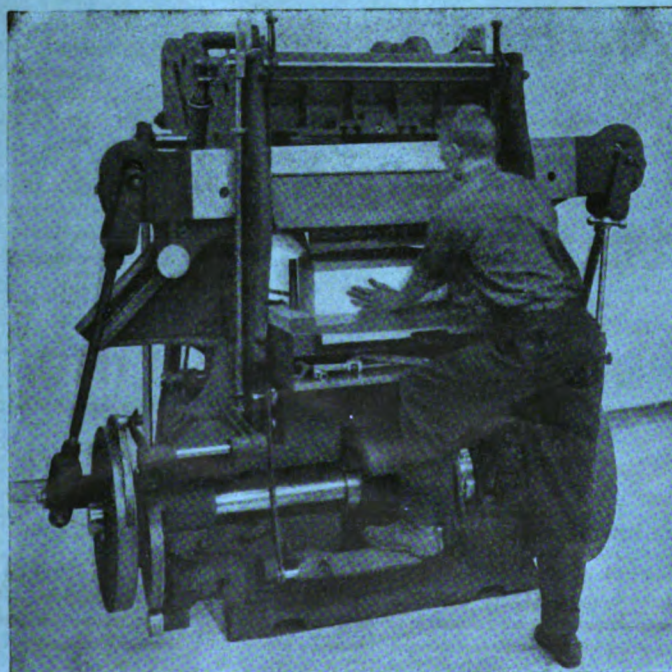
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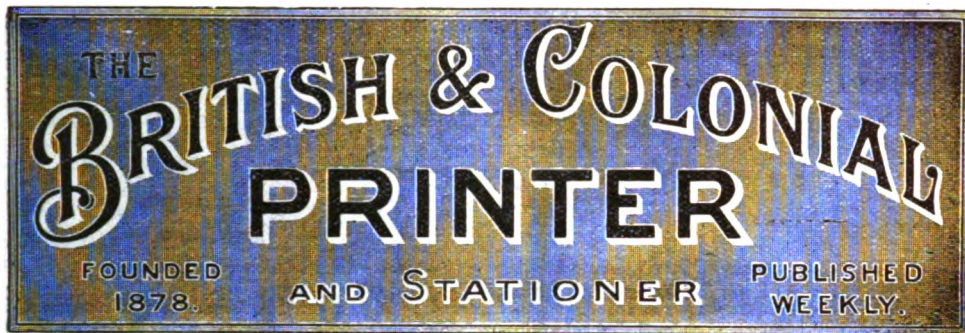
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

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**EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.**

## At the Sign of the Wheatsheaf.

### Some Historical and Descriptive Notes about "Wheatsheaf Works," Messrs. Straker's Bindery.

Associated with the world-wide prestige of London as a great centre of the publishing trade is its long-established and extensively acknowledged reputation in bookbinding. This handicraft has for many years been intimately identified with the industrial life of the metropolis, and numerous London binderies can claim a history reaching back many decades into the past. Among them must be numbered the establishment of Messrs. A. Straker and Son, Smith Bros., Ltd. This was founded by the Straker family over a century ago, and in the sixties the works were moved to New-court, Farringdon-street, and named "Wheatsheaf Works." Antiquarians will note with interest that this name was taken from an ornamental boss, representing the head of a lion holding a sheaf of wheat in its mouth, which was on an old gateway leading into Wheatsheaf Yard. The design of the gateway and boss has always been attributed to Inigo Jones. The site of this is now covered by Messrs. Harmsworth's building, known as Fleetway House, and when the old buildings were in course of demolition Messrs. Straker endeavoured to purchase the original gateway, but were unsuccessful owing to the keen competition of others to obtain this relic. The wheatsheaf design is perpetuated in the present emblem of Wheatsheaf Works.

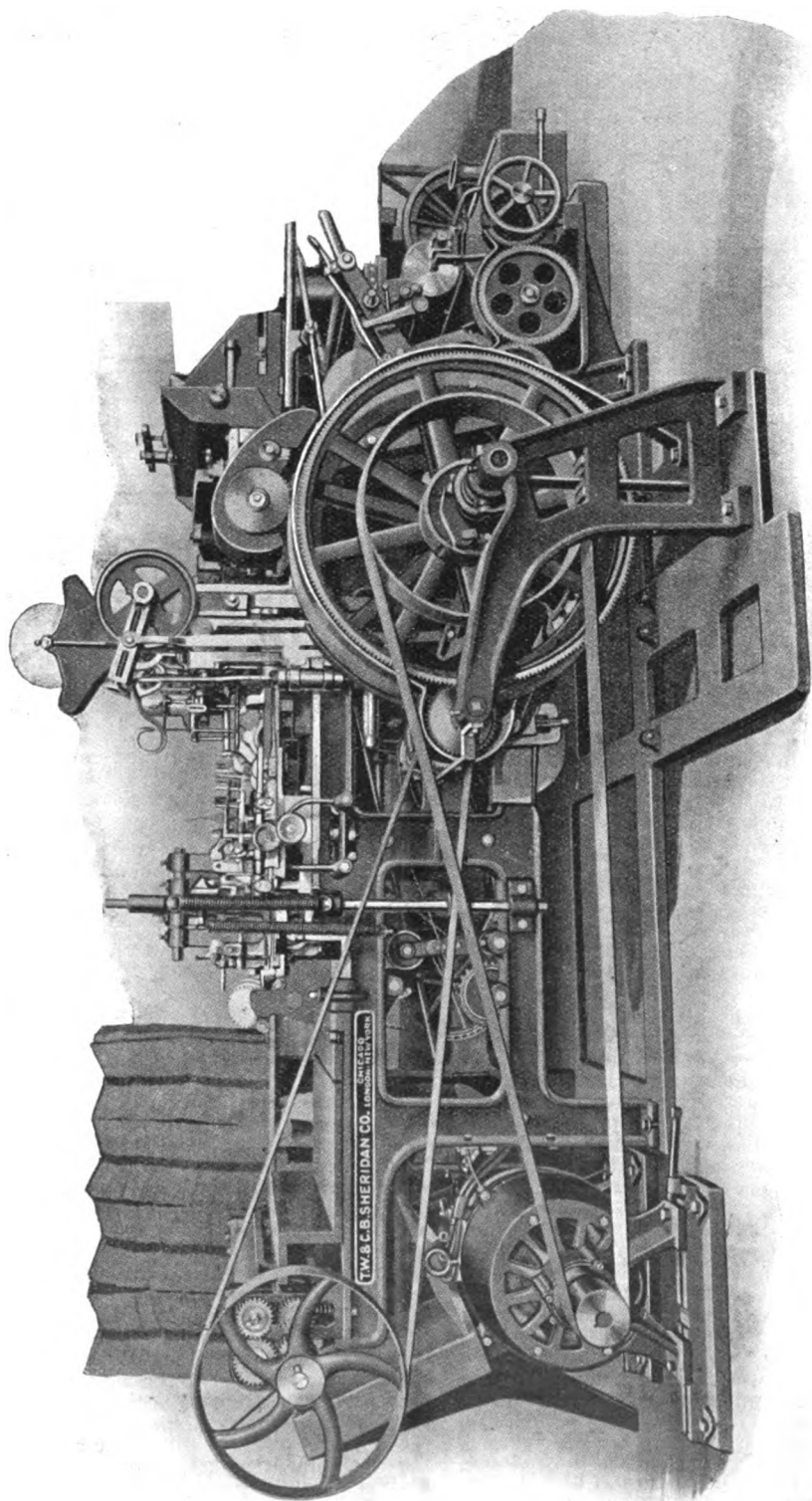
After spending many years at New-court, Messrs. Straker were compelled, in 1893, to make a further move owing to need of increased space. They then leased a site from the Corporation of London on the Victoria Embankment, and from the designs of Messrs. Wilson and Long proceeded to build their present handsome and commodious building. For some years this building stood isolated,

but to-day, of course, the whole neighbourhood is built over with fine premises, one of which is the Guildhall School of Music, which is just opposite.

In 1908 the firm further extended their activities by purchasing the old-established business of Messrs. Smith Bros., of Ivy-lane. This business was taken over lock, stock and barrel, but as the Ivy-lane premises were not convenient, Messrs. Straker eventually erected a new and extensive building in Clapham, known as the Ivy Works. The two factories are kept in close communication with each other by a fast motor service.

The Straker family are to-day largely represented in the control of the business by Mr. Ernest Straker, who is chairman, and by his cousin, Mr. A. Stuart Tomson, the two together acting as managing directors. With them in the direction are associated Mr. H. A. Harnett, former manager to Messrs. Smith Bros. and Mr. Edward Turner, who has been connected with the old firm of Messrs. A. Straker and Son for many years, and who also acts as secretary to the company.

In visiting Wheatsheaf Works, one naturally turns first to the receiving department, where the quires are delivered from the vans. In addition to the receiving facilities of this department, there are also two or three broad shoots which lead directly into the basement, and down which work can be sent rapidly when there is an accumulation of vans waiting to discharge their loads. From the receiving room or the shoots the work is taken to the basement, where the parcels are opened and any cutting necessary is performed. The sheets are then placed in a lift and taken to the top floor, where all the work is folded.



A General View of the Sheridan Case-Maker.

This top floor is lighted by skylights, and by side windows on practically all sides, making a very airy and well-lighted work room. After folding, the work is passed down shoots to the next floor, where it goes into the hands of the gatherers and collators, and from them is passed on to the sewing machines, of which there are a fine range, the well-known Smyth sewing machines being a noticeable feature.

#### Bookbinding Machinery.

The books having been nipped, so that the air is pressed out, they are then passed down lifts to the forwarders, where the edges are cut or trimmed. Prominent here is the Seybold Three-Knife Book Cutter, that very powerful and fast machine, which cuts three sides of the books practically simultaneously. There is also, of course, a good range of guillotines for cutting the edges of the books, and here too are to be seen Crawley Rounders and Backers. After rounding and backing, the books are ready for putting into cases. Some of this is done by hand, but the bulk is done on the fast Smyth Casing-In Machines.

After being dealt with by the hydraulic presses, the books go on to the despatch department where they are jacketed and packed. Here, until last week, there have lately been immense stacks of "The Prince of Wales' Book," which was published last Thursday by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, in aid of St. Dunstan's Hospital.

Descending to the next floor, one enters the case-making department, where all the cases or covers are made for the various books to be bound. Here attention is at once attracted by a large Sheridan Case-Making Machine, which has recently been installed with all the latest improvements. Messrs. Sheridan make big claims as to the productive capacity of their case maker, which is certainly a remarkable machine. A good view of it is shown in the full-page illustration which we are able to give herewith. The cloth is automatically fed from a continuous roll and automatically cut into the proper lengths. The gluing of the cloth, feeding of boards, insertion of hollows, indeed, the entire making of the case, is automatic. The machine as shown makes cases from  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -in. up to 11-in. by 17-in. at the rate of 22 per minute; it weighs 5,500 lbs. and occupies a floor space of  $10\frac{3}{4}$  ft. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. In this same department are to be seen at work, a number of the excellent and most interesting Smyth Case-Making Machines, which we have previously illustrated and described. Here, too, are rotary board cutters and ingenious little cloth-cutting machines, etc., whilst the great store of book-cloth of every conceivable shade gives quite a gay effect to this department.

Reaching, next, the blocking department, one finds that here the cases are being blocked in gold or colour as may be required, for which work the department is equipped with a fine range of gold blocking presses, some very heavy embossing presses, and a big battery of colour printing presses.

Visiting these works from time to time, one would see being done every kind of cloth binding as shown in the work of the leading

publishers. Not only have Messrs. Straker kept consistent pace with the improvements which a century of continuously progressive activity has introduced, but they themselves have allied their efforts with the inventive faculties of the trade by patenting several advanced features in bookbinding machinery, tending alike to secure rapidity and a high grade of output.

The Wheatsheaf Works give employment to a large staff, numbering in normal times about 500 at the two factories. Evidence of Messrs. Straker's interest in their employees' welfare is seen in the commodious cooking ranges provided in the women's department, and in the sick fund which has been established for many years for the assistance of the staff, providing much-appreciated benefits; moreover the long terms of service to the credit of many of their employees bear witness in the same direction.

#### The Present Trade Depression.

As to the present state of trade, we gather that Messrs. Straker regard the much-wished-for break in the slump as being still but little more than a pious hope. The high cost of production blocks the way. The materials used on the modern cloth-bound book, they say, though slightly reduced, are still dear. The predominant factor, however, is labour, and whilst labour in every department from the mere porter to the skilled journeyman has to be paid for at its present high rate, they think it is obvious that it is impossible to bind books at anything less than double or treble the old pre-war charges.

However, it is encouraging to remember that the cost of living has already shown signs of being on the down grade. This means, we trust, that the worst is past, and that costs in every direction will surely, if slowly, decline. By increased use of the most efficient methods and the most up-to-date machinery—especially if these can be coupled with heartier co-operation of all towards the achievement of greater production—it should be possible for the binding industry to go forward into a future of steadily increasing prosperity.

A CATALOGUE of books—including a number on printing and the graphic arts, some dating from the fifteenth century—reaches us from Martin Breslauer, Versteigerungsstelle, Berlin, W.8.

MESSRS. HENNINGSEN AND WOLF-JURGENSEN, the leading wholesale house for the bindery trade in Denmark, is now represented in this country by Mr. Henningsen, junr., at 24, Pennywern-road, Earl's Court, London. The firm also have extensive export connections in Finland, Sweden and Norway. Before the war most of the binding materials used in Scandinavia were of German origin. Messrs. Henningsen and Wolf-Jurgensen now, as during the war, obtain most of their supplies from England. Only recently the firm have taken over the general agency for Denmark for the Smyth sewing machine, and they are the originators and sole manufacturers of the hand-marbled paper "Dansk Kunst" (Danish art).



# Costing Campaign in Full Swing.

## Enthusiastic Support at Manchester and Elsewhere.

The conference organised by the Costing Committee of the Manchester and Salford Master Printers, Lithographers and Bookbinders' Association was held at the Memorial Hall, Albert-square, Manchester, on Wednesday of last week. The hall was packed for both the afternoon and evening sessions, and the enthusiasm shown augurs well for the future trend of cost-finding in Manchester. No effort had been spared by the Costing Committee to make the affair a success, and the meetings were a signal testimony to the efficiency of the arrangements made. The day's proceedings commenced with a luncheon at the Midland Hotel, to which the presence of distinguished speakers from London and elsewhere lent added interest. After the usual exchange of compliments the party adjourned to the Memorial Hall to take part in the conference.

To a full assembly Mr. J. Sever (president, Manchester Association) extended a hearty welcome, and expressed the opinion that in view of the lamentable state of trade and a renaissance in price cutting, this effort of the local Costing Committee was peculiarly opportune. The course of the meeting he then placed in the hands of Mr. J. C. Coppock, as chairman.

Mr. J. C. Coppock (president, Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance), in his opening remarks commented on the programme motto, "Manchester Must Lead," and sympathetically referred to the late Mr. J. E. T. Allen, of Manchester, as a pioneer in the cost finding movement. As far back as 1911 Manchester could thus claim to have a lead in costing, but since then she had lagged behind, but so much time had been devoted to big labour questions in the last few years that Manchester was not alone in neglecting this prime interest.

The aim now should be to go for better prices and surer profits, with the costing system as a basis. If the printer could prove his costs, customers were willing to pay a reasonable price. The men had taught the masters the lesson of higher status, and it should not go unheeded. After a comment on the disloyalty of members one to another, the chairman commended the Minimum Price List as at least a stabiliser and educator in uniformity of price. But the foundation of everything was the Standard System of Cost Finding, by means of which every printer would know and could check his own costs. Tribute was paid to the early pioneers, some of whom were present on the platform, and the names of Mr. Harry Cooke, Mr. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Humphries were loudly acclaimed by the meeting.

### Not Argument, but Practice.

Mr. E. W. Humphries (president Federation of Master Printers) then went for apathetic lingerers in costing in typical fashion, and in a very direct and forceful manner bade them not to argue, but to get it (the F.C.S.) in. Not claiming to be an exponent of costing detail, he said the whole craft was under an immense debt to those who worked out the system, and some of them were here on the platform. One by one he proclaimed these pioneers—Mr. Harry Cooke, Mr. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Goodwin, and one who was not present, Mr. Howard Hazell, the vigorous announcement of each name being the signal for a storm of applause. Paying a tribute to the F.C.S., Mr. Humphries said that in earlier days his own firm evolved a costing system, but at the first London Costing Congress he realised that the F.C.S. was absolutely necessary for ensuring stability and co-ordination. In conclusion, the president appealed for education of the workers in cost-finding principles, and for the employer there was only one thing to do—to put the system in and work it.

Mr. Williamson (secretary Costs and Charges Committee) spoke of the minimum price list as a preventive of price-cutting, and dealt strongly with the apathetic attitude of English printers as compared with their American confrères. The majority of the members of American associations contributed data to a common fund and thus made possible the periodic production of invaluable statistical tables on costs, etc. Over here the great difficulty is to get more than the odd few enthusiasts even to reply to requests for data; attempts to establish standards on the basis of average records fail owing to this indifference of the English printer.

The main essential in cost-finding is the number of chargeable hours, and the Federation Costing System showed how to get them and what to do with them when you had got them.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (vice-president of the Federation) made a touching reference to the late Mr. J. E. T. Allen, and then proceeded to examine, with a dry and caustic wit, the reasons for variation in estimates and the averageprinter's ignorance of cost-finding. The variations he attributed to different opinions as to actual costs, errors and miscalculations of time performances, diverse applications of the profit ratio and different principles of cost-finding. It was difficult to eliminate the variation of time computations, but uniformity could be approached and price-cutting reduced by installing the Federation Costing System, applying the average rates and

making use of the minimum price list. The imprint movement might not be liked by some northern printers, but it was a step in the direction of lifting the status of the craft and would help to eliminate the price-cutting tendency.

#### Litho Costs and Charges.

Mr. Harry Cooke (president, Leeds Association) in a very clear and lucid speech deprecated the idea of a printer aiming to perform every class of work. The successful printer found out his best line, the one he understood most and became a specialist in it. A letterpress printer could never be a lithographer, and *vice versa*; often enough the small litho section of a general printing establishment proved a white elephant. In regard to costing, the printer who adopted hourly rates did justice to the customer but not always to himself. He must determine his own costs and hourly rates. If they proved higher than the district rates the weaknesses could be traced by the data from the costing records. Specialisation was the remedy for high rates, and enabled the printer to reduce his costs. Taking litho costing in more detail Mr. Cooke dealt with the question of free sketches, the cost of which, when unsuccessful, should be recovered as a percentage on successful ones. Speculative sketches were an essential feature of the chromo-litho business, and at least one house was built on the judicious handling of sketches. Dealing with the percentage on artists' rates he explained that a set factor was impracticable, the best method being to adjust each artist's wage and recover as much of the cost as possible.

In the stone and plate polishing section the conditions of working rendered a fixed scale of charges, according to area of surface, indispensable.

A peculiar feature of the litho section was the low relationship of turnover to capital. Jobs in several colours, involving many operations, were a common occurrence, and where letterpress orders might remain in the house for weeks, litho jobs would take months. With a turnover represented by two-thirds of the capital per year, an apparent profit of 10 per cent. is reduced in reality to 6½ per cent. For reasons such as this, the costs and charges in the lithographic trade require a treatment specially adapted to deal with them.

Mr. Waterhouse (managing director, Tillotson and Sons, Ltd.) brought the afternoon session to a close with a paper on "Lancashire's Lead in Costing." The special forte of Lancashire was to lead in industry, politics and social development. Long association with costing had abundantly proved its value in every direction.

Several questions were dealt with at the close of the session and the meeting then adjourned for tea.

A report of the evening session, with news of the campaign in Bradford and other towns, will follow in next week's issue.

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**An Advertisement is always working.**

## Caxton Convalescent Home, LIMPSFIELD.

The annual meeting of the Governing Board of the above printing trade institution was held at St. Bride Institute on Saturday, when Mr. C. J. Drummond presided over an attendance of over 50 representatives, including the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Messrs. E. Briscoe and J. J. Deasy (trustees), T. E. Naylor, W. F. France, J.P., W. Vandy, etc.

A very satisfactory report of the year's work was presented. Financially the Home was in a good position, the income for the year reaching over £2,505, and enabling the committee, after discharging all liabilities, to place £600 to their reserve fund for the further extension of the building. The increased number of patients admitted also bore testimony to the steady growth of the Home's convalescent work in the printing and allied trades. The War Memorial Wing is nearly completed. Building conditions have been responsible for the delay in connection with this work. Designs for the Roll of Honour, of over 2,400 names, are being considered. To complete this memorial, towards which over £5,200 has been subscribed, a further £2,500 is required to enable the new wing to be opened free of debt. The committee's recommendations, increasing the value of letters to three guineas, giving a three weeks' free stay, and paying patients' terms to one and a-half guineas per week were agreed to.

Mr. C. J. Drummond was re-elected president, the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman treasurer, and Mr. S. J. White secretary. The additions of the names of Mr. Woodgate Stevens (Lithographers' Society) and Mr. Harry Murch (*Daily News*) to the vice-president's list was agreed to, and the vacancies on the committee filled by the appointment of Messrs. W. Capes (Printing Department, Bank), J. Tweed Close (Vaus and Crampton), and J. S. Hodgkinson (Williams, Lea and Co.).

An interesting presentation of honorary certificates to seventeen collectors for the Home, whose services ranged from 12 to 25 years, brought a very successful meeting to a close.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

A Cape Town firm of manufacturers' agents desire to secure further agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of paper of all descriptions; twines, etc. (Reference No. 273.)

#### ARGENTINE.

An Argentine firm is desirous of representing in the Argentine British manufacturers of stationery. (Reference No. 293.)

## S.E. London Master Printers.

### Various Points Under Discussion.

The usual monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London took place on the afternoon of the 8th inst. at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, Mr. H. N. Prentice, in the absence of Mr. Cecil Clay, being unanimously voted to the chair.

Mr. F. Mason, one of the secretaries, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly confirmed, and afterwards submitted several items of correspondence. Among these were letters from Mr. A. Williamson regretting the impossibility at present of starting the costing class.

A discussion regarding organisation arose on a letter from 24, Holborn. Several members expressed the opinion that they were not getting sufficient support from headquarters in the matter of securing new members in the district, and it was stated to be impossible for the organiser, Mr. J. Johnson, to do all the work single-handed.

Mr. Norman proposed, and Mr. Smith seconded, that in view of Mr. Johnson's heavy duties, and the extent of the work to be done, he should be afforded more assistance.

The resolution was carried.

Another item which arose out of the correspondence was with reference to a resolution on the question of unemployment, which had been moved and passed at the previous meeting. It had been sent to 24, Holborn.

A resolution was then moved in the following terms: "That this meeting of the Master Printers of the S.E. District regrets that this matter has been shelved for another month, and wishes to call attention to the fact that the cost of living has decreased, and that they feel strongly that the question of wages should be re-opened with a view to a reduction, thus providing more employment, and as speedily as possible."

A member who spoke in support of the resolution, said the matter was two or three months overdue already.

The resolution was unanimously carried, and it was decided that the resolution be sent to other District Associations.

### The New President.

The next item of the agenda was the nomination for the position of president to fill the vacancy caused by removal from London of Mr. Cecil Clay. Several names were put before the meeting, and eventually Mr. E. B. Smith was unanimously nominated for the post, his election to take place at the annual meeting in April.

### Organisation of the Woolwich District.

Mr. Smith regretted that the committee had been unable to do anything in organising the Woolwich District.

A member suggested that they endeavour to secure the assistance of Capt. Gee, M.P.,

who, he understood, was connected with the trade.

After some discussion Mr. Starkie promised to organise a meeting of Woolwich printers if Mr. Johnson would agree to address them.

Mr. Johnson promised his hearty support.

### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the South Eastern Association was fixed to be held on April 6th at the Bridge House Hotel, and a sub-committee consisting of the secretaries, Messrs. Prentice, Poulton, Brigenshaw, and Starkie, were asked to arrange a meeting which would be of a musical and social character, the idea being to make it attractive to new members.

Messrs. Poulton and Brigenshaw were nominated to represent the Association on the council of the L.M.P.A., also Mr. Mason, subject to acceptance.

Mr. Johnson announced the securing of three new candidates for membership, who were duly elected.

### Alteration of Rules.

Mr. Poulton mentioned three points in the alteration of the rules which he moved should be postponed for the present, but should eventually come under the consideration of headquarters, viz.: (1) That new members should be proposed by one of their own members; (2) that the Association should accept as full members printers who have a plant of their own, and those who have not as associate members, with no power to vote, and (3) that in regard to the question of subscriptions a definite percentage should come back to the District Association.

The deliberations were carried on under the influence of the customary benign cup of tea, and after a vote of thanks had been accorded to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

## Stationery Office Paper Stocks.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Baldwin, replying to Col. Sir A. Holbrook, said that the total stocks of paper held by the Stationery Office were: January, 1914, 3,625 tons; value, £118,320. January, 1921, 7,700 tons; value, £639,000. He had no reason to believe that the purchase of paper by the Stationery Office had at any time had a material effect on the advance of prices of paper. The Stationery Office did not buy much paper at the high prices ruling last year, as since the Armistice the department had been living to a great extent on surplus war stocks. No Government control existed over paper mills in this country.

THE Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation is holding another grand bohemian concert at Cannon-street Hotel on Monday next, March 21st.

# Trade Notes.

PRICES of all Newcastle newspapers are reduced to 1d. as from Monday, the 14th inst.

THREE HUNDRED members of the staff of *The Times*, representing all the departments concerned in the production of the paper and its supplements, were present at a House dinner held on Saturday night at the Holborn Restaurant.

**JOURNALISTS' SALARIES.**—A joint meeting of the Central London and Parliamentary branches of the National Union of Journalists on Saturday agreed to accept the revised offer of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association with reference to salaries and conditions on London newspapers.

THE Printers' Managers and Overseers Association are raising the value of their second pension and creating a third pension in the Printers' Pension Corporation. Anyone desirous of assisting in this laudable object may be glad to know that the address of the hon. secretary (Mr. G. H. T. Freeman) is 64, Darfield-road, Brockley, S.E. 4.

**L. S. C. PIECE SCALES.**—At a special delegate meeting on Wednesday of last week the London Society of Compositors considered the report of the special committee on the Revised Piecework Scale. The meeting resulted in a decision to adjourn the discussion until the 23rd inst., when it was expected the election of general secretary would have been completed.

**L. S. C. BALLOT.**—The ballot is in progress for the election of general secretary and chairman of the London Society of Compositors. Mr. T. E. Naylor for secretaryship, and Mr. T. Timberlake for chair, both have as proposer and seconder the two members who received the highest number of votes in the recent election of executive committee. It is expected that the result of the ballot will be known on the 23rd inst.

**"NATSOPA" WAGE ADVANCE.**—In respect of demands of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants for a revision of the rates of male and female workers, increases of 5s. per week are awarded by the Industrial Court for male adult workers in the first four grades of the ink and roller section of the printing trade. No advances are given to women and juniors. The new minimum rates will range from 72s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.

SIR CHARLES EVES, addressing the shareholders of the *Illustrated London News and Sketch*, Ltd., on Friday, said that the two important problems with which they had been faced were those of the increased cost of materials and labour. The net result of these increased charges was a trading profit of about £32,292, as compared with £47,573 for the previous year. This profit when added to the balance brought forward gave more than sufficient to meet the preference dividend, but the board were unable to recommend any dividend at the present time.

OWING to pressure on our space a report of the recent L.M.P.A. luncheon is unavoidably held over until next week.

AN interesting function took place on Saturday afternoon at the Lloyd Memorial Caxton Seaside Home at Deal, when some 50 members of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph* participated in the unveiling of the three tablets connected with their paper.

THE death has occurred of Mr. R. C. Spencer, a well-known journalist, who was the first president of the National Union of Journalists, which he helped to found. For a long period he was chief reporter of the *Manchester Guardian*, and was 70 years of age.

AFTER having been for the past twelve years printed and published for the North of England from Manchester, the *Daily News* has decided after Thursday, March 24th, to publish exclusively from London. The statement is made that the heavily increased price of paper, wages and other costs of production has made duplicate publication no longer commercially practicable.

MESSRS. A. H. JAMES AND CO. have started in business as paper merchants on their own account at 130, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Mr. James has associated with him Mr. Cedric Jackson, Mr. C. R. Bedwell, and Mr. R. C. Sutcliffe. All have had experience for many years in the paper trade, with Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, Mr. James for 30 years, Mr. Jackson for 15, Mr. Bedwell for 14, and Mr. Sutcliffe for five.

MR. ESMOND HARMSWORTH has been urging in the House of Commons that, in order to effect economy, the *Labour Gazette* should be sent out in thin wrappers instead of in large stout envelopes, "nearly two feet long and over a foot wide." Dr. Macnamara, in reply, stated that of the 10,000 copies monthly about 9,000 were issued in thin wrappers and less than 100 in envelopes, which were much below the size indicated. An hon. member suggested that the information contained in the *Labour Gazette* should be issued through the ordinary Press channels and save what he held was a very expensive and unnecessary publication.

**NEWNES-PEARSON ALLIANCE.**—The agreement entered into in 1913 between George Newnes, Ltd., and C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., for working in close association has proved very beneficial to both companies, and the directors of both undertakings now suggest that a still closer association should be effected. Each company is to maintain its individuality, but it is proposed that profits shall be pooled and divided between the two in the proportion of 58 per cent. to Newnes and 42 per cent. to Pearsons. This percentage is based upon profits earned by the companies respectively over a period of five years. A joint board of control made up of representatives of each directorate is to be established. A meeting at which shareholders will be asked to sanction this new arrangement has been called for to-day (Thursday).



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THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Five-Day Week.

Nor much has lately been heard about the five-day week for printers, and we gather that the position has for some time been stationary, those firms that adopted the shorter week a year or two ago having adhered to it, while other firms have not in the meantime seen sufficient reason for making a change. Our thought is directed again to the subject by learning that a well-known London printery, that of Messrs. Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd., has just decided to abandon the five-day week and revert to the older practice. Two years ago—in March, 1919—when the working hours in the printing trade were reduced from 50 to 48 per week, this firm, in full agreement with its employees, decided to close entirely on Saturdays. "In making that arrangement," say Messrs. Harrison Jehring, "we had two things in mind—the greater convenience to our workpeople, and the belief that the 'Free Saturday' would soon become the rule in the printing trade. However, during the two years' trial we have found

that considerable business has been lost to us owing to our works being closed entirely on the last day of the week, and, very reluctantly, we are obliged to come again into line with the usual practice in the printing trade. While we shall be only too willing to revert to the 'Free Saturday' arrangement if the trade in general decides to adopt it, until then we shall be open on every working day in the week." Thus it would seem that Messrs. Harrison, Jehring and Co., though they are convinced that the five-day week does offer some advantage to the printer—in benefit to employees, and, we presume, also, in economy of working—feel compelled to forgo it until such time as general agreement in the trade shall prevent its adoption from carrying with it a handicap in competitive printing. Is not this a matter which—like the question of standard prices and of the respecting of the other printer's imprint—demands missionary work to persuade the trade not to deprive itself of advantages which would be easily obtainable by concerted action?

## Last Month's Paper Imports.—Heavy Fall in Packings and Wrappings.

A DROP of nearly 53 per cent. is shown in the imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom during the first two months of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1910, the respective totals being 874,845 cwts and 1,861,932 cwts. The receipts during February were 472,572 cwts., whilst a year ago the imports amounted to 853,104 cwts. In printings, not coated, and writing paper in large sheets the arrivals last month were heavier than a year ago, viz., 155,615 cwts., as against 142,989 cwts. Sweden was responsible for 38 per cent. of the supplies of printings and writings received last month, an increase of 23,864 cwts. over the shipments in February of last year. The receipts from Norway were 10,110 cwts., a drop of 48,591 cwts. Supplies received from Germany were 7,355 cwts., an increase of 7,065 cwts., and from Belgium 6,565 cwts., an addition of 5,846 cwts. Only 65 cwts. were received from the United States, as against 2,148 cwts. a year ago. There were no arrivals from Canada or Newfoundland. A heavy shrinkage is shown in the imports of packings and wrappings, last month's quantity being 91,765 cwts., a decrease of 69 per cent. compared with a year ago. Germany is the only country that increased its shipments to this market, the quantity amounting to 22,111 cwts. last month, as against 8,557 cwts. in February of last year. Supplies from Sweden were 31,324 cwt., and from Norway 12,773 cwts., decreases



of 101,290 cwts. and 87,075 cwts. respectively. Canada sent only 1,610 cwts., as against 14,865 cwts. a year ago. Finland figures in the countries of supply as sending 11,303 cwts., and Belgium 5,084 cwts. Of last month's imports of coated papers, amounting to 4,528 cwts., Germany was responsible for 2,108 cwts., an increase of over 2,000 cwts. compared with February of last year. The receipts of strawboards last month amounted to 163,278 cwts., and mill, leather, card and pasteboard 40,480 cwts., decreases of 63,562 cwts. and 95,262 cwts. respectively.

## Testimonial to Mr. C. W. Bowerman.

It is only now been made generally known that at the quarterly conference of the Joint Industrial Council in January opportunity was found to consider the advisability of acknowledging in some tangible form the many services rendered to the trade during the past 30 years or more by the chairman of the Council, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. Although he has during that period held an honoured position in the industry, Mr. Bowerman has at no time received special recognition of his work except at the hands of the London Society of Compositors, of which he was secretary until elected to Parliament in 1911.

The first Annual Convention of the Joint Industrial Council—to take place at Brighton on the 12th April—is to be the occasion for presenting to Mr. Bowerman, in some form or other, the testimonial to which the trade is now being invited to subscribe. The committee which is considering the matter has not yet decided what form the testimonial shall take, and it is suggested that this may be left for the decision of the committee, who will naturally be guided by the response that is forthcoming.

We understand that the desire of the promoters is rather to make the testimonial thoroughly representative of the trade than to raise a large amount of money, as Mr. Bowerman, happily, is not in a position that would make him desire anything more than the recognition of the services he has rendered to the printing and allied trades. It is to these trades that the invitation to subscribe is being addressed, and we hope that all sections and grades in the industry will respond by sending along subscriptions to one or other of the joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council, Mr. A. E. Goodwin (Federation of Master Printers) and Mr. A. E. Holmes (Printing and Kindred Trades Federation).

MR. A. W. FOSTER, secretary of the Paper-makers' Association, is to address the members of the North-West London Master Printers' Association on the subject of paper on March 23rd.

## Personal.

MR. T. Mc'Donald Rendle has been appointed chairman of the Council of the Newspaper Press Fund for the ensuing year, and Mr. C. Stewart-Caine, vice-chairman.

MR. G. EATON HART, of St. Clement's Press, Ltd., Portugal-street, is arranging for a party of London master printers to visit printeries and other places of special interest in the United States, the pilgrimage to start at the end of April.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL, J.P., has been appointed chairman of St. Bride Foundation Printing School Committee in succession to Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., who has completed two years of most valuable service in that office. The position of chairman which Mr. Hazell now assumes suits well with his educational ideals, and it can fairly be expected that during his occupancy of the chair there will be further developments at this well-known and progressive institute. We understand that Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh has recently been co-opted on the same committee. St. Bride has behind it in its educational work some of the best and foremost progressive printers in London, which probably has much to do with the remarkable progress of the school during recent years.

## Major H. Fordyce-Birch.

Major H. Fordyce-Birch, who has been secretary of the London Master Printers' Association since September, 1919, has just tendered his resignation.

Major Fordyce-Birch is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and before the War was manager of the Cordite and Ammunition Department of Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd. Receiving a commission in September, 1914, he served in France until March, 1916, then becoming Staff-Captain Aldershot Command, D.A.Q.M.G. 72nd Division and 23rd Army Corps and S.O. II. Royal Air Force. Organising abilities of a high order have been shown in his work both in the Army and on behalf of the London Master Printers' Association, which he leaves in order to take up the position of business manager to the National Institute for the Blind. Printers are all aware, no doubt, of the wide scope and extensive ramifications of this important national institution which counts H.M. the King as patron, and which has accomplished so much good work under the very able and devoted supervision of Sir Arthur Pearson.

While London master printers will regret to lose his services, we take the opportunity to offer to Major Fordyce-Birch, on behalf of the trade, good wishes for his success in the new sphere of work which he is shortly to enter.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 94s. 4½d., 95s., Pref., 15s., 15s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 7d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 16s. 1½d., 16s. 9d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; Chapman and Hall, 76s. 3d., 75s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 10s. 9d.; J. Dickinson, 23s. 6d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 65; Hildesheimer, 26s. 3d.; Ilford, 14s., 14s. 3d.; International Linotype, 47; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 4½d., Pref., 12s. 9d.; Linotype, B Deb., 50½; Charles Morgan, 16s. 9d., 17s.; Geo. Newnes, 11s. 6d., Pref., 11s. 6d.; Newnes-Pearson Printing Co., 8 p.c. Deb. Reg., 95s.; New Pegamoid, 16s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 9s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 46s. 3d.; Roneo, 29s. 7½d., 31s.; Geo. Routledge, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb. Reg., 60; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 15s., 16s.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 3d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 15s. 9d., 15s. 6d., Def., 8s. 9d., 9s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, 15½; Weldon's, 33s. 9d., 32s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 1½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 18s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 0½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 105½, 105.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

C. DAVIDSON AND SONS.—The directors have decided to pay on April 1st, an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. less tax, on the capital stock.

ANNANDALE AND SON (LIMITED), POLTON.—The twenty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on Friday in Edinburgh, Mr. Jas. A. Hood, chairman of the company, presiding. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Faichen, the accounts were adopted. Mr. Strathern, W.S., was re-elected to the board on the motion of Mr. Hood, seconded by Mr. Faichen.

ALEX. PIRIE AND SONS, LTD.—Report of Alex. Pirie and Sons for 1920 shows credit balance, including £43,450 brought in, of £150,601. Directors recommend dividend of 2 per cent. on Ordinary shares, making 6 per cent., less tax, and of 8 per cent. on Deferred shares, less tax, payable April 5th, placing to works and property (reducing book value to £620,905) £20,000, general reserve (making £170,000) £20,000, forward £44,270.

## NEW COMPANIES.

LEISURE AND SPORT, LTD.—Capital £2,000; printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Holmes and A. MacKenzie.

MARGARET EDGAR STUDIOS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; artists, photographers, printers, art publishers, artists' colourmen, artists' supply stores, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: H. Mansell and Margaret E. Mansell. Registered office: Friday-street, Minehead.

C. CAKEBREAD, LTD.—Capital £18,500; to take over the business of printers and stationery manufacturers carried on by W. L. Cakebread and Edith E. Cakebread at 15, Hill-street, Finsbury, as "C. Cakebread." Private company. First directors: W. L. Cakebread (managing director) and M. Timberlake. Registered office: 15, Hill-street, Finsbury, E.C.

THOMAS RAE, LTD.—Capital £3,000; stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photograph printers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. Rae and W. Rae. Registered office: 32, Hamilton street, Greenock.

SAVING STAMP CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000; to issue saving stamps to tradesmen and others, to carry on the business of grocers, furnishes, etc., printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Urban and H. J. Godfrey. Registered office: 246, New Kent-road, S.E.

CARTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000; to adopt an agreement with T. Harris for the purchase of the business carried on by him, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cartons, boxes and show cards, paper of all kinds, and articles made from cardboard, millboard, paper or pulp, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. S. Woolf and B. A. Woolf. Registered office: 4, Great Portland-street, W.

FRANK HUGHES, LTD.—Capital £300; printers, publishers, photographers, paper and machinery makers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. W. Edmondson and Mrs. M. P. Edmondson. Registered office: 7, Southampton-row, High Holborn, W.C.

CATCHLITE, LTD.—Capital £10,000; advertisers, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: T. Sapp, H. E. L. Purcell, F. J. B. Hill and H. H. S. Wright. Registered office: 24, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

**JOHN W. ADAMS, LTD.**—Capital £5,000; to adopt an agreement with W. A. B. Adams and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. A. B. Adams and W. E. Rands. Registered office: Church-lane, Hull.

**DACRES RABJOHNS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000; to carry on the business of architects, engineers and general printers, etc., as formerly carried on by F. J. Oldacres at 14, Victoria-street, Westminster. Private company. First directors: F. J. Oldacres and T. W. Rabjohns. Registered office: 14, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**CHAPPELL AND CO., LTD.** (publishers, London).—Trust deed and Land Registry charge, both dated February 28th, 1921, to secure £100,000 debentures, charged on certain freehold and leasehold properties in London and company's undertaking and other assets, including uncalled capital. Trustees—W. H. Chantry, 61 and 62, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C., and G. B. Brooks, 10, Old Cavendish-street, W.

**TAPP AND TOOTHILL** (printers, etc., Bramley, Leeds).—Satisfaction in full on February 14th, 1921, of debentures dated May 2nd, 1910, securing £6,000.

**HENRY GOOD AND SON, LTD.** (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Mortgage dated February 28th, 1921, to secure £2,000, charged on 79, Milton-street, E.C. Holders—Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society.

**STANDARD CATALOGUE CO., LTD.**—Issue on November 15th, 1920, of £6,000 B.S.E. debentures, and on January 5th of £8,500 B.S.E. and £1,250 E.S.C. debentures, parts of a series already registered. Satisfaction to the extent of £750, £4,000 and £6,000 on December 31st, 1920, of B.S.E. debentures, dated July 1st, August 6th and September 10th, 1920, securing £5,250, £4,000 and £13,500 respectively.

**MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, LTD.**—Mortgage dated February 28th, 1921, to secure £15,000, charged on Bowker's-buildings, Strutt-street, Manchester. Holders—Refuge Assurance Co., Ltd., Oxford-street, Manchester.

**BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE, LTD.**—Mortgage and Land Registry charge on 169 and 170, Fleet-street, and 2, 3, 4 and 7, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C., both dated March 4th, 1921, to secure £25,000. Holders—Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

**PORTEOUS, LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on February 17th, 1921, of debentures dated December 18th, 1911, securing £5,000, notified. Particulars of £10,000 debentures authorised February 17th, 1921, also filed; whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PEARCE AND GARDNER, LTD.** (printers, publishers).—Satisfaction in full on February 16th, 1921, of charge dated August 2nd, 1918, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to bankers notified. Mortgage dated February 16th, 1921, to secure £6,500. Charged on certain land and premises in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancs. Holder—T. Wood, Queen's-square, Liverpool.

**HUNT, BARNARD AND CO., LTD.** (printers, London and Aylesbury).—Satisfaction in full on February 7th, 1921, of mortgages or charges dated March 8th, 1911, and May 29th, 1919, securing £2,450.

**RICHARD CLAY AND SONS, LTD.**—Satisfaction (a) in full on February 9th, 1921, of debentures dated January 4th, 1910, and November 3rd, 1911, securing £6,800, and (b) to the extent of £23,200 on same date of debentures authorised May 9th, 1888, securing £30,000.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Druitt, P. R., and Gilpin, W. R. Type-line transferring mechanism of typographical machines. 6,905.

Gilbert, A. Envelopes. 6,911.

Gilpin, W. R. Distributing mechanism of typographic machines. 6,904.

Golby, F. W. (Wilson Displayotype Machine Co.). Type-casting and line-forming machine. 6,676.

Horsefield, W. R., and Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 6,893.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Pierpont, F. H. Typographic moulds. 6,973.

Page, W. C. Paper bags or sheaths for hand-saws, etc. 7,165.

Powell, D. T. Inking apparatus of cylinder printing machines. 7,197.

Rapkin, H. W., and Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. Process of printing from intaglio plates. 7,047.

Renck, H. Production of gelatine printing plates. 6,697.

Temple, N. Envelopes, wallets, etc. 6,651.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1919.

Clercq, H. de. Apparatus for printing from relief forms. 159,247.

Cadbury Bros., Ltd., and Hackett, H. Automatic control of box-making and other machines. 159,304.

Mathews, T. Paper and like toys. 159,367 and 159,368.

#### 1920.

Saunier, H. R. Wrappers, paper bags, and the like. 154,227.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1920.

Niven, H. M. Paper boxes. 159,492.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

### The Annual Dinner.

From all points of view Saturday's gathering at the Holborn Restaurant marked another red-letter day in the history of this flourishing Association. The large attendance—numbering close upon 190 ladies and gentlemen—the excellent arrangements made, combined with the thorough good comradeship that prevailed, left nothing to be desired. Mr. A. W. Hunt (president) was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. H. G. Milton (vice-president). Amongst those present were Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Milton and her two daughters; Mr. E. W. Whittle (general secretary, P. M. and O. A.) and Mrs. Whittle; Mr. W. Bullett and Mr. W. H. Longley, representing the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Overseers' Association; W. Alleston, J. Walker, J. Dixon, Geo. Eden (general secretary), etc.

Justice having been done to the good things provided, a first-rate concert programme was submitted, the musical items being interspersed with some well-rendered toasts.

Following that of "The King" the president proposed the toast of

### "The Association."

Mr. Hunt said he felt it a great privilege to preside over such a splendid gathering. He took them back to 1904, and mentioned that in that year a small body met together to consider the position with regard to formulating an association for the benefit of the overseer and also for the benefit generally of those connected with the various branches of the printing and allied trades. Some took shelter under the roof of the Parent Association (the P. M. and O. A.), while others, like the elder brother, struck out a line for themselves. Prosperous as the Association had been, it had not reached its summit yet. This was one of the record nights of the Association, and its success was due largely to his friend, their indefatigable secretary. Mr. Eden's duties in an Association like theirs was no child's play. He was pleased to welcome there that night the secretaries of two kindred associations, Mr. Whittle and Mr. Bullett. Speaking of the future, Mr. Hunt said they would not be satisfied until they saw the Association reach a position second to none in the printing industry, not only in the City of London, but in the provinces as well. He appealed to overseers outside their ranks to join them in extending the usefulness of the Association. They would find that the principle of brotherhood was running through all their activities, social and beneficent, just in the same way as it had done among the men in the trenches in times gone by. (Cheers.)

### "President and Vice-President."

Mr. A. J. Daines, in proposing the toast of their worthy president and vice-president, said that Mr. Hunt had been one of the old

fighters of the Association; no task had been too menial and none too great. Mr. Hunt had spoken of the potentialities of the Association, and Mr. Daines thought there was no man more fitted to push them to the full than their present chairman. As regards Mr. Milton, he was a younger man who had worked assiduously for the Association, and he felt sure he would advance by stepping stones to an ideal president, and when his turn comes would fill the post with honour.

The toast was accorded musical honours, the president and vice-president briefly responding.

### "The Visitors."

The toast of "The Visitors—especially the ladies" was entrusted to Mr. A. W. Sandilands, who said they were all pleased to see present Mr. Whittle and Mr. Bullett as representing the P. M. and O. A. and E. S. M. O. A. The three organisations were working for the same goal, and he was quite sure there were many among those present who would like to see them quite united in a common aim. He was delighted to see so many ladies present, and he was sure their influence was conducive to happiness on an occasion like the present.

Mr. Whittle, in reply, returned thanks to Mr. Sandilands and to the company for the hearty manner in which they had received the toast. Referring to Mr. Hunt's reference to the Parent Association, Mr. Whittle said his Association did not claim to be the parent of the P. B. K. T. O. A. or the E. S. M. O. A., although he agreed with the proposer of the toast that although not formally united, brotherhood and federation would take them along the right line. Referring to Mr. Hunt's hint of their Association starting provincial centres, he was sure if they did they would treble their membership in twelve months, and he was also sure the E. S. M. O. A. would help them to attain to that consummation of federation and bond of brotherhood in the trade.

Mr. Bullett, on behalf of the E. S. M. O. A., returned thanks for the hearty manner in which his name had been associated with the toast, and said that Mr. Hunt had referred to his Association as the junior one. If Mr. Hunt meant junior in point of membership, his definition was correct, but as regards age his organisation was founded in 1899. They had practically every overseer in their branch of the trade a member of their organisation.

The musical portion of the evening's enjoyment was contributed to by a number of leading artistes who were frequently called upon for a second appearance. Miss Dorothy Eales received a hearty reception for the manner in which she rendered her comedy songs; Mr. Robert Carr made a strong appeal with a fine bass which he put to full advantage in his various songs; Messrs. Edward Castle, John Nester and Fred Wildon—(humorists)—succeeded in sustaining the attention of the company by their cleverness, the latter gentleman being especially successful; Mr. Harry Jackson (tenor) also received well-merited applause; Mr. Gilbert Chester (accompanist).

performed his duties in his usual commendable manner.

The stewards were Messrs. Geo. Eden, A. G. Aves and J. Flemming, who carried out their duties to the entire satisfaction of those present.

## Binders and Rulers' Pensions.

### Annual Meeting.

The seventy-eighth annual meeting of this society was held at the St. Bride Institute on March 3rd, Lieut.-Colonel James R. Truscott (Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.), presiding.

The secretary (Mr. F. C. Peacock) said their chairman that evening required no introduction to the majority of those present; the house of Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd., had been identified with the society since its formation in 1842, Sir Francis Truscott, Sir George Wyatt Truscott and their present chairman having presided at its annual meetings, the latter some fourteen years ago.

Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed. Letters of apology were read from Mr. Frank Garrett, hon. treasurer, Mr. T. J. Hunt and others who were unable to attend through illness and other causes.

The first business of the evening was the appointment of three scrutineers of the ballot for a pensioner, and Messrs. J. F. Walker, Walter and F. C. Price were duly nominated and elected.

The chairman upon rising to propose the adoption of the seventy-eighth annual report and balance-sheet, was very cordially received, and said it gave him much pleasure to be with them again. They had heard that he had presided some fourteen years since, and he had been comparing the report and balance-sheet of that occasion with the present one, and it was gratifying to see that much progress had been made, notwithstanding the great drawback of the terrible times the country had been through during that period, and which particularly affected societies like this, dependent as they were upon the support of men in the prime of life. The financial position had materially improved, the assets of the society were greater, the membership had, he was very pleased to hear, largely increased during the last two years, particularly amongst the females of the trade, which was very encouraging, and what was very important to their aged members, there were more pensioners being supported than at any time previously. It was also, he thought, a good sign that the expenses of management had shown but very little increase, notwithstanding the heavier cost of printing, postage, rent, etc. The only paid officer (the secretary) still received the same princely income of £10 per annum, which proved there were still men willing to work hard on behalf of their fellow-men without thought of the remuneration, so that it was with confidence he recommended the claims of the society to both the employers and employees in the trade. It

deserved much greater support than it was receiving, and he had very great pleasure in proposing the adoption of the seventy-eighth annual report and balance-sheet.

### A Penalty on Thrift.

Mr. C. Atkins, who seconded the adoption said he was particularly pleased to do so, as it gave him the opportunity to air a very great grievance. This society in common with all kindred societies, was being penalised by the State because they were thrifty; if a man or woman had endeavoured to make some provision for their old age, they were rewarded by an intelligent Government, in having the results of their thrift deducted from their State old age pensions. If a man had by his forethought and thrift provided, say, 9s. per week from this, 7s. per week from, say, the Stationers' Mutual, and 8s. per week from his trade union, his State pension was reduced to the insignificant amount of 3s. per week, and the thrifless man was equally as well off as he; this was a glaring injustice, and he hoped all would work to have this state of affairs altered.

After some further discussion the adoption of the report and balance-sheet was unanimously carried. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Frank Garrett, hon. treasurer, for his services during the year, also to the trustees and auditors, to which Mr. Harold V. Gibbs (elected trustee during the year), responded.

The committees were the recipients of a hearty vote of thanks for the manner they had conducted the affairs of the society, and a response was made by Mr. W. T. Higgins, who said they wanted more donors, more subscribers and more members (male and female) from every house in the trade, with more work for the committee, who were quite willing to do it.

Mr. F. C. Peacock was unanimously re-elected secretary after some complimentary remarks by the proposer, Mr. C. W. Atkins, and seconder, Mr. J. J. Harward.

The scrutineers having completed their labours, the chairman announced the result of the voting as follows: Mr. W. A. Carter brought forward 97, received 107-204; Miss S. A. Johnson, 267, received 124-391; Miss J. Marr, 19, 111-130; Mr. T. S. Sharp, 127-127. He had therefore to declare Mr. W. A. Carter duly elected.

Mr. P. R. Aves briefly thanked the meeting on behalf of Mr. Carter, who was too unwell to be present.

Mr. H. R. Danford (H. R. Danford's, Ltd.), proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Colonel Truscott for the genial and able manner in which he had conducted the business of the evening. This was supported by the secretary, who said it was always a pleasure to interview any member of that firm, one of the oldest landmarks of the printing trade in the City, and also a pleasure to have received a handsome personal donation from the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Truscott.

The resolution was carried with acclamation, bringing a very successful meeting to a close.



## Notes and News for The Bookbinder.

### The State of Trade.

The bookbinding section of the trade appears to be relatively better off than the printing side; but the work seems to be very unevenly distributed, for while some houses are maintaining their staffs on full time, others are finding it difficult to maintain even a reduced staff on short time. There are some fairly large orders about, but prices are cut very low, and the bookbinder to-day is facing a very difficult period. At a time when his relative oncost expenses are at the maximum, he is being forced to quote almost unprofitable prices in order to secure orders which formerly came round without inquiry. The cost of labour is increased by a less number of productive hours worked, and although the price of materials has gone down, there are many houses in the unfortunate position of holding stocks bought in at a time when prices were at their highest. Thus the binder is called upon to sacrifice at both ends, first by adhering to hourly rates for labour, which under prevailing conditions do not cover cost, and secondly by cutting his losses on stock bought at an unfavourable price. And in many instances he does not even secure such help from the workers as will enable him to be safe on the point of time consumption.

### Binders and Time Dockets.

The position in regard to the use of the time docket in the bookbinding industry is this. The Binders' Executive has no objection to the introduction of time dockets in any establishment as part of the cost-finding system. In Liverpool, London, Sheffield, Oldham, and other towns, and in practically all Scotland the time docket is recognised by the unions and is helping employers to make the trade safe. In a few English towns the local union officials bar the way to the introduction of dockets, yet in every town there are some houses actually using time dockets. The local union officials are of course guided by the men, and there is no doubt that in their own minds the officials quite appreciate the necessity of selling bookbinding on the basis of the time consumed. Even in the barred towns the demand for time dockets is sympathetically received by the officials, who are on the whole quite as conversant with costing principles as the masters themselves. This being the case, it remains with the officials to impart some of their own feeling to the men who stand in the way of putting the trade on a sounder and more scientific basis of accuracy.

Nothing but good has come from the introduction of modern cost-finding principles on the letterpress side of the industry, and on inspection it will be found that the firms which devote the greatest attention to the welfare and interests of the men are those in which the Federation Costing System has made such a policy possible.

### The Cost of Production.

Stationery books are too expensive under present conditions, and almost every book-binding establishment is having to meet and deal with complaints each day. It is not so much a matter of wage as oncost, low production (due to lack of machinery and organisation) and the cost of materials. On most books to-day the clothing of the book costs more than the labour in binding. This is a serious matter, and is depriving the trade of a big amount of work. More and more attention is being diverted to loose leaf systems, pads and filing methods. The development may find work for other trades but it is taking work away from the binding craft. Loose leaf ledgers, binders and transfer cases rob the bookbinder of forwarding processes and divert work to specialists, who do not always rely upon trade union labour and in some cases even prefer female labour. This new trend is already becoming a serious matter for the binding craft, and the sole remedy is a decrease in the cost of producing books. Some relief may be anticipated from materials which even to-day stand at nearly four times their pre-war cost. Economy of production must be aimed at in the factory by installing up-to-date plant and appliances, improving the works organisation and eliminating waste effort, the wrongful application of labour and dead time.

### Bookbinding Materials.

**STRAWBOARDS.**—The market for bookbinding materials has undergone no drastic development during the last four weeks, except in the case of strawboards. Within a few days the price of this commodity has dropped from £15 per ton to £9 per ton. For large orders £8 8s. per ton has been quoted, but there is no difficulty in securing lots at about £10 per ton (8/16 oz. unlined) for fairly prompt cash. This is not so much a market price as a special offer for it is cash and clearance that is wanted by the agent. Ultimately prices will harden, but not until the stocks in port have declined. At present the quantity of Dutch board in the country is far in excess of the requirement.

**LEATHERS** have gradually declined in price.

through lack of demand and the stagnancy in the boot and other leather using trades. There are now ample supplies of every kind of leather, and manufacturers are once more able to fill many orders from stocks. Summarising the values of picked skins, coloured basils are quoted 1s. per square foot, roller basils 10d., skivers 8d., embossed skivers 8½d. to 10d., rough sheep 11d., rough morocco 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., rough calfs 1s. 9d., fair calfs 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., pigskins 2s. 6d., anglos 2s. to 2s. 6d., moroccos 3s. to 3s. 6d. These figures show a considerable reduction on those last quoted in these pages.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.**—Threads have gone down a little, but along with bookcloths and buckrams there is room for a further considerable reduction in price. American bookcloths and buckrams are on offer at lower prices than we are paying for English makes. As a matter of fact, there are some grades of buckram standing at a higher price to-day than has been reached hitherto. Glue has gone down to 95s. per cwt. for pale Scotch, but further reductions must take place before stability can be said to have been attained. Goldleaf is as cheap as it is likely to be for some time, and quotations are based on 58s. per 1,000 3½in. by 3½in. for 22 carat deep. Calico for pasting, good quality is offered at 8½d. per yard less discount, a high figure considering the drop in cotton. Millboards of low grade are cheaper, and can be secured at £25 to £30 per ton, foreign make. The better-class English boards are stable at £45 per ton, while the best black boards are also firm at £52 per ton.

## New British Binding Material.

During the year 1920 the difficulties of publishers were unprecedented. Indeed, many editions of valuable books called for could not be published owing to the high cost. Not only were costs high, but certain materials could only be got with great difficulty. Bookbinders and publishers were constantly on the look out for new processes and materials that would, if only in a small degree, bring down the cost of publishing.

It was at this psychological moment that the new product, which is called "Duxeen" appeared. Towards the middle of the year the inventors discovered that their fabric was eminently suitable for bookbinding, especially in climates where heat, damp, and insects are prevalent. This happy discovery came at the moment when book cloth was at its maximum price, and the new material found almost instant favour. Its special properties, reasonable price, and artistic appearance enabled it at once to take a leading place among other covering fabrics.

This new material is a fibrous product chemically treated to render it tough, hardwearing and flexible, at the same time being waterproof, mildew proof and insect proof. The surface does not wear off, and not being

a coated paper, cannot scratch up and show white underneath.

In its chief use, bookbinding, "Duxeen" has many advantages. Books covered in "Duxeen" have all the qualities demanded in a strongly bound book, and, in addition, handling with hot hands or in the rain, does not soil it or stain anything in contact.

Other uses to which "Duxeen" may be put are to be found in all trades where leather and bookcloths are used, such as box covering, the making of boxes, attaché cases, files, etc., and for all decorative coverings.

THE Recorder of Dublin has awarded £2,987 compensation to the *Freeman's Journal* Company for the damage to their premises when set on fire last December.

AT Darlington, last week, John George Chipchase (50), master printer, and his son, John George McKenzie Chipchase (20), were committed for trial on a charge of having conspired together to obtain a passport by false pretences.

MESSRS. VICK ASHWORTH AND CO., of Dean-street, Salford, have acquired the very highly-respected and old-established business of Messrs. Palmer and Howe, Ltd., of Princess-street, Manchester, printers, stationers, and bookbinders. The new acquisition will continue to be run under its old name, but the business will be re-organised to meet the standard of efficiency associated with the Vicash productions. In addition to its well-known character of trade, the retail shop in Princess-street will carry systems goods of every description made by the parent company. The printing and manufacturing operations will be carried on at Messrs. Vick Ashworth's model factory in Salford.

MESSRS. NICKERSON BROTHERS, bookbinders' leather manufacturers, of 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C.2, writes to us on the subject of binding material resistant to insects. They point out that they have marketed a binding material that is guaranteed free from any material attractive to insects for several years now, which material is largely used in tropical climates. This same material is also guaranteed free from aniline dye and absolutely sunfast. The bookcloth to which they refer, Legal Buckram, is made in accordance with the strict specifications of the Bureau of Standards of the United States, of which the insect resistance clause is one of the chief points.

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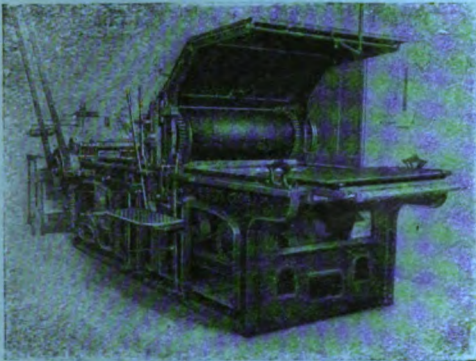
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LONDON: MARCH 24, 1921.

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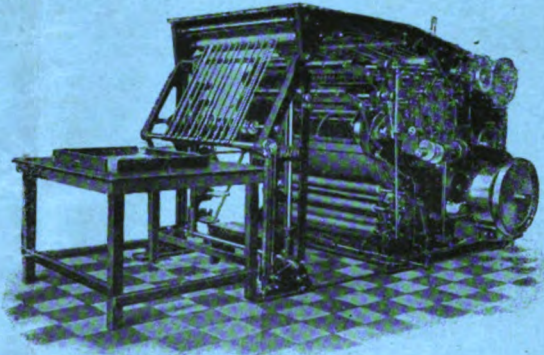
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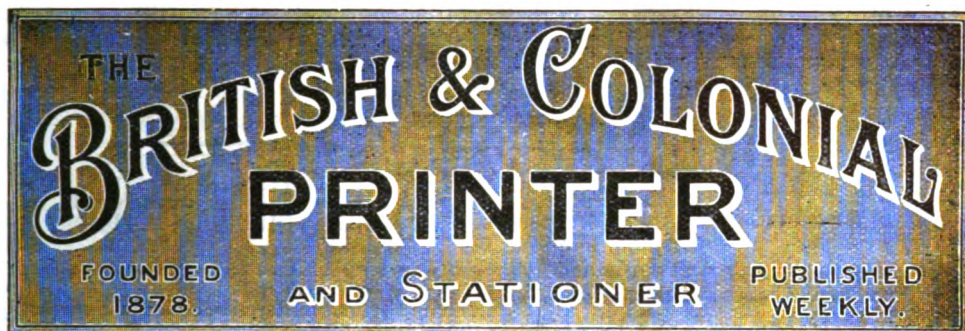
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PRICE TWOPENCE.

## “Screenless” Processes.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

From time to time one hears or reads of inventors in photo-mechanical work claiming a “screenless” process, and at first it is difficult to know what they mean, especially if one applies a magnifying glass to the prints they produce and finds an unmistakable screen grain. In such a case which recently came under our notice it appeared that the inventor claimed his process was screenless because there was no screen dot effect visible on the white portions. This reduces the term to an absurdity, for “screenless” if it means anything at all must imply that no screen was used in the process.

Now anyone who claims that he can reproduce the tones of a photograph in printing ink without screening of some sort is “talking through his hat” as our Yankee friends say. There is only one process we have known as coming near doing it, and that was Woodburytype; but that was printing from a gelatine relief; it was not done with printing ink and it had to be printed in a special press in a special way, which puts it out of court.

### Screen Substitutes.

We are well aware that collotype and some lithographic transfer processes, such as Sprague's Ink Photo, do not require a screen, but the equivalent has to be provided in a chemically produced grain, which might properly be called screening, because it has the same object as using a screen, viz., that of breaking up the tones into a discriminating

grain which reproduces the light and shade by means of the varying size of the grain elements.

There was also the Frey process, and so much as we know about it reveals the fact that it was a bitumen process in which the bitumen was mixed with solvents which caused it to split into a grain as they evaporated during the drying of the film.

It may be taken as an axiom that you cannot reproduce tone gradation in printing ink without using a screen or grain of some sort, and no one minds this being there so long as it is not too visible to the naked eye.

### High Light Processes.

The removal of the screen or grain from the high lights, or better still preventing it getting there, is another matter, and this is where high light processes come in. I think it was the late Mr. Frederick Sears who brought into use the term “high light process” over here, though I recollect that some such term had been used in America a long time before. Most process workers who have been long in the business have no doubt tried their hand at removing the high lights without having to scrape or cut them out, and they generally came to the conclusion that the result was not good enough to be worth the trouble.

I remember getting some pretty good results over 30 years ago by putting a silk gauze screen between a continuous tone negative

and a sensitised zinc plate, and a further improvement was to make a ruled screen copy on celluloid film. This yielded good high light effects so long as the work was not carried further than rolling-up and printing lithographically, but any attempt at etching the plates resulted in failure, because of the hard edges to the high lights.

There was a sanguine inventor who patented a process of blocking out or scraping on the half-tone negative, but when the blocks were etched and printed he was disillusioned—at least his financial backer was.

### The Sears Method.

Sears' way of getting high light lithographs was to take first a continuous tone negative of a quality specially suited to the effect he wanted to produce, then making a half-tone screen positive from it, and finally a negative from this by contact on a dry plate. The result of this apparently roundabout procedure was that no dots showed up in the high lights of the positive, or if they did they were easily cleared away by chemical treatment, and consequently these parts were opaque on the final negative, so that they prevented anything being printed there on the plate.

There are more direct ways of attaining the same end, but I am not sure they are as good. For instance, when making the half-tone negative you can rack the screen away from the plate after a part exposure has been given with it at its proper distance. In the second part of the exposure no screen effect is produced, and consequently the high lights are, as it is termed, "bunged up," i.e., rendered opaque so that nothing prints through them. The same effect is produced by removing the screen after a part exposure and replacing it with a piece of plain glass of the same size and thickness. This is perhaps better, as it does not obstruct so much light. The method has been used with success with the Metzograph Grain Screen.

### Further Alternatives.

Another way is to open out the diaphragm after a part exposure. This has the same effect of "bunding up" the high lights. Perhaps some operators use this method in conjunction with those previously described, and, of course, one may use the plan of replacing the original with a sheet of white paper during part of the exposure, at the same time using a large stop.

There is a risk with some of these processes of flattening the picture, but the skilful operator will know how to guard against that. Properly worked, these high light processes are of great value for the preparation

of lithographic plates, on which nothing in the nature of fine etching, such as is employed in block work, can be done. It is also possible to help matters by retouching and stopping out on the negative.

## Printing Machinery Sales.

At a sale of printing plant and machinery, when the contents of one of the printing offices under the control of H.M. Stationery Office were disposed of recently, there was a good attendance of buyers at the premises in Dugdale-street, Kennington. Among the prices realised were the following:—A nearly new 32-inch diagonal guillotine by Crosland, fitted for power, brought £210; a 42-inch "Diamond" guillotine, by Payne, went for £115, and another 42-inch by the same makers, sold for £117 10s.; a 32-inch "Perfection" guillotine, by Powell, went for £42 10s. A number of "Boston" No. 4 wire stitchers, practically new, brought £65 and £60, and a No. 3 "Boston" £42 10s.; a No. 4A wire stitcher by Brehmer fetched £52 10.

Among the letterpress machines £130 was given for a double-crown "Reliance" wharfedale; a similar machine sold for £145, and others of the same make went for sums varying from £140 to £170. A double-demy wharfedale, by Dawson, was bought for £110, and a double royal, by Payne, for £135. A "Kohinoor" job press, by Waite and Saville, sold for £17 10s., and a demy-folio "Falcon" by the same firm for £130. £70 was the price got for a 50-b.h.p. "Stockport" gas engine, and a buyer got a bargain in a double-crown stop-cylinder machine, by Hamm, at £27 10s. A quad-crown flat-bed lithographic machine, by Furnival, brought £32 10s.; a quad-crown "Reliable," by Ratcliffe and Sons, £27, and a demy "Reliable" went for £75.

At another sale—in Dean street, Soho—a model 4 triplex double-letter Linotype was sold for £860, and a new model 8 triplex double-letter Linotype went at £650. The type at this sale was in excellent condition and brought fair prices; an extensive range of Greek founts was sold in one lot and brought 3s. 8d. per lb. An "Express" 32-inch guillotine, by Furnival, went for £135; a quad-royal "Favorit," two-revolution printing press, by Albert, was knocked down for £600, and a new double-royal "Perfection" wharfedale, by Payne, sold at £550, while a foolscap-folio "Reddish" platen press, by Furnival, went for £52 10s., and a demy-folio "Caxton" art platen, by Haddon, fetched £92 10s.

Both of the sales referred to were conducted by Mr. R. H. Ruddock, of 71, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

THE paper market in Norway remains lifeless. "News" on reels is quoted at £31 to £32 per ton net f.o.b.

## W. & N.-W. Costing Classes.

### Examination Results.

The results of the examination of the West and North-West Master Printers' Association costing classes were announced last week at a social gathering at the Westbourne Park Institute. Mr. A. Williamson congratulated the North-West on attaining the premier position in the new campaign, three students having passed with honours (a result such as had never hitherto been attained), and there being a very high percentage of passes; in fact, there were only three failures out of the 29 students who had presented themselves for examination. These examinations were very helpful to those conducting the classes in ascertaining where the students had failed to grasp an essential feature of the system. He congratulated the winner of the first prize in securing 99 marks, which was a magnificent figure; the second winner on the list, he understood, was not a practical printer, and likewise was to be congratulated upon attaining such a high standard; and the third prize in the list, he was glad to say, had been secured by one of the lady students. Mr. Williamson urged the students to pursue costing in the higher realms. They had a good grasp of the practical side, it was now up to them to follow up the theoretical side. He drew attention to the classes held at St. Bride's for costing and estimating. Speaking as a prophet he felt sure that the Joint Industrial Council for the printing trade would at an early date approve the Federation Costing System, or the hourly rate, as laid down by the Costing Committee, and that in 10 years' time the whole of the printing trade would have adopted the system. This would bring about better times for the printing industry.

Mr. W. J. Pollock, the president, then presented his prizes to the value of £3, £2 and £1 to the three successful candidates, and expressed the gratification of the committee that the students had upheld the high standard set by the West and North-West Association in leading the way for the rest of London.

### Successful Candidates.

The successful candidates were as follows:

Mr. W. G. Pomeroy (King and Hutchings, Uxbridge), 99, 1st class certificate with honours.

Mr. T. F. Murdoch (Welbecson Press, Ltd., Clarendon-road, Notting Hill), 98, 1st class certificate with honours.

Miss Newling (Warren Hall and Lovitt, Camden Town), 95, 1st class certificate with honours.

1st Class.—Mr. F. G. Leveridge, 93; Miss N. Wormald, 90; Mr. A. E. Keen, 86; Mr. J. Lucas, 85; Miss D. C. Hayward, 84; Mr. H. Macro, 83; Miss M. Woods, 83; Mr. A. E. Caller, 82; Miss L. Roberts, 81.

2nd Class.—Mr. H. Leslie Bale, 78; Miss L. Alford, 76; Mr. W. J. Mott, 75; Mr. F. H.

Cowell, 74; Miss J. E. Lumb, 72; Miss E. Ashworth, 70; Miss E. Woolston, 70.

Pass.—Mr. G. C. Leveridge, 69; Mr. H. S. Metcalf, 69; Miss Rosa McCarthy, 66; Mr. C. E. Routley, 66; Miss E. M. Gratton, 63; Mr. E. G. Priddey, 63; Miss D. Woolston, 63.

Mr. Langley, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Medcalf for conducting the classes, also congratulated the students upon the very high average they had attained. They had conferred a tremendous benefit on the W. and N.-W. Association by placing them at the head of the Federation. They had always endeavoured to make the Association a model for other London associations, but they were very proud to think they had at one stride attained such a strong position nationally. Their thanks were due to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Medcalf for so successfully guiding them through to such an excellent result.

Mr. Wormald seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Williamson, in reply, said he was sure Mr. Medcalf was immensely gratified with the result, more particularly as until this campaign he had never addressed a public meeting. He believed a great deal of the success of this class was due to the great interest taken in it by the committee, which had been represented at each session held, and thus had encouraged the students to strive to attain to such excellence.

Refreshments were provided during the evening, and a musical programme, contributed to by Mr. Thomas Brookes, baritone, Miss Euna Macara, guitar and soloist, and Mr. Bossy, pianist, helped to make the function a very pleasant one.

## L.C.C. Finance.

Some amazing figures showing lavish over-payment of ratepayers' money in various directions are given in the District Auditor's report on the London County Council's accounts for 1919-1920. Of some special interest to the trade is the disclosure of the fact that, with a view to encouraging the art of producing lithographic pictures for the purposes of education, which formerly could only be obtained from Germany and Austria, an artist was sent by the Education Committee to make a sketch of Stirling Castle for lithographic production. The fee paid to this gentleman was £40, and with £26 for travelling and maintenance for three weeks, the cost was £66. The auditor comments: "I am not satisfied that the Education Committee was legally justified in undertaking this experiment at the cost of the rates, which might be thought to be more properly the business of a private firm of publishers, nor is it clear as to why it was considered necessary to travel so far afield as Stirling in order to obtain a suitable historical subject for a picture. The cost appeared to exceed the bounds of economy, and I passed the expenditure with some hesitation."

## The Costing Campaign.

### Further News of Successful Efforts.

Following the afternoon session reported in our last issue, the Manchester Council entertained the visitors and the Costing Committee to high tea at the Midland Hotel, during the course of which a very frank interchange of opinion gave pleasure and ultimate benefit all round.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the speakers took the platform before an over-crowded hall. Dispensing with preliminaries, the chairman, Mr. J. C. Coppock, called upon Mr. D. R. King (secretary, Midland Alliance) to address the meeting on the practical aspect of costing.

### Costing in Practice.

By way of introduction, the speaker traced the evolution of business methods from the days of barter to the modern days of super-machinery and ruthless competition. The conditions of present manufacture and business conduct made cost-finding an imperative necessity. Reference was made to the Trust System of U.S.A., with its autocratic, exclusive and compulsory characteristics. As against this, the German Cartel System was democratic in character, and by granting a general guarantee of profits to the component factors of the industry concerned, safeguarded the rights and progress of the individual. The German State Bank had a method of aiding beginners in business if their credentials and prospects were good. In the event of reckless competition between state-aided firms, the Bank would intervene with a threat to recall the loan unless the correct principles of cost-finding were adhered to. At the present time many English printers were indulging in the folly of price-cutting, but such practice was to the detriment of the cutter and all his fellows.

On the subject of the minimum price list Mr. King's experience was that workmen and employers had often very wrong ideas of times spent on operations. When the true facts were known it would be found that the official figures corresponded to average times. Several illustrations from the speaker's practical experience were very humorously given, and the close of the speech was the signal for a remarkable burst of applause. Rarely have Manchester printers had the privilege of hearing such a witty, yet seriously-minded, contribution to the cause of cost-finding.

Mr. A. Williamson (Costing Secretary) followed with a dissertation on the "Chargeable Hour: What it is and How it is Arrived at." The first fact, based on innumerable findings, was that out of 48 hours per week in the composing department only 32 can be charged to the customer. In the machine room the average is 36 hours per machine. The balance of time is spent on non-chargeable operations. The items comprising chargeable and non-chargeable in each case were detailed by the speaker. The first essential thing in fixing

the hourly rate was, therefore, the number of chargeable hours. In regard to the cost of composition in Manchester, on the basis of 32 chargeable hours, the bare wage cost per hour is 3s. 0½d. The cost per man for departmental expense (based on 45 returns) was 30s. per week, which on 32 hours equals 11½d. Added to the bare wage cost, this brings the cost to 3s. 11½d. per hour. On to this a percentage must be added to reserve overhead charges, the average of which is 40 per cent. Taking a lower figure, 33½ per cent., this would bring the hour rate to 5s. 4d., a figure which does not include oversight, reading, etc.

In the machine room a double demy machine costing £300 would be represented by 6 units, and on the basis of 36 chargeable hours the average cost per unit for department and overhead costs was 6d. The bare machine hourly cost would therefore be 3s., to which 2s. 8d. must be added for minder's wage alone. On top of this must be added the feeder's wage and oversight costs.

Chargeable time comprises washing up, making ready and running. The master printer of the country, said the speaker, must get down to the solid rock of "What is Cost?"

### Some Pertinent Facts.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary to the Federation) was accorded a particularly warm welcome on rising to speak. Reminding the audience of the 1913 conference in Manchester, he commented dryly on the pious resolutions then adopted, and stressed vigorously the necessity for immediate practical action. Dealing in very lucid fashion with the A B C of costing, Mr. Goodwin went over the familiar ground of Form 1, and gave a general résumé of the elements and principles of cost-finding. Some of the pertinent facts in the costing situation as expressed by this speaker may be summarised thus:—The interdependence of printers made a uniform system of costing essential. No printer had ever yet offered serious objection to the Federation Costing System after having installed it. There was now not a single branch or class of printing unrepresented on the list of F.C.S. users. The appearance in *The Times* of 12 articles on costing, contributed by Mr. Howard Hazell, was a sufficient tribute to the efficiency of the printers' costing system. The advantages of the costing system to employees was that only by ensuring an adequate return could the employer treat them fairly. To the customer the F.C.S. ensured a more uniform and fair distribution of charges, for where costs were unknown some customers were undercharged at the expense of others, who bore an overburden. An employer using the F.C.S. could unhesitatingly table his costs and could always rely upon legal support in the event of dispute.

A cordial reception was given to Mr. Hennegin, assistant costing secretary of the Federation, a newcomer to Manchester, but one who has already inspired the printing fraternity there with a confidence which augurs well for his future work in the vicinity. In cool and very deliberate fashion Mr



Hennegin told the meeting what he did when he came to put the system into operation in any office. Since then he has demonstrated in several instances how he does it. Unfortunately Scotland has taken such a liking to Mr. Hennegin that she is finding him work enough to keep him permanently busy there, and his activities in Manchester will be of a temporary nature only. Following up his remarks on costing installations, Mr. Hennegin briefly referred to the costing classes to be held in Manchester after the conference.

Questions, asked and answered, closed a very memorable session and the day's activities ended with thanks for services rendered and efforts undertaken.

#### **The Bradford Gathering.**

At the Bradford gathering, on the 4th inst., Mr. Brocklehurst, Deputy Lord Mayor, presided. Himself a master printer, he told how he had installed the system in 1912, and he urged all those present to do the same.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who here also was received with enthusiasm, ably outlined the distinguishing features of the Federation System, and went on to recommend scientific cost-finding as the remedy for price-cutting.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh followed, further emphasising the value of the Costing System in counteracting the evil of price-cutting, still all too prevalent.

Mr. Storey, in an excellent speech, represented the adoption of the System as constituting the first steps in a programme for the advancement of the craft; he said that after this step had been taken individually, further important steps could be taken collectively.

Many points of interest were dealt with at question time, after which the proceedings were brought to an end by a vote of thanks moved, seconded and supported respectively by Mr. E. W. Humphries, Mr. Sunderland and Mr. P. Hartley.

#### **Enthusiasm at Leeds.**

At Leeds on the 11th, Mr. Harry Cooke presided over a well-attended and enthusiastic gathering. As a member of the original Federation Costing Committee, he recalled the early days of the movement and made an effective appeal for the adoption of the system to-day by every employer.

Mr. E. W. Humphries, in his customary vigorous style backed up the appeal, as did also Mr. A. E. Goodwin in a speech which raised many a laugh while the points were being effectively driven home.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh in racy fashion drew attention to the harmfulness of price-cutting and urged that the adoption of the Federation System would mitigate, if it would not entirely prevent, the evil.

Other speakers were Messrs. Wood, Stembridge and Storey.

#### **Birmingham Joins In.**

The subject of costing was also amongst the subjects discussed at the annual dinner of the Birmingham and District Master Printers' Association on the 16th inst. Mr. Reginald Hudson, the retiring president, was in the

chair, supported by Mr. Silk, the president-elect, and by representatives of the Federation.

Mr. E. W. Humphries, in proposing the toast of "The Birmingham M.P.A.," dealt chiefly with the industrial situation, and spoke of the desirability of arranging at an early date a round-table conference of the representatives of employers and workpeople in the industry, when, with all the cards on the table, decisions might be reached which would further the interests of the industry as a whole.

Mr. Reginald Hudson, in replying, referred in eloquent terms to the splendid leadership of the Federation, and mentioned the interesting personal fact that the firm of Hudson and Son would celebrate its centenary this year.

Mr. Fred Jefferson ably proposed the toast of "The Federation and the Midland Alliance," and General Bemrose replied, sketching the development of the Federation's organisation.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who also responded, touched upon many matters now engaging the attention of the Federation, including the new classification of railway rates, the rating of machinery, Government and municipal printing, and the efforts being made to deepen the interest in correct costing and the maintenance of proper prices.

The musical programme was an exceptionally fine one, and it was interesting to learn that all the artistes were connected with the printing and allied trades.

#### **Also Sheffield.**

Last Thursday brought the annual dinner of the Sheffield Master Printers' Association, and it proved a very pleasant function.

The toast of "The Federation" was given by Mr. Parker in a delightfully humorous speech, and Mr. E. W. Humphries responded, bespeaking members' continued loyalty to the organisation, and referring to the great activity always noticeable at "24, Holborn."

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who proposed the toast of "The Sheffield M.P.A.," drew attention to the progress made since the last annual meeting. He spoke of the large number of their members who had been engaged in national work for the industry, mentioning especially Mr. W. Townsend, the present president of the Yorkshire Alliance. To Mr. Hyde was entrusted the toast of "The Ladies and Visitors," and Mr. J. H. King responded.

An excellent musical programme had been arranged by Mr. Edgar Northend.

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"T.A." EXECUTIVE.—The following members of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association have been re-elected for the ensuing twelve months:—Messrs. W. S. Walker (Birmingham), W. Bottomley (Leeds), J. H. Morgan (Liverpool), J. D. Harvey (Newcastle-on-Tyne), E. Barrett (Bath), E. G. Yates (Watford), and H. T. Whitley (Belfast). Elections will take place for the remaining ten members. A spirited contest is expected in Manchester, where ten nominations have been made for the three places allotted to that city.



## Selection and Use of Types.

### Printing Crafts Guild Lecture.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones (The Sign of the Dolphin, London) delivered an interesting lantern lecture on "Printing Types: Their Selection and Use," before a large audience in the College of Technology, Manchester, on Friday last. Around the room there was a splendid collection of high-class productions showing the types mostly used for modern and artistic display.

The lecturer laid great stress on the true beauty in a type face being its legibility and simplicity. He stated that Caxton could not lay claim to being the first typefounder, seeing that he was not a practical printer. Wynkin de Worde may have cut some of the type faces that Caxton used. Baskerville took six years to produce his first book.

### Caslon Type Faces.

To William Caslon the First belonged the honour of a three-fold achievement, in that he (1) designed a Roman face that was and is popular; (2) he rescued English typography from the degeneracy into which it had sunk; and (3) established so high a reputation for English letter founding that foreign countries, on which English printers had almost wholly depended for type supplies, became eager customers. The Caslon faces were popular until about 1780 when the ever-fickle public turned its attention to faces cut by Giambattista Bodoni and for about 60 years Bodoni held supremacy. In 1843 Caslon Old Face was again placed on the market and in the 'seventies its popularity came once more, and there had not been any other face to surpass it for beauty, legibility and simplicity. The Jenson type cut in 1461 was then declared the finest, because there was nothing perfect in it. The American typefounders based their faces on those of the early Italian, and at one period those foundries sent over to England a great quantity of types.

Among the numerous slides thrown on the screen Mr. Jones explained the difference between the old hand cut types where the eye was allowed to be the sovereign judge, and the modern types which were cut with mathematical precision. He explained the value of margins in the printed book and the reason for the apparent half-margin on the folding side of each page, the use of blacks, such as the Elizabethan and Old English, and the adoption of coloured initials to take away any attempt at heaviness. He thought the printers in Manchester were the most fortunate in the kingdom in having such a college where the craftsmanship was so high. He particularly appealed to the student not to look upon his craft as the daily round or common task, but to make the best of even the smallest opportunity. It was his duty to serve well and faithfully the mother craft.

Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer; Mr. F. Water-

house (Bolton) seconded, and Messrs. Andrews (Ashton) and President John Taylor supported.

### War Widows and Orphans.

Before the close of the meeting the president announced that the concert held on the previous Saturday had realised the sum of £100 which would be sent to the Printers' Pension Corporation War Widows and Orphans' Fund.

WEE MAC.

## Mr. A. Guest Honoured.

### Trade Union Praise for Costing System.

Mr. A. Guest, late secretary of the Oldham branch of the Typographical Association, has, as we announced a few weeks ago, been appointed Labour agent at West Bromwich. To mark appreciation of his trade union services, the Oldham Typographical Society recently arranged a smoking concert in his honour when presentations were made to him before a gathering thoroughly representative of the Oldham printing trade.

Mr. J. D. French (president of the T.A.) was one of the speakers, and in the course of his remarks said he should oppose the reduction of wages because in former days the public had not paid an adequate price for the service rendered. He strongly supported the cost-finding system of the Federation of Master Printers, which should ensure fair dealing all round. He spoke in high terms of praise of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Guest as an active member of the association.

Mr. C. D. Kidd, on behalf of the Oldham Master Printers' Association, congratulated Mr. Guest upon his appointment. He said he had frequently come in contact during the past few years with Mr. Guest, and had always been able to discuss matters with him in a friendly spirit. Mr. Guest had his personal goodwill and best wishes for his future success.

The chairman, Mr. J. R. Horner, on behalf of the members of the Oldham Typographical Society, presented to Mr. Guest a silver rose bowl and ornaments, and to Mrs. Guest a large framed engraving. He expressed the good feelings with which the presentation was being made. Mr. Smith, on behalf of the bookbinders, presented Mr. Guest with an inkstand.

In connection with the recent issue to Liverpool seamen of leaflets urging them to strike, William McNair, secretary and managing-director of the Liverpool Exchange Press, Ltd., Tithebarn street, was last week at the Liverpool City Police Court, fined £50. The charge against McNair was that he printed the leaflets without the name and address of the printer thereon.

An Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

MR. JAMES ALEXANDER MANSON, of Finchley, N., editor of "Cassell's Encyclopædia," left £1,078.

MR. JOHN HOGG announces that owing to the increased cost of labour and materials, "Printing for Business," previously published at 7s. 6d. net, is to be 10s. 6d. net.

OFFICIAL figures published on Friday showed another fall of 10 points in the cost of living, the percentage for March 1st being 141 as compared with 151 on February 1st.

NO LESS than £4,575 in benevolent fund insurance was compiled during the evening on the occasion of the recent annual festival at the Hotel Cecil of the National Advertising Society.

OWING to disapproval of the editorial policy of the *Daily Express* in connection with the embargo upon the importation of live cattle, the Earl of Denbigh has resigned his trusteeship for the Debenture Holders of the London *Express Newspaper Ltd.*

A BUCHAREST message says the British Government has informed the Rumanian Government that it is proposed to open this year at Bucharest for the benefit of Rumania, the Balkan States, and the whole of South-East Europe a great British fair. Negotiations will commence immediately.

WRITING in the *Norfolk Chronicle* (March 11th), Mr. Geo. A. Stephen, F.L.A., city librarian, Norwich, traces the early history of printing and book production in the county of Norfolk. The earliest Norfolk printer is said to be Anthony de Solempne (or Solen, or Soleme) who set up a printing press at Norwich about the year 1567.

SIR PHILIP WATERLOW, M.P., unveiled on Saturday afternoon a memorial at the pavilion of the sports ground, Walthamstow, to employees of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, who were killed in the Great War. It consists of a handsome screen on which are 178 names. A large number of relatives and friends attended, and many wreaths were sent. Several directors of the company were present. The proceedings terminated with the "Last Post" and "The Reveille."

CITY POLICE visited the premises of Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner, and Company, Limited, publishers, Carter-lane, on Wednesday of last week, and seized 239 copies of the book "The Autobiography of a Child," alleged to be obscene. The information was laid by Lord Alfred Douglas, editor of *Plain English*, last Thursday, at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor granted a summons against the publishers, returnable to day (Thursday), requiring them to show cause why the copies should not be destroyed. For the defence it was said that the book had been withdrawn from circulation, and that the author was not at present in this country.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between Sarah Ada Field and Minnie Stammers, fancy stationers, 5, Stafford-road, Beddington, Surrey.

THE most notable of the purchases at the recent further sale of books from the Britwell Court library was Samuel Nicholson's "Acolastus, his After-Witte," 1600, from the Lamport Hall "find." This fetched £1,450, while Anthony Sherley's "Witts New Dyall," 1600, also from Lamport Hall, brought £1,000, and the same sum was paid for Richard Turner's "Garland of a Greene Witte," c. 1595.

THE recent fire at Woolworth's, Glasgow, in which £80,000 worth of damage was done, was not confined to the fancy goods premises which were the seat of the main outbreak. Among neighbouring buildings damaged by fire and water was No. 70, Union-street, premises shared by a number of business firms, including Messrs. Mackill and Co., printers, and Messrs. Cochrane Bros, printers.

A CAXTON EXAMPLE.—Following the example of Caxton who first set up his press in Westminster Abbey, a suggestion comes from Mr. C. W. Clarke, of the "Jobbing Guild," that the Church should assist the printing craftsmen to develop their art by allowing them the use of the Church premises for instructional purposes. Mr. Clarke writes that he would be glad to hear from any City rector, who, with imagination and a recollection of how Caxton first set up his press, is prepared to associate himself and his church in this movement to raise the standard of craftsmanship in the printing art.

THE Newspaper Press Fund will, it is expected, benefit considerably from the concert which Mr. George Robey will give at the Coliseum on Sunday afternoon, April 10th. Lord Riddell will preside at the concert, and Lord Burnham is amongst the other well-known Press people who are helping. In response to an appeal from Mr. Robey, the fathers of chapels of various newspapers throughout the country are contributing to the funds. A ladies' committee, of which Lady Newnes is the chairman, is being formed, and Lady Newnes herself, with a large band of ladies, will be responsible for the sale of the special souvenir programme, which is being illustrated by the first cartoonists of the day.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION.—In a communication just to hand from Sydney, N.S.W., Mr. John H. Coghill of that city compliments the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, upon its December special export issue, in which, he says, the situation regarding the Australian printing and paper trade is admirably summed up. By a trade card in this issue it will be seen that Mr. Coghill is offering to act in Australia on behalf of British exporters. Besides having dealt in printers' and bookbinders' accessories and machinery of all kinds, he has apparently managed and controlled class advertising in Australia for a number of years and is personally known to leading printing houses in Sydney and Melbourne.



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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### An Important Council Meeting.

SUBJECTS of great importance to the trade are to be discussed at a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers to be held on April 5th. One item on the agenda, we understand, is the question of wages which is to be carefully considered, regard being had to the considerable decrease in the cost of living since the last wage settlement and to the movement for the reduction of wages in many other leading industries. News of any conclusions that may be reached will be awaited with keen interest. Other important subjects to be discussed at this meeting are: Railway rates for printed matter; the rating of machinery; the continuance of special depreciation allowances; and the activities of H.M. Stationery Office.

### The Costing Campaign.

VERY gratifying results have been forthcoming in response to the Federation's praiseworthy efforts to extend the application of

scientific costing in the printing industry. We hear, for instance, that success beyond the expectations of the Manchester Costing Committee has followed their recent congress. Several installations are now being made in Manchester, and many inquiries are in hand for attention. Over 100 entrants are sitting at the costing course conducted by Mr. Hennegin, of the Federation staff. Practically all the leading houses in the city can now be said to be working the Federation Costing System, and at last there will be a possibility of tackling the problem of price-cutting with a reasonable degree of success. This should be a great encouragement to other centres, as it points very plainly to the possibilities offered by the Costing System of betterment for the whole industry.

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### Stereotypers' Unemployment Difficulty.

IN endeavouring to mitigate distress due to unemployment there is a danger of doing mischief in another direction. We find that considerable perturbation has been created in the ranks of stereotypers by the understanding recently arrived at that permanent "grass" hands in the foundry should be "stood off" for one day in four weeks in order to make room for unemployed hands. The objection is made to this arrangement, not on the score of finance, but because it interferes seriously with the working of the foundry. The regular men concerned, as also the permanent "grass" hands, are men who understand the machines and the work on which they are engaged. On the contrary, those for whom they are to make way are, as a rule, quite unskilled and unfitted for their particular tasks. It can readily be imagined that in these days of pressure, such an interference with working conditions is irksome to those in responsible positions. Moreover, output is retarded, and the industrial machine is apt to be held up. Another bad feature is the fact that these "unemployed" hands are paid at a higher proportionate rate than the permanent members of the staff, a proposition which is economically unsound. Perhaps a better means of helping the unemployed can be found than this which is being subjected to general criticism.

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### A World Wide Dispensation.

STATIONERS and all who deal in papers are still looking for better times which fail to arrive. Prices have been lowered until the bottom has been reached. Indeed, they have gone below the economic level; and instead of profits being earned, they are fortunate

who can cover their costs. The view that prices are the determining factor in the present depression offers little hope for the future, since the buying public are apparently waiting for quotations which are an impossibility. Such is the extent of the slump that mills which have not experienced an idle hour for many years are now feeling its effects and are on short time, while the number of machines which have been forced to close down is on the increase. Even export offers small opportunities of balancing accounts. The big markets for British papers have ceased buying to a large extent, or financial difficulties bar the door. India, Australia and other countries have their own peculiar burdens which prevent a resumption of trading. It is thought, however, that in the case of Australia matters may soon take a turn for the better, and it is much to be hoped that overseas business will become brisk before many weeks are over. Export figures do not disclose quite so gloomy a state of things as people are inclined to imagine. At least it would appear that other paper-making countries are suffering to an extent equal to if not greater than our own. This may be poor consolation, but it indicates the common lot, and it may lead to a more patient acceptance of a world wide dispensation.

"HOW TO TEACH THE YOUNG BINDER," an address recently given before the members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association, by Mr. B. J. Sansom, has been reprinted, the work being executed by disabled men now being trained at St. Bride Institute.

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the North-Eastern District of the Incorporated Institute of Journalists, held on Saturday night in the library of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, Mr. D. Polson was unanimously elected chairman of the district for the ensuing year. Mr. W. G. Easthope and Mr. Harold Taylor were elected vice-chairmen, and Mr. T. Greene was unanimously re-elected hon. secretary for the twelfth successive year.

**PAPERMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association has been postponed to Friday, April 15th, at the Connaught Rooms, and will conclude a big "convention" week for the industry. The previous Wednesday, April 13th, is fixed for the next open conference of the Technical Association; and the intervening day will be devoted to meetings of the executives and committees.

Most of the writing ink imported into Spain last year was supplied by the United Kingdom; in regard to printing inks the United States took the first place.

## Personal.

THE Prime Minister dined on Wednesday with Sir Herbert Morgan, and a number of prominent men connected with the Press were among the guests invited to meet him, including Lord Riddell, Mr. W. E. Berry, and Mr. J. L. Garvin.

AMONG the box-holders for the Fleet-street Revel at the Opera House, Covent-garden, on April 1st, will be Viscount Burnham, Viscount Northcliffe, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Riddell.

CAPTAIN ROBERT GEE, V.C., the recently elected M.P. for East Woolwich, is the head of the Bromley and West Kent Newspaper Co., who were last month elected members by the South-East District Association of the London Master Printers' Association. Thus the L.M.P.A. can now claim to have three of its own members in the House.

CAPTAIN GEE, who started life in the pits and was later a London bus conductor, served for twenty-nine years in the Army, beginning as a private in the Royal Fusiliers. He was awarded his commission on the field, for gallant services in Gallipoli, was given the M.C., and in November, 1917, gained the V.C. at Cambrai, where, after being taken prisoner, he escaped, organised a defensive flank, and by his heroic conduct saved D.H.Q.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL, the Principal of St. Bride Foundation Printing School, is the energetic secretary of the Livery Committee of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, and he is making great efforts to popularise the meetings of the Liverymen. Besides arranging attractive speakers, Mr. Riddell's activities extend over a wide field.

It is interesting to notice that Mr. Joseph A. Borden, lately general secretary of the United Typothetæ of America, is now "Director of General Service" of the American Writing Paper Co., and announces a programme of service to be undertaken by his new department promising to be of the same constructive value to master printers as that in which he was formerly engaged on behalf of the U.T.A.

MR. J. E. CROMPTON, works manager to Messrs. T. R. Beckett, Ltd., of Eastbourne, has, on relinquishing his position, been presented with a leather attaché case and a pocket wallet to mark the good wishes of the printing staff.

MR. JOSEPH WEINER, who presided at the concert of the Lithographers' Auxiliary on Monday night, at the Cannon-street, Hotel, was successful in raising the sum of £300 towards the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 97s. 6d., 98s. 1½d., Pref., 15s., 15s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 18s., Pref., 13s. 3d., 14s. 6d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 13s., 12s. 6d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 10s.; Cropper, 16s. 3d., Pref., 17s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; J. Dickinson, 23s. 6d.; Ilford, 14s.; International Linotype, 52; Lamson Paragon, 20s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype, 11s., 11s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 51; New Pegamoid, 15s.; Geo. Newnes, 12s., Pref., 11s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 9s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 46s. 3d.; Roneo, 31s.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 9d., Pref., 58s. 1½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 15s. 7½d., Def., 8s. 10½d., 8s. 6½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, 15½, 4 p.c. Pref., 57½; Weldon's, Pref., 12s. 3d., 13s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 18s. 4½d., 18s. 10½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 3d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103½, 105.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH.—Final dividend of 16s. per share on ordinary, free of tax, making 20s. per share (10 per cent.) for year; same as previous year; £20,000 to depreciation; £139,366 forward.

GEORGE NEWNES, LTD.—At an extraordinary general meeting of George Newnes, Ltd., held on Thursday last week, the resolution embodying acceptance of the closer working arrangement with C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., as set out in the circular dated March 8th, 1921, was unanimously carried.

## NEW COMPANIES.

LATIN AMERICAN PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; advertising and publicity agents, newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. H. Koebel and A. P. Boote. Registered office: 2 and 3, Duke-street, St. James', S.W.

JOHN WADDINGTON, LTD.—Capital £100,000 in £1 shares (40,000 original preference); to acquire the undertaking of John Waddington, Ltd. (registered 1905), or any portion thereof, and to carry on the business of printers, sta-

tioners, publishers, manufacturers of and dealers in paper and articles made from paper or pulp, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Dixon and G. Spink. Directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

PACKING REQUISITES, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; Manufacturers of and dealers in materials for use in packing in connection with export, import and home trades, packing case makers, manufacturers of all kinds of boxes, cases and crates; also to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in millboards, strawboards, paper, pulp, cotton and other mill waste, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Barnes and H. E. Whiteman (first managing director). Registered office: 47, Oakhurst-grove, East Dulwich, S.E. 22.

BAYNTON-POWER PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Capital £2,000 in 1,000 preference shares of £1 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; music publishers and sellers, booksellers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. A. Holden and W. H. Cole. Directors to be appointed by subscribers.

MIDLANDS TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES, LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with A. Howard and A. R. Tidswell for the acquisition of publishing a "Classified Commercial Telephone Directory." Private Company. Directors: A. R. Tidswell and A. Howard. Registered office: 3, Broad-street-buildings, E.C.

BANK OFFICER, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, and in particular the "Bank Officer." Private company. Subscribers: F. C. Clegg and J. R. Hannan. Registered office: 3, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.

HANOVER PRESS, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. J. Nathan and W. H. Evans. Registered office: 12, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

MEDICAL COMPENDIUMS, LTD. (London).—Capital £3,000 in 2,700 preference shares of £1 each and 6,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Morgan and G. B. Winsor. Directors: C. F. S. Slight, J. W. Nicolson and J. C. Fairbairn.

HOTEL COMPENDIUMS, LTD. (London).—Capital £3,000 in 2,700 preference shares of £1



and 6,000 ordinary of 1s. each; printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Morgan and G. B. Winsor. Directors: C. F. S. Slight and J. C. Fairbairn.

**ARMSTRONG, HORTON AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printer, publisher, importer and mail order distributor carried on by C. W. Horton at 19-21, Regent-street, as "Armstrong, Horton, and Co." Private company. Subscribers: C. W. Horton (director) and Mrs. Joan W. Horton. Registered office: 19-21, Regent-street, S.W.1.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1918, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**SUBURBAN ENTERPRISES, LTD.** (newspaper proprietors, etc., Acton) Debenture dated February 16th, 1921, to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. S. Stair, 33, Emanuel-avenue, Acton.

**ROBERT FLETCHER AND SON, LTD.** (paper and vitriol manufacturers).—Mortgage dated March 4th, 1921, to secure £800, charged on 144, Princess-street, Manchester, and yearly rent charges. Holders: Miss D. E. Fletcher, Kearsley Vale House, Stoneclough, Lancs, and Mrs E. M. Winstanley, Overleigh, Whaley-bridge, Derby.

**FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.** (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on February 28th, 1913, of debentures dated April 2nd, 1913, securing £10,000.

**WILMOT EARDLEY, LTD.** (printers, Crewe).—Mortgage dated February 17th, 1921, to secure £1,800 charged on certain properties at Crewe. Holders: R. F. W. Eardley, Wistaston House, near Nantwich, and others.

**HERBERT REIACH, LTD.** (publishers, London).—Particulars of £2,000 debentures authorised January 1st, 1921, present issue £1,000, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**CLOISTER PRESS, LTD.** (Bolton).—Mortgage dated March 2nd, 1921, to secure £12,000, charged on certain land, premises and plant at Heaton Norris, Cheshire. Holder: Miss E. H. Lord, "Beechcroft," Sevenoaks.

**WILFRA, JORDAN AND CO., LTD.** (manufacturers of and dealers in fancy and solid leather goods, stationery, etc., Liverpool).—Particulars of £4,000 debentures authorised January 12th, 1921; present issue £586 18s. 3d., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**ROCKLEYS MUSICAL SERVICE, LTD.** (Stratford).—Satisfaction in full, on February 1st, 1921, of a debenture and mortgage or charge both dated August 10th, 1917, each securing £1,000 and a share in the profits.

**RICHWOOD BILLPOSTERS, LTD.**—Mortgage dated February 17th, 1921, to secure all

moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £900, charged on Vale House, Tunbridge Wells.

**"OUR DOGS" PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Mortgage dated February 18th, 1921, to secure £2,000 charged on 5, James Leigh-street, Manchester, and perpetual yearly rent charge of £19 3s. od. Holder—Mrs. F. M. Glossop, Church-street, Wilmslow.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Broadbent, H. Post card. 7,377.  
Cardigan Press, Ltd. Pedestals or base pieces for cartons, etc. 7,504.  
Frost, J. A. Inking pads for rubber stamps. 7,318.  
Howell, A. H., Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., and Prater, W. F. Device for use in stereotyping. 7,654.  
Imray, O. (Intertype Corporation). Typographical machine. 7,796.  
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Spence, F. Sheet-delivery mechanism of printing machines. 7,525.  
Lowther, W. F. Wavy paper roller for paper ruling machine. 7,337.  
Santoni, E. R. Contracted letter characters and type for print. 7,822.  
Worledge, A. G. Printers' mechanical quoins. 7,769.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1918.

Bates, J. S. Hewitt. Automatic pen feed tank for paper ruling machines and the like. 159,516.

#### 1919.

Mudd, W. G. Wharfedale and like printing machines. 159,526.  
Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf binders. 159,695.

#### 1920.

Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., and Goodman, V. E. Means for rendering the alteration of documents capable of detection. 159,740.  
Spiess, G. Paper and like sheet-feeding machines. 142,850.  
Fitzgerald, F. C. Lithographic inks. 159,809.

**CLEVELAND GUILD EXHIBITION.**—The eleventh annual exhibition of the Cleveland Guild of Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, and Kindred Arts and Crafts is to be held on Wednesday, April 20th, in the Cleveland Literary and Philosophical Society's Institute, Corporation-road, Middlesbrough. In designing, letterpress printing, bookbinding, lithography, stereotyping, etc., many prizes are offered to Members or Associates of the Guild enrolled on or before March 16th.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on the 15th inst. at St. Bride Institute, Mr. A. Chadwell (president) occupying the chair. The attendance was rather smaller than usual, and there being no particular business on the agenda an informal discussion took place on various matters of trade interest.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

The president announced that he had been able to get into touch with Mr. F. W. Bridges and by the kindness of that gentleman they had arranged for the Association to pay a visit to the Printing Exhibition on May 3rd, at which tea would be served. Those wishing to be present were asked to notify the secretary.

### Grass Hands.

Some strong criticism was expressed at the present practice of taking on grass hands, and the inconvenience and unpleasantness resulting from it in various foundries.

A member said his chapel were up in arms against it because he had to put his regular grass men off to make room for so-called unemployed labour. The men usually sent to him were not at all efficient craftsmen. They drew good pay for a night or two's work, and at the same time they practically had to be taught their trade.

Another member expressed it as outrageous that a man could be carrying on a flourishing business outside the trade, come into the foundry for a night or two, or even be fully employed, thus making his total earnings more than the regular hands.

The general opinion of the members was that the overseer should be allowed to retain his charge hands and key men.

Mr. Chadwell said he thought it was very unfortunate that the overseer had to lose them once in a month.

A resolution was carried to the effect that the overseer should be allowed to retain the services of his key men and charge men.

Mr. Huggins said he thought the Society should use a certain amount of discretion when sending men out where intricate machinery was used. The Junior and Senior Autoplates required skilful men to operate them, and he thought some advice should go from the overseers to the officials of the union on the matter.

Mr. Chadwell said he regretted that no apprentices were being admitted to the trade at present as the question of indentures was still in abeyance.

A short discussion next took place on the subject of subscribing to the Printers' Pension Corporation individually by means of an annual subscription or through the auxiliary.

The opinion was in favour of subscribing through the auxiliary.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

## Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

### MANCHESTER CENTRE.

The March meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Manchester), was held on the 12th inst., Mr. Thos. Rignall, president, being in the chair.

After the reading and passing of minutes, the chairman announced that Mr. F. E. Robinson was absent owing to his representing Manchester at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Centre.

Arising out of the correspondence, the secretary was requested to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. J. Chambers, Stockport, who had recently lost his wife.

The letter from the general secretary asking Manchester to assist the Printers' Pension Corporation—War Widows and Orphans' Fund—by investigating local cases, revealed the fact that this work had been done by one of the members for a considerable period.

Mr. F. Scouler agreed to postpone his lecture until the beginning of next session, when members may have an opportunity of learning more about modern tinplate printing.

As regards holding an organised visit to London, the members agreed to make their own arrangements nearer the time, owing to railway facilities being abnormal.

It was agreed that the voting for change of headquarters resulting in seven to one being in favour, the secretary and treasurer be deputed to carry out the wishes of the members.

Owing to the date of the Printing Exhibition in London and the Whitsuntide holidays falling early in May, the monthly meeting was postponed to the 28th.

Discussion on the suggested alterations to the rules occupied the rest of the evening.

WEE MAC.

**EARLIER POSTING.**—The secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce is forwarding a circular signed by the president, the chairman of the Council and himself, to the whole of the members of the Chamber urging them to facilitate speedier, more economical and more convenient Post Office working by the earlier posting of commercial correspondence. The Council's circular suggests that members should endeavour—(1) to post letters as soon as they are ready at intervals during the day; (2) to arrange for the posting of as much matter as possible at lunch time each day; (3) to post, especially, printed matter, statements, invoices, etc. (i.e., matter coming within the 3d. rate), before 3 p.m., wherever possible; (4) to despatch other bulk matter (e.g., imitation typewritten circulars) in the same way; (5) to reserve only for the late afternoon and evening collections those letters which cannot be posted earlier; (6) to avail themselves more largely of the facilities afforded by private posting boxes under arrangement with the postal authorities.

## German Activity on the Continent.

Mr. Glen Steel (London representative of Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb), who has just returned from a business trip to France and Switzerland, was good enough to give our representative a few impressions of his experiences.

Alluding to the difficulties that British printing metal manufacturers had to face, Mr. Steel said the German material at the price was not at all bad value. In regard to German competition, he said that the Germans were performing miracles in finance and adopting business methods that were not generally known. The German somehow always contrived to maintain stocks in foreign countries, and the Continental customer liked to buy in small lots (duty paid) in the currency where the dealer is situated, and the fact of the existence of these stocks generally determined the order. The Germans had placed large quantities of antimonial lead in the French and Swiss markets which was originally intended for making bullets.

### Printing Machinery.

In regard to printing machinery, Mr. Steel said machines were being offered from Germany in every possible variety, and it came rather as a shock to an Englishman to find that a very curious spirit seems to exist among French and Belgian buyers, who seem to rejoice in the fact that they can get what they want from Germany. British manufacturers must disabuse their minds of the idea that any racial hatred is going to have any influence on business. While in France Mr. Steel found that in many instances the French buyers seem to imagine that the depreciation in the value of the franc is the result of an intrigue on the part of the Anglo-Saxon.

The whole question, thought Mr. Steel, now turned upon the currency and rate of exchange. His experience while travelling through France and other countries was that no foreign buyers could purchase British, American or Canadian machinery unless it be some special patented contrivance like the Linotype or Monotype.

Owing to confiscation of German business in Italy, observed Mr. Steel, German pattern machinery was now being manufactured successfully in Italy at low prices.

### Printing Industry in Germany.

Referring to the printing trade in Germany, Mr. Steel said that at the present time it was one of the worst paid, for the simple reason that it was mainly a home trade. He pointed out many of the hardships which confronted the working classes in that country, and mentioned that the wage of a compositor in Cologne quite recently was 600 marks (600 pennies) per month. The newspapers were being sold at almost pre-war prices, the Socialist newspaper in Cologne still being published at 10 pfennigs, or one-tenth part of an English penny.

Generally speaking, Mr. Steel thought that the outlook for trade in France and Switzerland was very bad except in the case of the most successful printers in each country, who could afford to buy, and meant to buy, any real labour-saving machinery.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### BELGIUM.

A Belgian residing near Liège desires to act as commercial traveller, in Belgium, for United Kingdom firms exporting stationers' supplies, drawing and school material, wholesale, semi-retail and retail. Correspondence in French. (Reference No. 308.)

### MEXICO.

A communication has been received by the Department of Overseas Trade from His Majesty's Consul-General at Mexico City, to the effect that a local firm are desirous of being placed in touch with United Kingdom publishers and exporters of picture post cards.

## The Printing Exhibition.

Preparations are well advanced for the sixth International Printing, Paper, Stationery, Bookbinding, Box-making and Allied Trades' Exhibition, which is to be opened by Dr. Macnamara (Minister of Labour) on April 30th, at the Royal Agricultural Hall. The whole of the buildings have been engaged for the Exhibition, which will be of a specially attractive and important character. Already there are some 230 exhibitors, and every inch of space will be occupied with some feature of interest to the trades represented. The last Printing Exhibition was held in 1914, and since then the craft has moved forward and in some respects has taken on a new aspect. Recent developments will be demonstrated. Visitors from all parts of the world are expected, and one of the many features of the Exhibition will be a World's Printing Trades Congress.

THE members of the Typographical Association, by a vote of 11,569 against 6,298, have rejected a recommendation of the Executive Council to invest £1,000 in the *Daily Herald*.

N.S.O.P.A. AFFAIRS.—The spirit of comradeship shown by the members of the night chapel of Messrs. E. Hulton's machine-room, Manchester, prevented seventeen members of the N.S.O.P.A. from being discharged. The rest of the companionship agreed to lose one night's work per fortnight so that the seventeen could retain their positions.

## British Imports of Millboards.

During February the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Finland	4,671	6,815
"	Sweden	1,550	4,621
"	Norway	1,350	2,555
"	Germany	2,621	3,508
"	Netherlands	260	245
"	United States	1,088	2,208
"	Canada	5,492	11,128
"	France	99	446
Liverpool	Sweden	118	210
"	United States	19	25
"	Canada	1,103	3,310
Bristol	Sweden	3,262	6,327
"	Netherlands	30	65
Goole	Germany	166	324
Hull	Finland	860	1,327
"	Sweden	1,845	3,344
"	Germany	22	57
Manchester	Canada	208	235
"	Norway	200	400
Newcastle	Norway	560	2,883
Southampton	United States	873	2,397
Glasgow	Canada	1,700	3,029
Grangemouth	Norway	104	170
Leith	Sweden	20	80
"	Germany	478	835
"	United States	600	1,200
Belfast	Sweden	102	199
"	United States	440	1,800
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,941</b>	<b>59,188</b>

## Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during February were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Sweden	12	69
"	Norway	88	156
"	Denmark	108	311
"	Germany	1,928	9,447
"	Netherlands	726	1,601
"	France	48	179
Liverpool	Norway	590	8,166
"	Germany	17	89
"	Netherlands	37	237
"	France	3	60
"	United States	10	40
Bristol	Sweden	3,671	12,274
Goole	Germany	66	855
"	France	13	81
Grimaby	Germany	3	30
Harwich	"	23	180
Manchester	Sweden	315	520
"	Germany	108	278
"	Belgium	89	326
Newhaven	Switzerland	10	62
Southampton	United States	20	14
Leith	Sweden	277	1,048
"	Germany	312	461
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,445</b>	<b>80,984</b>

\*Lbs

## Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during February were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	579	779
"	Netherlands	403	363
Bristol	Sweden	203	367
Manchester	Finland	340	526
"	Sweden	90	175
"	Germany	25	255
"	United States	324	1,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,194</b>	<b>3,965</b>

\* Under query.

## Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during February were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	200	177
"	Belgium	1,040	1,200
"	Netherlands	76,943	67,020
Liverpool	Sweden	2,240	2,642
Bristol	Germany	1,451	2,055
"	Netherlands	21,012	23,289
Boston	"	5	5
Goole	"	14,256	12,457
Grimaby	*Belgium	95	—
Hull	Germany	235	280
"	Netherlands	22,868	20,980
Manchester	Finland	4,178	5,521
"	Netherlands	11,984	16,228
Middlesbrough	"	380	417
Newcastle	"	830	656
Aberdeen	"	20	20
Dundee	"	20	13
Grangemouth	"	2,508	1,961
Leith	"	2,921	2,790
Dublin	"	297	370
		<b>163,483</b>	<b>157,091</b>
Deduct to amend January account.			
Goole	France	5	30
Manchester	Canada	200	400
<b>Total</b>		<b>163,278</b>	<b>156,661</b>

\*To adjust January account.

NORWAY, last year, exported 65,900 cubic metres of box-boards, as against 61,700 in 1919.

LACE paper boxes are added to the "recognised" minor articles under the Australian Customs. The rate of duty is 10 per cent. *ad val.* under the general tariff and *nil* under the British preferential tariff.

With the arresting title of "E(ven) P(aper) D(own)," Messrs. Jas. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., are placing on the market some stock-taking bargains of their well-known papers and boards. This collection places within the reach of the paper, board and wholesale stationery trade a wide choice from which to make a selection of any goods that may be required.

## Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Home.

The annual meeting of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, was held at St. Bride Foundation on Saturday, the chair being occupied by Viscount Hambleden, the president. His lordship congratulated the committee on their excellent report, and upon the large number of new subscribers they had enrolled during the year. Great progress had been made, he added, in spite of the increased charges (made to secure efficiency). On the other hand, immense good and satisfaction had resulted from giving free medical specialist advice. Regret was expressed at the death of Mr. John Mabey, who had been one of the trustees of the home since its opening. Funds were urgently needed for the building of the new wing. The whole of the accounts were audited by chartered accountants, and his lordship said he was certain that a better investment could not be found. Inquiries at the offices at 80, Blackfriars-road would meet with immediate attention.

**THREE-COLOUR WORK.**—Mr. Taylor, of Manchester, lectured in the Rochdale Technical School on the 2nd inst., under the auspices of the Rochdale M.P.A. and the Rochdale Education Committee, on "The Practical Side of Three-Colour Work." Mr. Taylor dealt with the respective merits of the Wharfedale and two revolution machines for register on colour work. He maintained that a good Wharfedale, fitted with an efficient delivery or a stop-cylinder machine of the "Summit" type, was equal to any two revolution for this class of work. The subject of mounts for blocks was explained. Perhaps the most helpful part of the lecture was the discussion on overlays. The lecturer spoke of the various types, chalk relief, metallic, hand-cut and one produced by bitumen and art paper. He contended that for three-colour work a mechanical production like the chalk relief overlay was best, as any exaggeration in overlay affected the colour values of the finished print. Packing for cylinder or platen machines received notice, as did an interesting survey of inks and their properties, and other points of practical interest.

**FUTURE BOOK PRICES.**—Speaking at a dinner to inaugurate the recent combination of the firm of Heinemann with Doubleday, Page and Co., of New York, Mr. Arthur Page, member of the firm of Doubleday, Page and Co., and son of the former American Ambassador, said that the principal export of Great Britain was ideas, chiefly in printed form. Every one in America read British books. The British point of view was not foreign to them in the slightest. It was a difficult time. Manufacturing costs were high, and so was the resistance of the public to high prices. During the boom time publishers found what books cost, and charged the public more.

That was over, however, and now it was time for them to show a sporting spirit, find out what the public would pay, and make the books for less.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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## Miscellaneous.

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**NORTH COUNTRY MANUFACTURER** of High-class CALENDARS desires to get in touch with good firm who can export his goods; magnificent selling line and very attractive terms offered.—Box 13824.

**TYPEWRITERS** (closing an office), THREE for sale; latest models; Remington, £23; Underwood, £25; Monarch, £21; practically unsoiled; quite as new; approval.—Multo, Arcade, Northampton. 13823

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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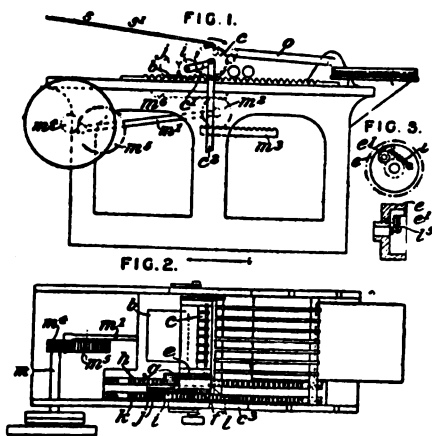
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# New Inventions.

## Cylinder Printing Machines.

Under a patent by Mr. H. Bonham cylinder machines are so constructed that the cylinders are driven in a substantially continuous manner from the reciprocating motion of the bed, or of the carriage which carries the impression cylinder when the machine is of the travelling-cylinder type, the arrangement being such that the cylinder is driven from the bed, etc., by two sets of gear wheels which each act in one direction only, one set of wheels comprising one more driving pinion than the other. As applied to a machine with a fixed cylinder *c* and a bed *b* reciprocated by crank, rack, and pinion mechanism *m*<sup>1</sup>, *m*<sup>2</sup>, *m*<sup>3</sup>, *m*<sup>4</sup>, *m*<sup>5</sup>, *m*<sup>6</sup>, the bed is provided with two racks *h*, *k*, Fig. 2, of which the rack *h* gears with a pinion *g* which drives a loose wheel *e* at the end of the cylinder. The rack *g* is geared to

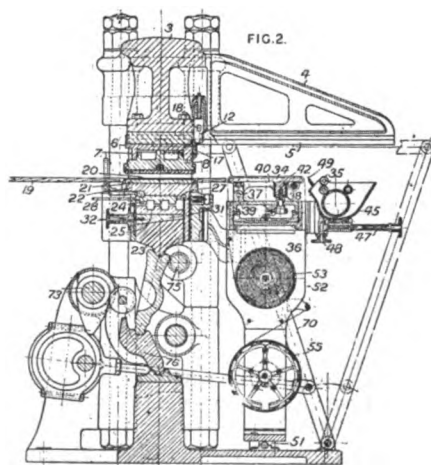


a similar loose wheel *f* by means of two wheels *j*, *i*, and between the wheels *e*, *f* is arranged a wheel *l* fixed to the cylinder *c*. The wheel *l* is provided at each side with projections in axial alinement, which are engaged alternately by pivoted catches *e*<sup>1</sup>, Fig. 3, on the wheel *e*, and by a similar catch on the wheel *f*. The wheel *e* drives when moving in a clockwise direction as seen in Fig. 3, and the gears are so timed that the catch on the wheel *f* takes up the drive when the wheel *e* is reversed in motion. The catches *e*<sup>1</sup> are normally pressed outwards by springs *l*<sup>1</sup>, but just before the catches reach the driving position they are moved inwards by wedges on the driving pins, and after passing these wedges they snap into driving posi-

tion. The cylinder is raised during the movement of the bed in one direction by means of lever arms *c*<sup>1</sup> pivoted to the spindle of the gear wheel *i*, and to the frame in alinement therewith, the arm *c*<sup>1</sup> being actuated by links *e*<sup>2</sup> and toggle, etc. mechanism. The sheets are fed from a board *s*, Fig. 1, preferably provided with a pivoted end *s*<sup>1</sup>, and are delivered by endless tapes *o* driven by gearing from cylinder *c*. According to the Provisional Specification, the wheels *e*, *f* may be arranged at opposite ends of the impression cylinder.

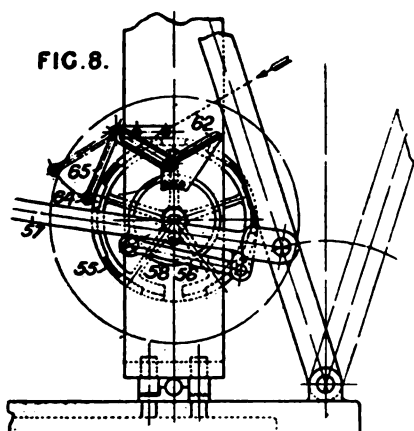
## Printing or Embossing.

Mr. F. W. Wood has patented an invention relating to a machine for printing or embossing from engraved plates. It is constructed with an upper die which is arranged face downwards and reciprocates in its own plane, and co-acts with a vertically reciprocating counterpart on to which the sheets are



feeding counterpart on to which the sheets are fed from a board which is normally arranged flush with the upper surface of the counterpart, the inking and wiping arrangements for the plates and all the operative mechanism except the die fittings being arranged below the feed-board. The embossing surface is mounted so as to be adjustable angularly, and is prevented from moving laterally during the impression. The pressure between the counterpart and the die is adjustable, and can be cut off entirely if desired. The inking and wiping arrangements are tripped during the outward movement of the plate carriage.

and the inking-roller is timed to come into action just before the engraved part of the plate reaches it on the return movement of the carriage. The inking and wiping devices may be tripped permanently if desired, and are adjustably carried by a common bracket, and a scraper is arranged between these to return the ink direct to the duct. The wiping-band is actuated by ratchet mechanism, the pawl of which has a perfect throw, but co-operates with a hood which screens the teeth for a portion of the throw which is adjustable by hand, or automatically from the wound-up reel, which is provided with a ratchet wheel and three non-return pawls offset with respect to each other by a space equivalent to the third of a tooth, thereby preventing the wiping-band from becoming slack. As shown the sheets are fed from a board 19, Fig. 2 on to the counterpart 20 attached to a plate 21 removably fitted in the headpiece 22 of a cam casing, operated by a block 23 and toggle mechanism 76 from a shaft 73 geared to a



power shaft 75. Between the ram head 22 and the block 23 is arranged an adjustable wedge 31 operated by a screw 32 which adjusts the distance of the gap between the printing or embossing members, and also the pressure of the printing operations. The pressure is transmitted through two members 24, 25, the upper one of which is normally held by a catch 28 in the position shown, but when this catch is operated by a hand lever, a spring rod 27 pulls the upper member to the right, and the solid portions of the member 25 engage recesses in the upper member 24, and the pressure is not transmitted. The die is mounted in a holder 8 angularly, adjustable in a circular cavity bounded by a flange 7 depending from a carriage 6, which is reciprocated in guides 5 formed in a bracket 4 secured to a stationary cross-head 3. The die is registered in printing position by a spring-depressed block 12, which can be raised out of the path of a die by a cam-actuated lever 18, the block 12 engaging an inclined catch 17 on the flange 7, and thereby preventing rebounding of the die-carriage in a lateral direction. On the outward motion of the

die a bracket 36, in which the inking and wiping mechanisms are mounted is in its lowest position, but on the return motion a cam 51, which is oscillated from the press-actuating mechanism, raises the bracket 36 to operative position. A clutch may be arranged to be hand-operated to prevent the inking, etc., devices from being brought into operation, if desired. The inking-roller 35 is arranged in a duct 45 adjustable vertically, or horizontally by screws 47, 48, and a scraper 49 consisting of a flexible steel blade in a rigid steel mounting, effects a preliminary cleaning of the plate and returns the ink to the duct 45. The cleaning of the plate is completed by a wiping-band 52 which passes from a reel 53 over a pad 34 pivoted at 37 in a head-piece 38 fitted in a box 39 secured to the bracket 36, a sliding wedge 40 serving to adjust the head 38 vertically. The pad 34 is also adjustable vertically by a worm operated screw 42, and is formed with depending sockets for receiving cushioning springs. The band 52 is wound up on a collapsible drum 55, which is rotated intermittently by oscillating pawls on a disc 58 operated by a lever 56, Fig. 8, connected to a connecting-rod 57 which operates the link 70 that reciprocates the die carriage. The pawls are masked for part of their oscillation by a hood connected to a slotted plate 62, which can be operated by hand to control the feed, or automatically from a bell-crank 65 with a roller 64 resting on the wound-up portion of the web. To prevent the wiping-band from becoming slack during the return movement of the pawls, the motion of the shaft of the drum 55 is prevented by moving backwards by a ratchet-wheel fitted with three pawls which are offset from one another to the extent of the third of a tooth, so that the greatest slip allowable is equal to the third of a tooth.

At the annual meeting recently of the Aberdeen Printing and Kindred Trades Employers' Association, the following were appointed officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Theodore Watt, Rosemount Press; vice-president, Mr. James A. C. Coutts, *Aberdeen Daily Journal*; secretary and treasurer, Mr. James E. Wilson.

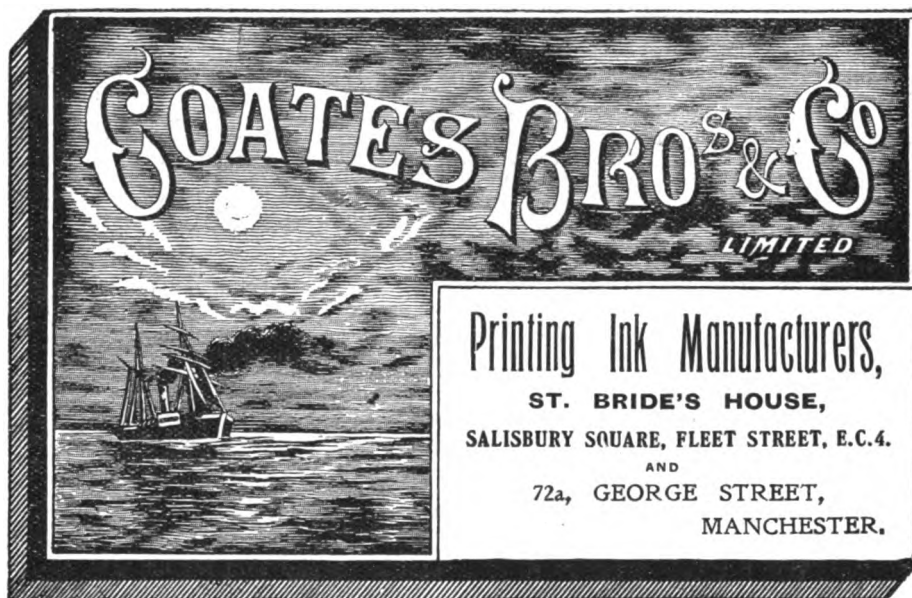
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## THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

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AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED  
WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 13.

LONDON: MARCH 31, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

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April 30—May 14, 1921,  
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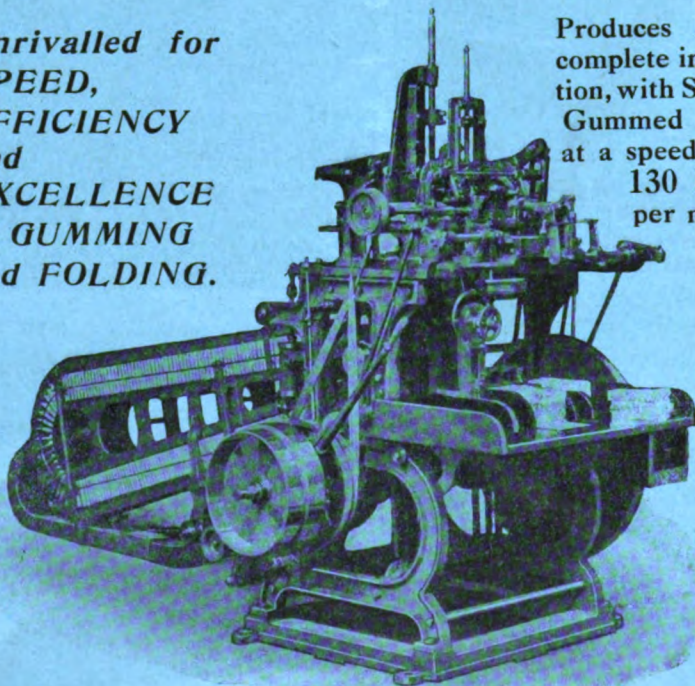
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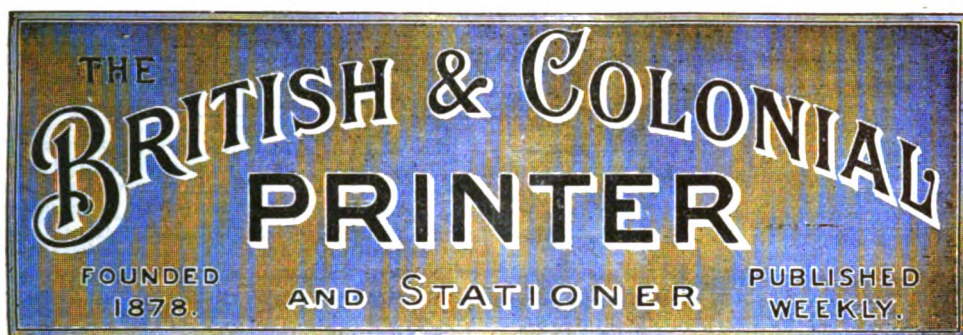
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## Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P.

**Biography-in-Brief of the Well-known Chairman  
of the Firm of Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.**

A recital of Mr. W. Howard Hazell's life story up-to-date would fill a whole volume with interesting records of multifarious activities, all entered into with that enthusiastic energy which is one of the most salient features of his character. Exigencies of space compel us to make our sketch but little more than a mere list of these activities, though even as such it is interesting as giving in a nut-shell a comprehensive review of a particularly useful career.

The eldest son of the late much-respected Mr. Walter Hazell, J.P. (formerly M.P. for Leicester), Mr. W. Howard Hazell was born on August 23rd, 1869. His education was a wide one, private tuition being followed by some time at Dulwich College, and later by a period of study in Paris. Mr. Hazell married in 1905, his wife's maiden name being Miss Mary L. Inman.

It was in 1891 that he entered the firm of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., of London and Aylesbury, and energy and ability soon made it clear that he was well able to take a share in the management of this important business, and accordingly he was, in 1904, appointed a director, while on the death of Mr. Walter Hazell in 1919 he became

chairman of the company. He serves also as a director of Letts' Diaries Co., Ltd.

It is as an apostle of scientific costing that one most frequently hears Mr. Hazell's name mentioned by printers, and certainly he has given much evidence of his special interest and great capabilities in respect of the important subject of printers' costs. Among his writings on this subject are several books which are regarded as standard works, including "The Federation Printers' Cost Finding System," which has passed through six editions; "Office Organisation for Printers," while he was editor and part author of the well-known manual, "Estimating for Printers." His recent series of articles on Modern Costing in *The Times* (Trade Supplement) are the latest of many contributions, in article or pamphlet form, to the literature of costing and of printing generally. His activities in



**Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P.**

the matter of printers' costing is shown also in the various offices to which he has been appointed. Thus he is examiner in costing and estimating to the St. Bride Printing School, of the committee of which he has recently been appointed chairman. He is well known, too, as the chairman of the Cost and

Charges Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, also as a foremost exponent of the Federation Costing System. When the Federation started its costing propaganda in 1912, Mr. Hazell travelled over 5,000 miles, explaining the Costing System to over 5,000 printers. Moreover, the fact that he holds the office of vice-president of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants indicates that his prowess in the matter of costs is recognised beyond the confines of the printing craft.

It is not, however, in respect only of costing that Mr. Hazell has given, and is still giving, valuable service to the printing and allied trades. Besides holding various other executive or consultative posts, he is a member of the council of the Federation of Master Printers, also of the Council of the London Master Printers' Association. He is chairman of the Diary Publishers' Association, and he was a member of the Royal Commission on Paper during the whole of the period when it controlled this country's supplies.

Mr. Hazell's busy life has not prevented his visiting far distant lands. The year 1886 found him at the Antipodes, and nine years later he was again in Australia and New Zealand. In 1894 he made a comprehensive tour of South Africa, spending some time in the Orange Free State, and travelling also in Basutoland. On other occasions he has visited Canada and the United States to investigate the practices of American printers, particularly as regards their experiences of costing systems. During a visit in 1913 he attended the Typothetae Convention in New Orleans, afterwards travelling on the borders of Mexico to California, and returning *via* the Yosemite Valley and the Grand Canyon.

Mr. Hazell, as is well known, has been a Justice of the Peace for the County of London since 1918, and his interest in social welfare has made him chairman of the Metropolitan Nursing Association, as well as a member of the Committee of the Homes for Little Boys at Farningham and Swanley. Thus his services as industrialist and technician are complemented by more general activities for the public weal, the whole making an outstanding example of well-rounded citizenship.

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**WORKERS AND THE COSTING SYSTEM.**—The maintenance of fair prices for printing is, of course, a matter of vital importance to both the employers and the workers in the industry. The employers, for their part, acknowledge the Federation Costing System as a satisfactory means of testing the fairness of prices, and for some time trade union leaders in the industry have been giving this subject their consideration. On Tuesday next, April 5th, a full explanation of the System is to be given by Mr. Howard Hazell, Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. A. Williamson to a meeting of the trade union representatives of the Joint Industrial Council.

The first meeting of the Select Committee to inquire into the question of telephone administration and charges, will be held on Wednesday, April 6th.

## The State of Employment.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally employment during February was slack. In most districts it was reported to be slightly worse than during January and considerably worse than a year ago. With a few exceptions short time was worked in all sections of these trades.

With letterpress printers employment showed a further slackening, especially in London. Although in some offices in London overtime was worked by compositors and readers, in others they were reported to be on short time. In the Provinces short time was worked at most centres. In the lithographic printing trade employment was generally bad and worse than a month ago, short time being prevalent. According to returns received by the Board of Trade relating to over 8,500 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades, nearly one-third were working short time, to the average extent of nine hours per week.

Employment during February in the book-binding trade was generally bad, showing a further decline as compared with the previous month. Over 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by returns received by the Department were working, on an average, 11 hours per week short of full time.

According to the returns received by the *Labour Gazette*, out of 80,794 members of trade unions in the printing industry, the percentage of unemployed at the end of February was 5·2, as against 4·8 at the end of January, and 0·7 at the end of February a year ago, the increase being 0·4 per cent. on the previous month and 4·5 on a year before. In the book-binding section, out of a trade union membership of 14,715, the percentage of unemployed is given as 5·6 at the end of February, as against 4·6 at the end of January, and 1·0 in February, 1920, the increase being 1·0 per cent. on the previous month and 4·6 on a year before.

Returns made by employers for the week ended February 26th show the number of workpeople in the printing offices concerned to be 9,737, a decrease of 1·0 per cent. on the previous month and of 3·7 on a year before. The total wages paid amounted to £36,338, an increase of 1·4 per cent. on the previous month, and of 6·2 on a year before. In the bookbinding trade, employers' returns showed 5,233 workpeople, a decrease of 0·9 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 3·1 on a year before. The total of £11,618 paid to workpeople represented an increase of 0·7 on the previous month, and of 4·1 on a year before.

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STEALING newspapers is very prevalent at Newport, said a newspaper publisher at the Newport Court last week when Herbert T. Morgan was summoned for stealing 10 dozen newspapers from the *South Wales Argus* offices. Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was bound over, and ordered to pay 20s. costs.

## Copyright in Lithographs.

### An Interesting Lawsuit.

Some points of special interest to the trade are involved in an action and subsequent appeal of which the report has just been published in the *Official Journal (Patents)*. The case is that known as *Gunston v. Winox, Ltd.*

The plaintiffs, Messrs. Gunston, Green and Simpson, of Farringdon-avenue, at the request of the advertisement manager of Messrs. Winox, Ltd., the defendants, produced an artistic design or a show card for medicated wine consisting of a cut-out in cardboard surrounding the neck and top of the bottle and a nurse standing by the side holding a tray of medicated wine. This original design was created for the purpose of obtaining orders from the defendants, but the negotiations between the plaintiffs and the defendants fell through, the defendants declining to give an order. Subsequently the defendants' manager arranged to have the plaintiffs' design copied by chromo-lithographers who produced some copies of the design for the defendants. The plaintiffs submitted their design to the Premier Drug Co., who approved the design and gave the plaintiffs an order for copies, conditional, the company contended, on the company having the copyright. The plaintiffs registered the design and brought an action against the defendants for infringement of it, and pending the result of the case, the reproduction for the Premier Drug Co. was suspended and no delivery had been made. At the trial of the action the defendants relied on publication of the design to the Premier Drug Co. prior to registration. The plaintiffs contended that, notwithstanding such disclosure, the validity of the registration was protected by Section 55 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.

At the trial, Mr. Justice Astbury held that the negotiations between the plaintiffs and the Premier Drug Co. were throughout subject to the condition or understanding that the design should be subsequently registered, and that the design was disclosed by the plaintiffs to the Premier Drug Co. in such circumstances as would have made it contrary to good faith for that company to publish or use the design before registration, and that Section 55 applied and the registration was not invalidated by such disclosure. An injunction was granted and an order was made for delivery up or destruction of all copies of the design in the defendants' possession, and the defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the action. The defendants appealed.

The appeal was heard on January 28th last, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Warrington and Younger. In the course of the hearing very severe strictures were passed upon the defendants' conduct in taking the plaintiffs' design and getting it manufactured by somebody else. It was, however, held that the correspondence

between the plaintiffs and the Premier Drug Co. showed that at the time of the disclosure of the design by the plaintiffs to the Premier Drug Co., both parties to the actions were under the impression that there was an existing copyright, and that there was not any obligation laid, or intended to be laid, upon that company not to disclose the design. The appeal was allowed, with costs of the appeal, but, having regard to the defendants' conduct, it was ordered, as to the costs of the action, that the plaintiffs should pay to the defendants the costs of the issue of publication, and that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the other costs of the action.

## Joint Industrial Convention.

Arrangements are now practically completed for the first annual convention of the Joint Industrial Council of the printing industry, to be held at Brighton on April 12th. The representatives will be received by the Mayor of Brighton at noon, and it is then, we understand, that the presentation to the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman will be made. At the convention, which will start at 2.30, the following chairmen of important committees will briefly state what is being done by the committees they represent: Mr. J. S. Waterston (unemployment committee), Mr. G. A. Isaacs (health committee), Mr. J. S. Coppock (apprenticeship committee), General W. W. Bemrose (organisation committee), and Mr. E. W. Humphries (conciliation committee). With these various reports under discussion, together with points of importance which will no doubt be forthcoming from the representatives of district committees, a very interesting meeting is anticipated.

**INDIAN PRESS ACT.**—A public meeting, held under the auspices of the Press Association of India, at Bombay, on March 5th, passed the following resolution:—"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India, once more emphatically condemns the Press Act of 1910 as it violates the natural rights of the Indian people, and is of opinion that no possible modification of the Act can safeguard the liberty of the Press to which it is a standing menace." A further resolution, proposed by the present editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, and supported by prominent Indian journalists, stated: "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Press Association of India, once more places on record its appreciation of the great services of Mr. B. G. Horniman to the cause of the Indian Press in particular, and national progress in general, and reiterates its strongest condemnation of the arbitrary and unjust deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman and the continuation of the restrictions against his return to India."

## Organisation in the Printing Trade.

### English and American Efforts Compared.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the president of the London Master Printers' Association, is a gentleman of resource, and at the monthly lunch of the association recently, he not only acted as chairman, but delivered the address. His subject was "The organisation of the American Printing Industry compared with our own," and his review of the subject indicated a comprehensive grasp of the situation.

Describing the scope of the United Typothetae of America, Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned that its operations embraced both Canada and Mexico. There were said to be about 33,000 printing establishments in North America, and of these only some 4,827 were represented in the U.T.A. The association was formed with a view to developing a fraternal spirit among employers, improving the industry, and encouraging co-operation, spreading a knowledge of costing, maintaining labour bureaux, credit bureaux for mutual insurance companies, standardising customs, etc. One very important rule, however, laid down "that neither this Association nor any of its divisions should at any time attempt to regulate the entire membership in the matter of labour control or prices of printing." The speaker went on to describe the divisions into which the U.T.A. was divided, namely:—the closed shop division, which existed for the purpose of making contracts with labour unions; the open shop division; the trade composition branch, for houses doing mechanical composition for the trade; and the law printers' division. There was also an Industrial Relations Committee, consisting of the open shop and closed shop divisions, to enable these to co-operate if they so desired in activities of mutual interest. Subscriptions were based on the pay-roll in the composing, press, foundry and binding departments at the rate of half of 1 per cent. or 5 dollars per 1,000 dollars, which was five times as much as was paid by the London Association members. It was noted that there was no intermediate link between the local Associations and the U.T.A., as we had in this country in the alliances, but there existed a standard plant for forming typographical federations embracing either one State or a group of States. From the fact that the U.T.A. did not interfere collectively with labour matters, it followed that its hands and time were largely free for the educational work on which it specialised. It must be remembered that trade union labour was not organised in the same way in the American printing industry as it was over here. Indeed, it had been said that of the 5,000 odd members some 1,500 belonged to the closed shop division, a similar number to the open house division and the rest to neither, thus showing that it

would be quite impracticable for the U.T.A. to negotiate as a whole with organised labour.

### Big Educational Schemes.

The general policy of the U.T.A. might be described as "service and education for members and their employees." The speaker went on to describe the three-year plan which was put into practice in 1918, the principle of which was to teach standard business practices in the industry, which tended to make printers better estimators, better salesmen, better advertisers, and in short, better business men. In carrying out this scheme, 125 cities of the United States and Canada had organised themselves into local Typothetae Associations, all having identical programmes of business education which every member had pledged himself to carry out. Under these contracts every printer agreed that he would not only have installed and would maintain permanently a standard cost-finding system, but that he would furnish one or more students to the three-year period for the study of each one of the educational courses. It had been reported that the standard cost-finding system had been installed in more than 3,000 offices, and that about 7,000 students had been registered for the educational courses. Mr. Austen-Leigh then proceeded to deal in detail with the educational courses established under the scheme which included, in addition to standard cost-finding, standard estimating, standard salesmanship and an advertising course. He proceeded to describe the school which the U.T.A. had established at Indianapolis with local state and federal aid. This school, which last year had 218 students, catered for the man who wanted intensive training for a few weeks to fit him for some particular job, for the ordinary capable journeyman who wanted to improve himself, for young men sent by their fathers to get good technical knowledge as a foundation for executive work or management, and it provided also for the training of printers disabled in the war, and for the training of local apprentices. The American printing trade also had the advantage of being able to use the Department of Printing or Graphic Arts at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, the object of which was to train young men with little or no actual workaday experience for future executive positions in the printing business, and also to give special courses of intensive study for men of journeyman rank. Then there was the School of Business Administration at Harvard University. With all these opportunities it was clear that the ambitious young man desirous of going into printing had many more chances in America than in England.

### A Many-Sided Organisation.

Mr. Austen-Leigh proceeded to describe the work of the departments of the Headquarters Staff, which consisted of field operations or organisation, research, advertising, industrial relations, trade composition and education. He spoke of the courage required in adopting a scheme of national advertising in big publications, to make known the names and objects of the U.T.A. to buyers of printing



This was the first effort of its kind anywhere, and it only ceased when the money of the U.T.A. ran short. The speaker referred also to the seriousness of the Annual Convention of the U.T.A. which lasted for three days.

Mr. Austen-Leigh said that if one is to compare the U.T.A. with ourselves, one may say that the industry as a whole is far less organised than over here. The proportion 5,000 out of 33,000 compares badly with 5,000 out of 8,000; then there is the great difference of their not negotiating with labour, while here that seems to take up most of our time.

On the other hand, in the ardour of their educational policy they easily out-distance us: take for example the fact that they have 3,000 members who have installed the cost system, and their instructional courses with 7,000 students; or take their comprehensive price-list in existence for five years compared with our slender pamphlet just issued, and not received with unanimous welcome.

Otherwise we are largely working at similar problems. They are doing what they can to standardise paper, but unfortunately not proceeding on quite the same lines as we are. They even make the same complaints that their members will not answer the questionnaires addressed to them.

In conclusion, Mr. Austen-Leigh advised anyone who had the opportunity, to attend one of the Conventions of the U.T.A., as he had the pleasure of doing in 1912.

#### **Sir Cecil Harrison's Remarks.**

Sir Cecil Harrison, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Austen-Leigh, both for taking the chair and for his address, agreed with Mr. Austen-Leigh that in some respects British master printers were in advance of their American friends in the matter of organisation. All of them were not perhaps aware of the organisation that had been carried out in this country, and development had been very great during the last 30 years since the Master Printers' Association in London was started. They had eliminated the other associations which had existed prior to that date in various parts of the country, and the London Master Printers' Association had established other associations all over the country until they had built up what they might say was a great federation. It was as good and as great a federation as there was in any trade in Great Britain, and had accomplished very considerable work in a quiet way, more by influencing the tone of business relations and establishing friendly communication between the various branches of the trade than in the more formal work which had, of course, not been neglected. There was still scope for further developments, and the more they joined in these little gatherings from time to time, the more enthusiasm they would feel in carrying out the organisation of the trade which had been so well exemplified in America. In a tribute to the chairman, Sir Cecil described Mr. Austen-Leigh as not only a leading organiser but a man of immense resource and an encyclopædia of knowledge.

Mr. Austen-Leigh, in reply, acknowledged the assistance which Sir Cecil Harrison had

given in the work of organisation since he became a member of the original council quite 30 years ago. He added that the amount of organisation done in the last few years had been very marked, and he hoped it was going to lead to fine results.

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## **Technical Examining Board**

FOR THE

### **PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.**

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From time to time practical printers have said many pointed things about the technical examination questions set young printers attending technical schools. Frequently suggestions have been made that it would be to the best interest of the industry if these tests of technical knowledge were set and adjudicated by a body representative of the printing and allied trades.

In some quarters, such suggestions were looked upon as "Utopian" but now the dream has been realised. A technical board has recently been constituted, composed of representatives of the various sections of the printing industry, both employers and employees, along with members of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

It is expected that the first examinations will be held shortly at Stationers' Hall—probably late in April or early in May—when certificates, medals and prizes will be awarded on the results of the examinations. The conditions so far as they apply to the composing, letterpress machine, lithography and book-binding sections are, that candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 21 and must have attended regularly a recognised technical class. To meet the cost of examinations, there is an entrance fee of 1s. 6d. An important point is that candidates in these craft sections must submit an example of work which has to be certified by their instructor as being their own work.

It is anticipated that other sections of the industry will ultimately come within the scope of the new board and that the certificates awarded will be accepted as a guarantee of practical merit and technical ability. These examinations will form a link between the past and the present in so far that it will renew one of the Stationers' Company's earliest functions, i.e., testing the craft efficiency of those engaged in the printing and allied trades.

Every printer will recognise that this is an important step in the right direction and it is hoped that before long it will be looked upon as essential that everyone employed in the printing industry should hold a certificate of efficiency. With Mr. J. R. Riddell as honorary secretary, the new technical board consists of gentlemen whose names stand for progress in printerdom.

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An Advertisement is always working.



## Lithographers' Auxiliary Concert.

### Well-Attended and Successful Function.

This alert and enterprising auxiliary held another successful bohemian concert on the 21st inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, when Mr. Joseph Weiner, of the well-known printing firm of J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, occupied the chair. Credit is due to the lithographic section of the trade for the manner in which it is supporting these concerts, for the one under notice, as well as its predecessors, have been attended by large and appreciative audiences. Among those present were the following:—Mr. Sydney Cumbers (president), Mr. Laurence Blades (vice-president) and Mrs. Blades, and Messrs. Fredk. Seymour, John Weiner, junr., W. C. Rundle, George Thrale Jell, W. Stevens and Jas. Mynott (general hon. secretary) and a full gathering of members of the committee.

During the interval Mr. Weiner took the opportunity of expressing his pleasure at taking the chair. He said he was only too pleased to do anything he could for the lithographic profession and for everyone connected with it. He did not wish to interrupt any longer than necessary the musical programme so ably arranged by Mr. Hammond, but he desired to congratulate the auxiliary on its growth, it being now, he believed, the second in importance, which success was due to the efforts of the committee, and especially of Mr. Cumbers and Mr. Blades. He understood that money was needily badly for those who had given the best part of their lives faithfully serving their craft, and he appealed to his hearers to help him raise as large a sum as possible. He thought they would think him too ambitious if he appealed for his sum to be brought up to £400, the amount necessary for a pension, although he was satisfied to leave it to their generous support.

Mr. Weiner later announced that he had collected £189 2s. from his business friends and the collection that evening had amounted to £20 5s., so that with his own donation of £90 13s. the total sum realised amounted to £300.

The announcement was received with hearty applause.

Mr. Sidney Cumbers, in moving a vote of thanks, said it was the appeal of the aged printer and the necessity for providing for the future that had influenced Mr. Weiner to take the chair that evening. Mr. Weiner was one of those printers, like Mr. Blades, who ran his own business, in fact, ran all the hands in it as well, with a sort of fatherhood. He congratulated Mr. Weiner on the amount raised and said he had set a hot pace for them for the last concert of the season to be held on April 11th, at which he hoped even for a larger measure of success.

The vote of thanks was heartily seconded, "For he's a jolly good fellow" being enthusiastically sung.

### The Concert Artists.

The programme consisted of quite a galaxy of musical talent, many of the artistes being well-known favourites on the concert platform. Miss Ethel Royston sang her songs with pleasing effect, as did Miss Elsie Redfern, both singers receiving appreciative applause; Mr. Randell Jackson (baritone) an old favourite, in no way disappointed his hearers, his singing being well up to his usual standard of excellence; Mr. Philip Ritte (tenor) well known to South London concert goers, was in perfect form and received many calls for repeated appearances; Mr. A. E. Nickolds (zither-banjo) gave very evident satisfaction with the rendering of "Cavalleria Rusticana," the difficult performance being highly appreciated; Mr. Harry Hearne (humorist) delightfully sustained the humorous element, his patter being quite originally rendered. The entertainment provided by Mr. Wilbey Lunn (living marionettes) assisted by Miss Connie Hart and Miss Gertrude Mayo was greatly enjoyed, their joint performance being generally deemed clever in its inception and highly entertaining; Miss Julia Larkins (accompanist) received well-merited applause for her rendering of several humorous songs at the piano; Mr. N. T. Hammond (musical director) in his usual commendable fashion conducted the arrangements to the general satisfaction of the company.

## National Union of Journalists.

The annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists was opened on Thursday afternoon at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and there was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country.

Mr. J. E. Brown (the president) in his presidential address, said the Union was still growing, and the membership was at the present time well over 5,000.

Referring to the question of unemployment in the profession, he expressed the belief that a working scheme could be arranged between the proprietors and the employees which would alleviate the distress caused by unemployment, and the Executive was already considering the draft of such a scheme which had been drawn up by the vice-president (Mr. T. Jay).

On Thursday evening the members spent an enjoyable time at a reception given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Newcastle.

On Friday the meeting sat all day and transacted a considerable amount of business. For the ensuing year, Mr. T. Jay (Bristol) was unanimously elected president, and Mr. T. A. Davies (Cardiff) was appointed vice-president.

A motion to the effect that the N.U.J. should cease to be affiliated with the Trades Union Congress was defeated by a substantial majority.

JOHANNESBURG unemployment in the printing trade has slightly decreased lately, though business is still very slack.

# Trade Notes.

FROM Monday next the price of the *Birmingham Post* will be reduced from twopence to one penny.

C. W. SHORTT AND CO., LTD., have removed from 36-38, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.4, to 8, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

As a memorial to the late Sir Vezey Strong, who was for 20 years chairman of the London Temperance Hospital, it is proposed to form a new isolation ward and nurses' quarters.

MESSRS. H. A. SMITH AND SON have been appointed printers to the Coventry Union for the ensuing six months and the tender of Mr. H. Cave for the printing of agendas has been accepted.

THE late Mr. Alexander Duncan, a director of Duncan and Sons, Ltd., proprietors of the *South Wales News*, *South Wales Echo* and *Cardiff Times*, left estate sworn at £74,089, net personalty £67,301.

ACCORDING to the figures for 1914 the attack rate per 1,000 in the printing trade is the lowest of all the industries in which lead poisoning occurs—0.4. The highest rate is 26 per 1,000 in the white lead industry.

PRINTING IN THE SKIES.—To be known as the *Aerial Mail*, a daily newspaper is to be written, edited, made up and printed on a hand press in an aeroplane while on its way between London and Paris, messages being received by wireless *en route*.

By the death, last month, of Mr. David Drysdale, the well-known proprietor of the *West Coast Recorder*, there passes away one of the most skilful printer-craftsmen of Victoria. Mr. Drysdale, who was born in Edinburgh and taken to Victoria as a boy, was in his 76th year.

CAMBORNE PRINTING.—For the printing of local election matter the Camborne Urban Council invited tenders for the work outside the town and accepted one of these tenders. At a meeting of that Council last week, Mr. J. F. Lee said he was sorry to submit a report showing that work had been taken outside the town, but when they compared the excessive prices of local printers with the prices paid in other parishes, the Finance Committee felt justified in sending out the work.

BEFORE Sir Charles Johnston, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, John Douglas Phillips, 30, a cashier in the employ of *The Times Publishing Co.*, was charged with stealing £197, the moneys of his employers. In pronouncing sentence, Sir Charles Johnston said: "I believe you have been the victim of temptation arising out of your troubles, and, as the prosecutors have very kindly refrained from pressing the charge, I will pass the moderate sentence of three months in the second division."

THE late Dr. John Cannell Cain, D.Sc., for some years editor of the *Journal* and other publications of the Chemical Society, left £8,528.

THE death occurred suddenly at Bourne-mouth last week of Mr. Thomas W. Twyford, D.L., J.P., of Whitmore Hall, Staffordshire, chairman of Twyford's Ltd., and chairman of the *Staffordshire Sentinel* newspaper, Hanley.

ORDERS authorising the employment of women on two-day shifts have been made in the case of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable (for women engaged in envelope making and embossing) and Messrs. Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd., London (playing card cutting department).

WITH this week's issue the *Dunoon Observer and Argyllshire Standard* attains its jubilee, and the publishers have issued a four-page illustrated supplement, giving a history of the newspaper and a *résumé* of the leading events in Dunoon during the past 50 years, as well as tributes to the publication from public men.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER AND CO., printers and publishers of a book called "The Autobiography of a Child," were unsuccessful in an application last week for a rule nisi, calling on Lord Alfred Douglas and the publishers and printers of *Plain English*, to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt in respect of an article in that periodical.

PRINTERS' PENSION ELECTION.—The assistance of holders of spare votes is being solicited on behalf of the candidature of Mr. Samuel Thorndycraft, 80 (trustee to the Lithographic Pension Fund from 1898 to 1906). The candidate is recommended by Mr. Woodgate Stevens, and subscribers willing to help in the direction indicated are asked to communicate with Mr. J. Mynott, Falcon Hotel, Gough-square, E.C.4.

MR. WILLIAM GAMBLE's article on "The New Lithography" in our issue of December 9th has evidently been read with interest in the United States. We notice that while the well-known trade monthly, the *Printing Art*, reproduces this article with due acknowledgment to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, the *Photo Engravers' Bulletin* (official organ of the American Photo-Engravers' Association) similarly reproduces the article *in toto*, but without any indication that the article is lifted from our pages.

THE March number of the *Journal of Industrial Welfare*, the well-produced and informative monthly organ of the Industrial Welfare Society contains abstracts from the speeches delivered by the Duke of York, the Home Secretary, the Minister of Education, Sir William Ellis, Sir Charles Wakefield, and the director of the Industrial Welfare Society, at the Mansion House Conference on March 2nd. Dr. E. Halford Ross—well known to City printers—contributes an article on belt-wearing as an aid to breathing efficiency, while a specially welcome feature is a clever and humorous drawing by W. Heath Robinson.



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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## Standard Form of Tender.

In view of the many unnecessary difficulties and misunderstandings—often partly to blame for glaring discrepancies in quotations—due to the varying forms of tender now in use, a recent meeting of the London Master Printers Association Council gave consideration to the following resolution, which was submitted by a District Association for the Council's attention:—"That this Council recommends to the Federation that steps be taken to invite and encourage local authorities, public bodies, corporations, etc., to submit their tender forms for printing and stationery to the Federation, so that in future such forms may be issued as approved by the Federation of Master Printers." The Council decided to appoint a sub committee to go into this matter, and the L.M.P.A. is now inviting members to submit suggestions for a *standard form of tender*, and to forward particulars as to any clauses in present tenders which they consider objectionable. The Federation of British Industries

also has now appointed a sub-committee, on which the Federation of Master Printers will be represented, to deal with the matter, so that any information or suggestions forwarded to 24, Holborn, by members of the L.M.P.A. will be of great value as facilitating a further step in the direction of standardisation which should be of benefit to all parties having to do with printing and stationery tenders.

## Mr. Naylor's Return.

THE London Society of Compositors has put an end to the comedy of the brief sojourn of its general secretary and chairman among the out-of-works. The news was made known just too late for inclusion in our last week's issue that the ballot for the election of chairman and secretary of the L.S.C. showed the following results: For chairman, T. Timberlake, 9,027; J. Mortished, 1,757; T. A. C. De Vere Artlett, 222; for general secretary, T. E. Naylor, 9,483; E. Warton, 1,400. Thus our estimate of the situation, as put forward in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of March 10th, is abundantly borne out, and we now see the expected "overwhelming reversal" of the annual meeting's decision. Probably the reversal would have been even more overwhelming had not a certain percentage of members felt that the issue was so little in doubt that their votes were not needed to make it secure. It is not long since we were writing of the little encouragement often forthcoming from trade union members to enable their leaders to withstand the bidding of those who would fain entice them from their posts. This episode is a case in point. A whisper reaches us that immediately after the annual general meeting which put him temporarily out of office, Mr. T. E. Naylor received notice that a more lucrative appointment was his for the taking, but that he unhesitatingly turned the offer down—as he has done in the case of more than one somewhat similar offer previously. The moral would seem to be that rank and file trade unionists would be wise to keep a very watchful eye upon their "ginger" or "red" minorities.

## A Pensions Anomaly.

AT this time of year the subject of pensions is much to the fore, and in this connection a point that has already been voiced more than once can well bear further emphasis. While the thriftless or careless worker who has made no provision for old age receives the full amount of State assistance under the Old Age Pensions Act, the man who, perhaps

by much self-denial and by playing his part in the work of the benevolent organisations in the printing trade, finds himself provided with a pound or so a week, has his State pension reduced or denied him altogether. Surely a starvation rate of private pension, hardly earned, should not suffice to cause ineligibility. It is very pleasant to find that this matter—of importance, chiefly, to the small-wage employee—has been taken up by an employers' association. The South-West District Association of the L.M.P.A., at a recent meeting, passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the South-West Master Printers, having discussed the question of old age pensions, are of opinion that the time has arrived when the restrictions as to income should be removed, and that our Council should be asked to get into communication with the federated unions, and jointly to take action to obtain the removal of the objectionable clauses of the Act." The matter is one of general interest, especially if the printing industry is to become responsible for its own non-wage-earning members, and it is one that might well be vigorously tackled at once.

\* \* \*

### A Model of Organisation.

EVIDENTLY the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Labour think great things of the organisation of the printing industry, as they have during the past month directed to "24, Holborn," several distinguished foreigners visiting these islands in search of the last word in trade organisational efficiency. Among the pilgrims have been representatives from the Federation of Employers of Denmark, also officials from the Japanese Government. We hear that these gentlemen, who were particularly anxious to learn all they could of the English ways of handling labour questions, were keenly interested in the work that is directed from "24, Holborn." Moreover, master printers' organisations in South Africa and India have recently applied for affiliation with the Federation of Master Printers, for the purpose of securing information. The Federation is now in close touch, also, with Australia and New Zealand, and with various employers' organisations on the Continent.

**PRINTING TRADES' ROLL OF HONOUR.**—The Printing Trades' War Memorial Committee having accepted the design for the Roll of Honour to be erected in the Memorial Wing of the Caxton Home, Limpsfield, desire to intimate that the closing date for the receipt of names will be Saturday, April 16th. At present there are 2,400 names on the Roll.

## Personal.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, president of the London Master Printers' Association and vice-president of the Federation, is spending an interesting holiday in Corsica.

MR. E. W. HUMPHRIES, president of the Federation of Master Printers, was present at the annual meeting of the Scottish Alliance at Glasgow on Thursday.

DR. J. MACLEHOSE, LL.D., vice-president of the Federation, travelled to Italy last week to enjoy a well-earned holiday.

## Mr. R. C. Annand.

The world of printing machinery sustains a noteworthy loss by the death which occurred on Sunday, at his residence at Ealing, of Mr. Robert Cumming Annand (aged 68), formerly managing director of the Northern Press and Engineering Co., South Shields and the inventor of many valuable improvements in newspaper printing machines. A native of Longside, near Peterhead, Mr. Annand, as a boy, worked on his father's farm, but was subsequently apprenticed to a brother, the proprietor of the *Buchan Observer*, at Peterhead. He was afterwards engaged in the mechanical departments of several English newspapers, and became manager of the *Shields Daily Gazette*, of which his brother, the late Mr. James Annand, was at one time editor, but more recently his energies had been devoted to the Annand Press and Trading Co. Having a natural bent for invention, he turned his attention to the machines used in his profession, and his patents have been embodied in printing presses all over the world. One of his earliest devices was for blanket washing in connection with rotary printers, and another was a simplification of the folder, dispensing with complicated tapes, while he had recently been engaged on a folder for flat-bed printing machines.

**PRINTING TRADE WAGES.**—Several Alliances of the Federation of Master Printers are holding meetings this week to consider the subject of wages, in view of the Federation Council meeting arranged for Tuesday next.

MR. ELWIN NEAME, the well-known photographic artist, is to lecture the Publicity Club of London at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, April 4th. Mr. Neame, who is bringing a "live Model" with him, is dealing with the influence of photography on advertising. A cordial invitation to attend is issued to all Publicity Men interested, who should phone Mr. Day, Central 11769, for free invitation tickets.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 98s. 9d., 100s., Pref., 15s. 3d., 15s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s., 18s. 1½d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 16s.; J. Byrom and Sons, 12s. 6d., 13s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 9s. 6d.; Cropper, 16s. 10½d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d.; J. Dickinson, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 63½; Financial News, 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 9s. 3d.; International Linotype, 51; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 12s., 10s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 10½d.; Geo. Newnes, Pref., 11s., 11s. 4½d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 45s.; A. M. Peebles, Pref., 50s. 3d.; Roneo, 30s. 9d.; Sphere and Tallor, 5½ p.c. Pref., 11s.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 6d., 17s. 4½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 8s. 9d., 8s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½; Weldon's, 31s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 18s. 4½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 105½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 11s. 9d., 12s. 6d.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1918, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**SOUTH EASTERN PRESS, LTD.** (Greenwich).—Satisfaction to the extent of £250, on December 17th, 1920, of mortgage debenture, dated December 1st, 1911, securing £500.

**TOWNLEY AND RUSSELL, LTD.** (fancy stationers, art publishers, etc., London).—Mortgage debenture, dated March 3rd, 1921, to secure £230, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: J. A. Checketts, 103, Lonsdale-road, Barnes, S.W.

**D. WOOD-BOYD AND CO., LTD.** (tinplate decorators, crystalisers, printers, stationers, etc., Deptford).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised December 15th, 1920, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PATEX, LTD.** (Sheffield).—Issue on February 25th, 1921, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**NEWPORT PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on March 15th, 1921, of debentures, dated March 10th, 1914, and February 24th, 1916, securing £200.

**LOWE ASTON, LTD.** (printers).—Legal mortgage, dated March 9th, 1921, to secure all moneys due, or to become due, from company to London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., charged on 293 and 295, Ley-street, Ilford, machinery fixtures, etc.

**GOOD, LTD.** (printers, London).—Debenture dated March 8th, 1921, to secure all moneys due, or to become due, from company to Barclays Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**MASON AND JACKSON, LTD.** (printers).—Mortgage dated March 11th, 1921, to secure all moneys due, or to become due, from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., charged on certain land and premises in Hull.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**GRIMSEY AND SONS, LTD.**—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of machine rulers and writing tablet makers carried on by H. T. Grimsey and H. A. Grimsey, at 67A, Farringdon-street, E.C., as "Grimsey and Sons." Private company. Directors: H. T. Grimsey and H. A. Grimsey. Registered office: 67A, Farringdon-street, E.C.

**OVERSEAS PACKAGES, LTD.** (London).—Capital £6,300 in 6,000 "A" shares of £1 each, and 6,000 "B" shares of 1s. each; box, packing case, chest, crate, keg and drum, trunk and bag makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. C. Roberts. Private company. Subscribers: A. J. Evans and V. A. Nott. First directors by subscribers.

**TEMPLAR EDUCATIONAL STATIONERY CO., LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; scholastic, legal, commercial and general stationers, school and college outfitters, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Duffield, sen., F. Duffield, jun., W. Stevenson and C. R. R. Stevenson. Registered office: Pearl Chambers, East-parade, Leeds.

**HARRY SMITH AND SON, LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; paper and paper tube



manufacturers, paper machinists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. Smith and Mrs. A. M. Wilson. Registered office: Tube Works, Anvil-street, Keighley.

**NASCO, LTD. (London).**—Capital £6,000 in 5,750 participating preference shares of £1 each and 5,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising contractors and agents, experts and advisers in advertising, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. E. Bowman and J. Morgan. First directors: J. W. Nicholson, J. C. Fairbairn, H. H. Curnow and C. F. S. Slight.

**FELTHAM'S ADVERTISEMENTS, LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on at 6, Temple-row, Birmingham, as "J. R. Feltham," advertising contractor and general agent for trade journals, advertisements, theatre screens, advertising spaces and all public exhibitions. Private company. First directors: J. R. Feltham and W. E. Haworth.

**MAYON AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (1,000 12½ per cent. cumulative preference); confectioners, wholesale and retail manufacturers of and dealers in cardboard, paper and other boxes and cases, etc. Private company. Directors: S. N. Metcalf, N. L. Parker and J. H. Leppard. Registered office: Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.

**E. A. AND W. GREENSLADE, LTD.**—Capital £100,000 in £1 shares (40,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference); manufacturers of and dealers in brushes, brooms, besoms, bristles, sponges, mats, rugs, rope, dyes, varnishes, leather, stationery and fancy goods, drugs and chemicals, packing case, box and portmanteau and plane makers, engineers, etc. Private company. First directors: Eliza S. Greenslade, D. A. Greenslade, A. A. Greenslade and F. F. Harris. Registered office: 80, Thomas-street, Bristol.

**GEORGE VICKERS, LTD.**—Capital £35,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of wholesale and export newsagent, booksellers, publishers and stationers carried on by Lilian Vickers, J. A. E. Hickson and G. L. Vickers at Angel-court, Strand, as "George Vickers." Private Company. First directors: J. A. E. Hickson, G. L. Vickers and W. Morgan. Registered office: Angel-court, 172, Strand, W.C.2.

**SHIPPING TRADES INDEX, LTD.**—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares (1,000 preference); proprietors, publishers and printers of trade and other directories, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. First directors: F. l'Estrange, H. Yates, J. L. Taylor and F. W. Picken. Registered office: 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**J. LOOKER, LTD.**—Capital £7,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers, publishers, booksellers, stationers and dealers in fancy goods, newspaper proprietors, etc., carried on by J. Looker, at Poole, Dorset. Private company. Subscribers: J. Looker and Mrs. M. Looker. Registered office: 82, High-street, Poole.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Bennett, G. A., and Kirsten, F. B. A. Loose-leaf books. 8,215.  
Daughdrill, I. L., and Martin, T. T. Calendars. 8,291.  
Dougall, W. S. Loose-leaf books, etc. 8,064.  
Foster, A. W. Method of printing. 8,597.  
Gates, W. R. Printers' type-guard. 7,977.  
Gauld, D. M. Cardboard boxes. 8,193.  
Hern, A. C., and Hern, N. M. Loose-leaf books. 8,584.  
St. George, A. E. Machine for binding or covering books. 7,968.  
Trist, A. R. Photo-mechanical printing processes. 8,506.

### Specifications Published. 1919.

Droitcour, M. A. Printing presses. 159,938.

### 1920.

Chalmers, J. Apparatus for feeding rectangular objects such as strawboard or pulp-board sheets, book covers and the like to machines. 160,037.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### CANADA.

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Montreal desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of stationery (excluding inks, pastes, and glues) on a commission or sales basis, for the whole of Canada. (Reference No. 328.)

A communication has been received by the Department of Overseas Trade from a Western Canadian firm stating that they have been importing on a large scale from Japan since the beginning of the war, but are now anxious to get in touch with United Kingdom producers of paper boxes, fancy goods, playing cards, etc., with a view to buying in this country. The name and address of the firm referred to may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

### REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

A firm in Colon are desirous of importing paper of all qualities. (Reference No. 361.)

AMONG the week's receiving orders under the Bankruptcy Act is one in respect of Messrs. Langhail and Wade, 10, South-street, Finsbury, printers' designers (March 23rd).

## Government Contracts.

### M. H. Stationery Office.

#### PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Printing Tobacco Labels, Gp. 197 (1921).—T. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.  
Cardiff Prison Calendars.—William Lewis (Printers), Ltd., Cardiff.

500,000 Pads of Telegram Forms.—Bemrose and Sons, Derby.

250,000 Registry Jackets.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

2,500 copies "Excess Profits Duty Instruction" and 2,275 copies "Technical Reports of Committee for Aeronautics," Vol. 1.—W. Clowes and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,500 Stores Demand Books, 650 Loose-leaf Cases, 2,000 Loose-leaf Binders, 150,000 Registry Jackets, 2,000,000 A.F. B.256, and 125,000 File R.133.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,000,000 Census Postcards.—M. Carr and Co., Manchester.

3,000,000 Census Postcards and 350,000 Inspector's Form 174.—C. Nicholls and Co., Manchester.

Cutting and Creasing Millboards.—H. A. Franklin, London, S.E.

2,000 Books T.E.1076 and 473,225 Form 155.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

20,000 Station Card Cases (Thumb Cases), 15,000 copies "The Ship's Captain's Medical Guide," 1,500 Portfolios for Assessments, 8,500 Portfolios and 1,609 Vols. Telephone Directory (Vol. 4).—J. Adams, London, E.C.

3,160 Loose-leaf Metals.—British Loose-leaf Manufacturers, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,000,000 Census Forms, 7,000,000 "A" Telegram Forms, 200,000 Pads Labour Form E.D.68 and E.D.68a, and 25,000 Pads Army Form C.348.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

400 Loose-leaf Transfer Binders.—C. Cakebread, London, E.C.

10,000 Medical Certificates and 2,000 Books (Cloud Forms).—J. E. C. Potter, Stamford.

360 Loose-leaf Binders.—Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,300,000 copies Census Schedule (A).—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

600 Skeleton Guard Books.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

600 Registers (C. and E.), No. 80.—Swiss and Co., Devonport.

400,000 Inland Revenue Forms.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

25,000 Army Pension Allowance Books.—Bank of England, Printing Department, London, E.C.

1,000,000 Post Office Forms S.B.5.A. and 4,900,000 Census Forms A.3.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

15,000 Portfolios.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

653 Metro. Assessment Books.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

45,000 sets of Forms E.D.68 and 30,000 sets of Forms E.D.68a.—G. Hargreaves, Manchester.

2,500,000 Post Office Form T.23 and 1,094,595 Inland Revenue Forms.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

260,675 Inland Revenue Forms.—W. H. Jones, London, N.

232,310 Inland Revenue Forms.—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.

2,052,685 Inland Revenue Forms.—Metcalf and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

678,795 Inland Revenue Forms.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

80,000 Posters.—Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

6,000,000 P.O. Forms.—J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

STRAWBOARDS.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

BAGS.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton, Bucks; Kenrick and Jefferson, West Bromwich; Smith and Young, London; Thorburn, Bain and Co., London; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London; Chapman and Co. (Balham), Ltd., London; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

BOXES, CARDBOARD.—Allied Paper Co., London; S. Fordham, London; Matthews, Smith and Co., London; Johns, Sons and Watts, Ltd., London; H. Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., London.

CARDS.—Ford Paperworks, Ltd., Hylton, near Sunderland.

ENVELOPES.—Chapman and Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; Smith and Young, London, E.C.; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Bennett and Wood, Chadwell Heath.

LABELS, MANILLA.—Fisher, Clarke and Co., Boston, Lincs.

MILLBOARDS.—Jackson's Millboard Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe, near Manchester; Reed and Smith, Ltd., Cullompton; Olive Paper Mills, Co., Ltd., Bury, Lancs; A. E. Mallandain, London, N.W.; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., Musselburgh; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., Glory and Devon Valley Mills; Westfield Paper Co., Ltd., Westfield, N.B.; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; R. Somerville and Co., Ltd., Taunton; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Manchester and Glasgow; Portals, Ltd., Whitechurch, Hants; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Tamworth and Wakefield; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; W. Howard and Son, Ltd., Chatham; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Hendon Paper Paper Works Co., Ltd., Hendon, near Sunderland; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, near Sunderland; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; T. Chalmers and Son, Ltd., Linlithgow, N.B.; Cannon and Clapperton, Ltd., Sandford, Oxford; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; H. Bruce and Sons, Ltd., Currie; J. Allen and Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Ivybridge; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; A. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; S. Jones and Co., London, E.C.; J. Robinson and Co.,

Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea; J. Marks, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; North of Ireland Paper Mills Co., Ballyclare, co. Antrim.

#### Crown Agents.

PRINTING MACHINES, ETC.—Harrild and Sons, London, E.C.; William Dawson and Sons (Otley), Ltd.

BOOKS.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London. PAPER.—T. H. Saunders and Co., London, E.C.; Dunster and Wakefield, London, E.C.; C. Baker and Co., London, E.C.

PRINTING PAPER.—Olive's Paper Mills Co., Bury, Lancs.



**RULES FOR COMPOSITORS AND READERS AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD** (25th Edition), by Horace Hart, M.A. London: Humphrey Milford, Amen-corner, E.C.; pp. 120, 5½ in. by 3½ in. Price 2s. net.

It should rejoice the heart of many a printer to see issued another edition of this justly famous little book of reference. The new edition, slightly extended in scope and revised up to date, will be regarded by many in the trade as *the* criterion to be referred to in questions of typographic style. Certainly its authority is great. Not only has it behind it the name of Horace Hart, but the weight of the Oxford Dictionary is also on its side, its English spellings having been revised by Sir James Murray and Mr. Henry Bradley. Thus we welcome this twenty-fifth edition as undoubtedly authoritative—though not, let it be said, the only authority. Decisions in nice questions of style are frequently a matter of taste rather than of principle; and even where an authority can point to a principle (as of etymology, orthoepy, or the like), in support of his own particular preference, another authority will often be found appealing on behalf of a different practice to another equally important principle of quite contrary effect. It would seem that the time is hardly ripe yet to claim the final settlement of many such points of dispute. Rightly, therefore, will many printers give these Oxford "Rules" an honoured place on their bookshelves, but will nevertheless reserve liberty, on occasion, to follow a practice other than that here prescribed. To choose at random just one of the points on which exception may well be taken to the Oxford "Rules"—the vexed question of *a* or *an*. Surely the printer can safely follow the sane and simple rule to use *a* before a consonant sound (including such unprinted sounds as that of *y* in *even*), but to use *an* before words beginning with a vowel sound, or with an *h* which, because the syllable is unaccented, approximates to a vowel sound. Yet we find that the Oxford compositor, while he is directed to set *an heraldic*, is nevertheless told to set *a heroic*. On some such points there will doubtless be many

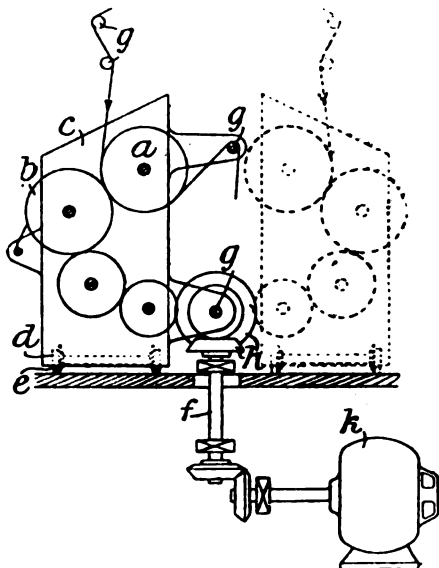
printers who will respectfully "agree to differ" from the Oxford authorities. Such deliberate divergencies from uniformity of style should be thoroughly digested by that most exasperating person, the compositor (or reader) who has become accustomed to one particular "style of the house" and is stubbornly unshakable in the conviction that what is in accordance with that style is "right," and what is not in accordance therewith is "wrong." To such a one we commend also the consideration of a fact mentioned in the last paragraph of the preface of this little book, in which paragraph it is ingenuously admitted that, in successive editions of this book of rules, there sometimes occur complete changes of the authorised methods of spelling words or punctuating sentences, these changes being usually due merely to the fact that "the fashion has altered." The final authority, therefore, in matters of style is not scientific principle—the English language is in many respects hopelessly unprincipled: the final authority is fashion. The difference between "right" and "wrong" in typographical style is often a matter of no more scientific significance than the difference—in the shape of a sleeve or the cut of a skirt—between the Parisian vogue of the moment and the fashion of the season before. Nevertheless, uniformity of typographical style is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and these "Rules for Compositors and Readers" are a contribution to progress in that direction. As regards the plan of this little volume, we feel that there would be a considerable gain in convenience if the contents were arranged alphabetically (a practice successfully followed in the late Mr. F. Howard Collins's admirable "Authors' and Printers' Dictionary"), though an extensive index at the end of the booklet minimises the difficulty of finding one's way among the miscellaneous contents as at present arranged.

**DIRECTORS' LIABILITY.**—In the Mayor's Court, last week, before Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P., Deputy Judge, the Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd., of Farringdon-street, sued Mr. E. M. Martin, director and shareholder of My Garden, Ltd., formerly of 148, Fleet-street, for blocks used in connection with *My Garden Illustrated*, owned by the company, of which the defendant was a director and the largest shareholder. It was sought to make the defendant personally liable for the account under section 63 of the Companies Act, and it was stated that orders were given for the goods in question extending from February 5th, 1919, to May, 1920, and nowhere upon the orders given did it appear that it was for a limited company. It was contended that the company was really Mr. Martin, and although he had not signed the orders he had authorised the editor of the paper to do so. The Deputy Judge said the plaintiffs had failed to satisfy him that the defendant had authorised the issue of the order forms without the word "limited" upon them. Judgment was entered for the defendant, with costs.

## New Inventions.

### Rotary Machines.

Mr. G. W. Mascord has patented an invention whereby rotary machines for typographic, lithographic, offset, or intaglio printing, are provided with a printing-couple mounted in a frame rotatable about a vertical axis so that the couple may be reversed for printing on either side of the web or sheet. As shown, the impression cylinder *a* and printing cylinder *b* are in a frame *c* rotatable about a vertical axis which coincides with the driving shaft *f*. Wheels *d* may support the frame *c* on rails *e*, and suitable means may be provided for locking the frame in position when adjusted.

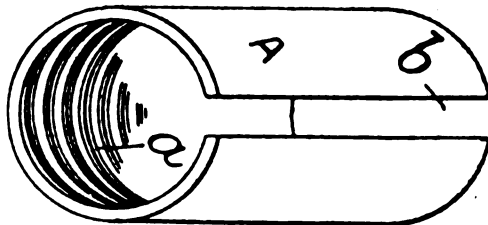


Guide rollers *g* and also the inking apparatus may be mounted in the frame *c*. Upper and lower pivots or trunnions may be provided on which the frame rotates. The driving gear is arranged as shown, to drive from a motor, etc., *k* through a vertical shaft *f* and bevel gears *h*, so that the frame *c* may be rotated without disengaging the gears.

### Curved Stereotype Plates.

In an invention patented by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd., curved stereotype plates, particularly tubular plates *A* having a narrow longitudinal gap *b*, are formed with

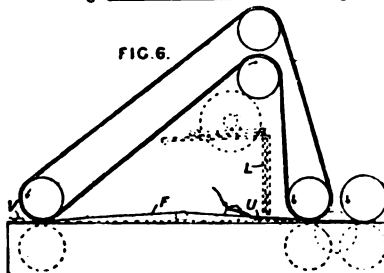
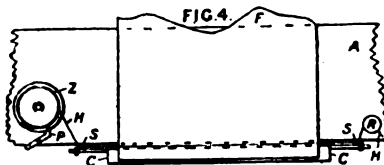
one or more helical ribs *a* on their concave surfaces adapted to act as a screw-thread to eject the plate from the casting-box. The ribs may be formed by casting the plate



between a cylindrical casting-box and a concentric core having one or more helical grooves, and the longitudinal gap is produced by a matrix-bar secured to the casting-box.

### Envelopes.

An invention patented by Mr. A. E. H. Payne relates to means for making string-bearing and like strips such as are described in Specifications 123,678 and 128,174, for opening envelopes, etc., the string or like flexible substance is held in tension and the slip material is folded thereon. Fig. 4 shows an arrangement for dealing with cut lengths

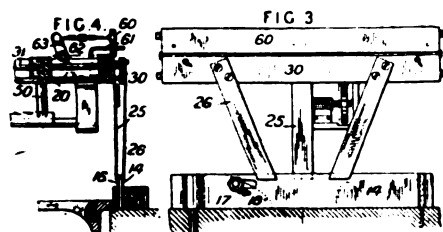


of material *F*, comprising a table *A* having a hinged extension *C* for folding over the projecting edge of the material *F*. The string *H* is stretched adjacent to the hinge before or

after the material is in folding position. The string is drawn from a bobbin L held by a detent pawl P, and is secured at the free end in a clamp R, the intermediate portion passing through eyes or other guides S beyond the ends of the hinged folder C. The material may be fed between belts or tapes, and means may be provided for applying or moistening adhesive. Fig. 6 shows an arrangement for dealing with a continuous ribbon, the lengths of slip being defined by perforations or otherwise. The ribbon F is drawn through a longitudinal folder V, and the string is led into the fold by a guide U. A looping-device L may be provided for drawing out the string at intervals corresponding to the lengths of slip. Both margins of the ribbon may be dealt with at the same time to produce the slips in pairs, as indicated by the duplicate parts shown in dotted lines.

### Type Composing and Casting Machines.

An invention patented by Mr. G. Price and the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society relates to leading devices of the kind having a lead guide at the back of the galley gate, whereby the lead is left at the entrance to the galley when the gate rises. (1) At the back of the vertically movable gate 14, Fig. 4, is a guide or pocket 16 which is separated from the gate by a spacing piece 17, Fig. 3, having a sloping surface 18 which positions the lead correctly with respect to the lines of type. The piece 17 may be adjustable or interchangeable. (2) An automatic feeding device may be used comprising a tray 20 on which the leads are stacked and from which they are released one by one by movable end-plates 30, 60. The plate 30 is carried by rods 31 which are reciprocated by a moving part of the machine, and the plate 60 slides on guides 61 and is con-



nected to the plate 30 by links 62 and levers 63. The outward movement of the plate 30 releases the end lead which has dropped into a notch or shoulder in the end of the tray 20, the following leads being held back by the plate 60. The released lead is directed into the guide 16 by strips 25, 26. The leads may be fed up to the plate 30 by a spring or by a cross-bar 50 which is advanced step by step by ratchet-mechanism.

A PETITION signed by 1,000 Sunday newspaper workers, was presented to the L.C.C., asking for an early morning tram service on Sunday mornings. The petition was referred to Committee.

## Printing as a Trade.

### Interesting Youthful Impressions.

When Mr. W. H. Feltham gave his address to a crowd of boys drawn from the elementary schools at Coventry upon "Printing as a Desirable Trade," he promised two prizes for the best essays upon the subject. A number of enthusiastic competitors have sent in their productions, showing that his address was followed with close attention. A remarkable feature of a perusal of the essays is the general reproduction of the speaker's phrase that "printing is the art preservative of the arts," while the value of pictures for impressing the mind is borne out by the graphic descriptions of the illustrations thrown on the screen. The lay-out of the pages for book work seems to have captured the youthful mind, most of the essayists referring to it, and one writes: "Previous to the lecture I thought that pages in books, etc., were printed separately, but I find that is quite wrong, for sometimes four, six, or eight pages are printed at a time, and when they are folded they drop automatically into their right places." Another writer lays stress upon the fact that "an important section of the printing trade is composing," and says the "composer's" case is "a very interesting affair." He gives a very fair description of the case, and is of opinion that a "composer" must have a good knowledge of grammar and punctuation. On this latter point one boy thinks Mr. Feltham's "joke" of an auctioneer having a notice printed, "a pony, cart and harness for sale" when he only had a pony-cart and harness for disposal, well worth repeating. Another humorous illustration generally remembered was the setting of the line "Oft in danger, Oft in woe," as "6ft in danger, 6ft in woe." Several of the essayists came to the conclusion that to be a printer was worthy of "serious consideration," while in one instance the writer admits: "Previous to the lecture, printing as a trade had not much enchantment (sic) for me, but after the glowing account of the prospects of a boy who takes up the trade, my ideas are much altered, and printing will probably be the trade I shall decide to follow."

AN HISTORIC BOOK.—To a reception at Buckingham Palace recently Mr. W. F. F. Thomson, of York, brought for his Majesty's inspection a war memorial in the form of a book magnificently bound and illuminated, and weighing nearly nine and a-half stones. This volume contains a record of all the men and women of York and district who died during the war, and was presented to the Duke of York on the occasion of his visit to the City some time ago. His Majesty was very much interested, and signed the book on a fly-leaf specially prepared for his signature. The book was subsequently taken back to York and deposited in York Minster.



## L.S.C. and Piece Scales.

Once again, and with more promise of success than hitherto, an approach is being made towards the settlement of the London piece scale problem. A special delegate meeting was held by the London Society of Compositors at the Memorial Hall last week, when the revised piece scale (provisionally agreed upon with the Master Printers' Association), was adopted after a long discussion. Several amendments, however, were put forward, and one was carried fixing the price of monotype composition at 5d. per 1,000 ens (uncorrected) instead of 4½d. In respect of certain other points not quite acceptable to the meeting, plenary powers were given to the Special Committee.

MR. WILLIAM BURY SHAW, of Brighton, stationer and bookseller, left £21,182.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. James S. Millar, proprietor of the *Beith Supplement* and correspondent of the *Scotsman*.

UNDER the title of "The Old Lady of Threadneedle-street," there has just appeared the first number of the staff magazine of the Bank of England.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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## Miscellaneous.

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 14

LONDON: APRIL 7, 1921

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

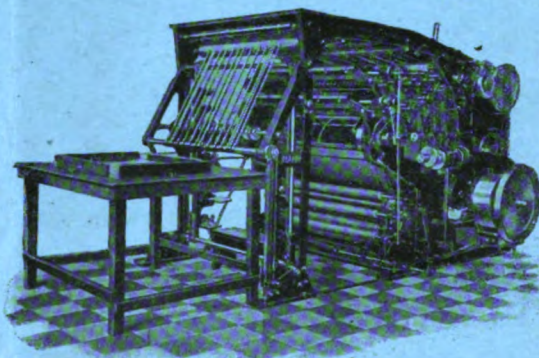
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## Screenless Processes.

By **FREDERIC J. CORKETT, F.R.P.S.**

Writing under the above heading in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of March 24th, a contributor takes up a lance against screenless processes—in fact, suggests there are no such things possible in the realm of things practical. Yet in the same article it is admitted that there are processes that “do not require a screen.” Evidently, then, the matter is largely a matter of definition. Personally—and I think I might go so far as to express the opinion of all screen users—we should be very happy indeed if no such things as process screens existed. At any rate it would mean a little less money crossing over to “God’s own country” or the “Fatherland.” Screens are expensive necessities, and all process men must be interested to learn of efforts made to dispense with them.

Now we all know that if a printing surface is to yield a print that represents half-tone, *i.e.*, continuous tone, it must be produced by some means that breaks up the image into modulations—but this need by no means be a screen. A screen, everyone understands, is a mechanical cross-grain ruling. The term is well understood and not liable to misconception. For half-tone letterpress or half-tone litho work, a screen consisting of a rectangular ruled plate of glass is used in making the necessary negative or positive.

### **The Sears Process.**

Frederick Sears came over from New Zealand nearly 20 years ago. He called on me, I

believe, almost on arrival. His ideas and methods were excellent. He was a very able process man, skilled alike as process photographer and as printer, his knowledge of practical printing being mainly on the lithographic side. Sears’ method of negative-making has become a standardised method. He first made a straight negative; then in the camera from the negative he produced a positive, interposing between negative and positive a ruled screen, the result being a positive that in the high-lights had no screen effect, yet the screen remained in the half-tones where it was required. A simple enough procedure. From a positive so produced a further negative was made, and so the high-light process came about. All so simple—just as easy as Columbus’s egg—but no one had apparently quite done that before, or, if they had, had not seen its value. The process man to-day who does not know of the value of the high-light negative is away back in the Dark Ages. Sears never had a fair show. There are always so many “fakirs” in the printing trade that a man with something good is generally lost amid so much clamour. It was so with Sears.

### **Screenless Litho Developments.**

Screenless litho is coming, however—that is, the production of a lithographic plate from a continuous-tone negative wherein no mechanical screen has been used. This work has now got well beyond the experimental

stage, and there is a printing concern or two outside Great Britain, as also here, that have made sure steps forward in this direction. All that is required is a straight negative of good quality, and this negative is printed down just in the ordinary way on to a grained litho plate of zinc or aluminium. The granularity necessary to hold the ink the zinc itself will supply, aided by certain reagents best known to the experimenters. Suffice to say, there is no screen used if by "screen" is meant a mechanically ruled grating. The screen is entirely eliminated, and the lithographs of the future will be produced from plates which will be quickly made and which will not only yield the most beautiful prints imaginable, but will produce prints at a high rate of speed, the plates not being marred in their beauty by mechanical gratings. In other words, picture reproduction of the future will be freed from the prison bars of the half-tone screen.

#### The Prints of the Future.

The effect of these new prints will be very like collotype, very like photogravure — though not equal to the latter, as must be obvious. To screen-made half-tone prints the new screenless litho illustrations will be the keenest competitors. All printers should keep a very keen eye upon developments in the direction of screenless litho.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone, speaking into the phonograph for Mr. Edison, exclaimed: "Wonders upon wonders are opening before us." So said the Grand Old Man, and the wonders of the printing trade will not be the least of the achievements of the future.

IN China, says the *Labour Gazette*, the increase in wages has not kept pace with the increased cost of living. Four years ago the unskilled labourer in the printing trades at Shanghai was in receipt of from \$7 to \$10 per month, whereas he now often gets \$15. Even with the present wage he finds it difficult to support a family in face of an ever expanding budget. This has led to strikes, which appear to be fairly frequent. The printing industry at Shanghai gives employment to about 10,000 workers. The wages of the employees may be roughly classified as follows: Foremen, \$20 to \$50 per month; common labourers, \$10 to \$30; apprentices, \$1 to \$10 (dollar = 2s. 1d., pre-war). Women are employed chiefly in the binding departments, and are paid on a piece-work basis. Nine hours form the working day for both men and women, except in times of pressure, when night work is necessary. In such periods the employees must work from one to three hours overtime, for which extra pay is granted.

## Printers' Pension Corporation.

### The Prince Thanked.

More than usual interest attended the annual election for the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, which took place on Saturday at the Connaught Rooms, the result being an addition of eighty-one to the number of pensioners, which will thus stand at 735.

In the annual report, referring to last year's festival dinner, at which the Prince of Wales took the chair as president, and the contributions reached the record of £52,502, the council states: "No words can adequately express their gratitude to his Royal Highness for his great kindness in presiding and for the wonderful service thus rendered to the institution." The council further notes with grateful pride and pleasure that his Royal Highness was "accorded a most warm and hearty reception, his charming personality so influencing the gathering that by common consent the festival was considered the most unconventional and enjoyable in the memory of those present."

The income for the year, £49,178, was the highest on record, the total amount distributed being £23,386 to 1,459 recipients. During the year the amount distributed in grants to the children of members of the craft killed in the war was £6,510, the recipients numbering 678.

The results of the election are not to be made public until the annual general meeting of the Corporation, which will be held at St. Bride Foundation on Saturday, April 9th, at two o'clock, under the presidency of Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P.

## Cardiff Printers' Bowling Club.

The Caxton Bowling Club, Cardiff, which has been formed under the auspices of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades, has every prospect of a successful season. To stimulate interest among printers in Cardiff the proprietors of the *Western Mail* have presented the club with a silver challenge cup for competition between the members annually. In addition to the silver cup two gold medals have been presented to the club, the donor desiring to remain anonymous. The club is composed of employers and employees, and it augurs well for the future of the printing trade that such a happy relationship exists. The hon. secretary is Mr. A. W. Stevens, 75, Cornerswell-road, Penarth.

THE annual report of the Industrial League and Council, which has just been issued, provides a useful résumé of the development and activities of the League in the year ending September 30th, 1920.

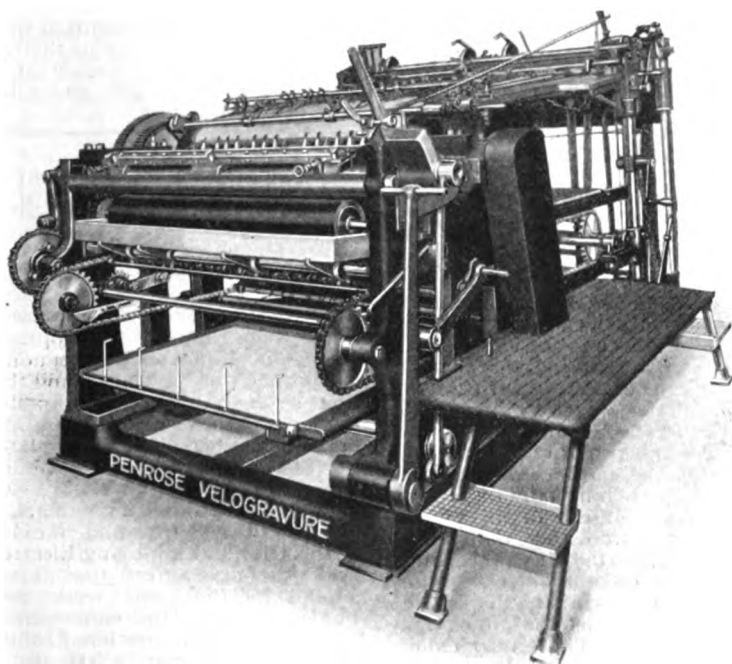


## Rotary Photogravure.

### New Machine with Automatic Feed.

Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., of 109, Farringdon-road, E.C.1, have been recently demonstrating an entirely new type of sheet-feed machine for rotary photogravure printing, and it is claimed that this machine marks a new epoch in the history of rotary photogravure because it has been shown to be possible by means of this machine to achieve a speed of 2,500 impressions per hour in printing a sheet measuring 44 by 32 in. This speed has been made possible by the use of an

as to enable one man to take it out in a few minutes, there being no necessity to remove the mandrel from the machine. The delivery mechanism is of a novel character and is so arranged as to prolong as much as possible the period between the sheet leaving the impression cylinder and being deposited on the pile. On its way the sheet passes over an electric heater which further facilitates the drying. The machine being built on the two-revolution principle, which necessitates the impression cylinder being twice the diameter of the copper cylinder, it is possible to provide for very accessible and adequate arrangements for putting on or taking off the rubber blanket, as well as for a strong and reliable gripper mechanism. The lay devices are very efficient, and provide for securing perfect



**The New Rotary Photogravure Machine.**

automatic feeder, and we believe it is the first time that this device has been applied to a rotary photogravure machine. It is not, however, essential to employ an automatic feeder on this machine if a speed within the capacity of hand feeding is acceptable.

Among the features which are conspicuous in the new machine are great strength of its component parts, simplicity of design and accessibility of those portions of the machine which need attention, such as the inking and wiping arrangements, and the starting and stopping mechanism. Comparatively thin copper shells are used on an expanding mandrel for the printing cylinder, and the provision for removing the copper shell is such

register should the machine be used for colour work, as undoubtedly it will be. As a test of the accuracy of the machine in this respect, sheets have been fed through the machine three times without any difference in register being observable. This is a most important point, for undoubtedly there are great possibilities for the process in colour work, and it is acknowledged by all practical men in the business that the sheet-feed machine is absolutely essential for this work.

Although it is not possible to show this large machine at the forthcoming Printing Exhibition, this firm will show in operation one of their small size sheet-feed machines which should prove of great interest.

## German Reparation (Recovery) Act.

Under Section 5 of this Act, which takes effect from Thursday, March 31st, the Board of Trade may, by order, take certain action, as indicated below.

(a) Under Section 1 of the Act, importers of German goods are to pay to the Customs a prescribed proportion of the value of the goods, not exceeding 50 per cent. The Board of Trade may reduce the prescribed proportion as respects articles of any class, make or description, or may exempt such articles from all the provisions of the Act.

(b) Section 2 excludes from the provisions of the Act goods partially manufactured or produced in Germany which are not first consigned from that country, and in which 25 per cent. or more of their value is attributable to processes of manufacture undergone since they last left Germany. The Board of Trade may vary this percentage as respects articles of any class, make or description.

(c) Under Section 1, the Act shall not apply to goods imported before April 15th, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs that the goods are imported in pursuance of a contract entered into before March 8th. The Board may, as respects articles of any make, class or description, substitute some later date for April 15th.

(d) Section 4 provides that where any person is liable, under a contract entered into before March 8th, to accept bills of exchange or make advances in connection with the importation of any goods, he may apply to the High Court, and the Court, if satisfied that by reason of the provisions of this Act, the enforcement of the contract would result in serious hardship to him, may suspend or annul, or, with the consent of the parties, amend the contract as from such date as the Court may think fit, or stay any proceedings for the enforcement of the contract or any term thereof, or any rights arising under it, on such conditions (if any) as the Court may think fit. The Board of Trade may extend the classes of contract to which the Section relates.

The Board are not, however, to make any order under any of the above provisions, except on the recommendation of a committee, which has been appointed, viz., Mr. H. A. Trotter, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England (chairman), Mr. H. B. Betterton, M.P., C.B.E., Mr. F. R. Davenport (managing director of Messrs. Willans and Robinson, Ltd., Rugby), Mr. Stanley Machin (president of the London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. D. Withers (manager, foreign branch, London County Westminster and Parr's Bank), and Captain G. W. Duncan (secretary).

Applications to the Board of Trade to make any order under any of the provisions referred to should be addressed to the Secretary, Board of Trade, Great George-street, Westminster, and both the letter and envelope should be marked "German Reparation."

## Counter & Check Book Machines.

After a number of conferences, agreement between the Federation of Master Printers and the Typographical Association has been reached whereby men engaged on printing machines of the Edler type are to receive 6s. per week above the minimum rate of the Branch, on the understanding that any men now receiving over that sum are not to be reduced. This arrangement to take effect as and from pay-day in the week ending March 19th, 1921.

It was also agreed that in future men being transferred from other machines to counter-check book printing machines who have had no previous training in the working of the counter-check book machines may be engaged for a period of two months at the wages they were receiving previous to their transference, and that after such period of two months they shall be paid the 6s. above the minimum rate of the Branch.

## America and 44-Hour Week.

Tension is increasing in the printing trade of the United States as May 1st comes nearer, the date on which, according to agreements made in some sections of the industry, the 44-hour week should be adopted. A great number of employers are strenuously opposing the proposition, on the ground that, if the 44-hour week goes into effect, production will be curbed and the cost to the public must be increased in the face of a popular demand for decreased prices. The trade unionists, however, are pointing out that the Closed Shop Branch of the United Typothetae, the Printers' League of America and the International Association of Employing Electrotypers some two years ago agreed that forty-four hours should be the basic work week. These bodies comprise the employers' group embraced in the International Joint Conference Council, which met in Atlanta, Ga., December 13th and 14th, 1920, and reaffirmed:—

"That this Joint Conference Council considers that all members of its constituent bodies are morally bound to adopt and put into effect the 44-hour week on May 1st, 1921." Thus the position is by no means an easy one, and the dispute is regarded as a matter of the gravest consequence to the whole printing industry of America.

At one time quite 70 per cent. of British paper exports to South Africa comprised printed matter. It is now found that printing work can be effected cheaper locally. Whilst paper has still to be imported, it is not necessarily British paper. The high cost of printing in the United Kingdom is evidently bringing about the greatest economy in the use of printed matter, and the papermaker is naturally a big sufferer.

## Mr. James Gallie, J.P.

**The New President of the Envelope  
Makers' Federation.**

Mr. James Gallie, who has taken over the presidency of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers in succession to Mr. Henry Godfrey, the first president, comes to the office with a full measure of vigour and a good record of work on behalf of the trade. Under his guidance the Employers' Federation is in no danger of losing any of its influence or usefulness. It came into being when industrial organisation became a matter, not merely of prudence, but of necessity, and Mr. Gallie has been associated with the direction of the institution since it was inaugurated three years ago. His experience in the handling of labour questions, which have been so much more prominent a feature of industry in recent years, has been of great value to the Federation.

Born in Edinburgh in 1875, Mr. Gallie, after pursuing the Law and Arts Course at the Edinburgh University, entered the firm of Macniven and Cameron, Ltd., in 1901, a position in which he continues his very active interest. While he devotes his attention as a director more to the administrative side, Mr. Duncan Cameron, B.L., J.P., a direct representative of the original founders, has charge of the manufacturing side. Mr. Cameron, by the way, has also taken his share in trade affairs, for he was one of the early, if not actually the first, president of the Stationers' Association.

Since Mr. Gallie became identified with the firm, the operations have been greatly extended. The business was established as long ago as 1770 in Edinburgh. From modest beginnings it has grown to world-wide fame, and Macniven and Cameron's products are known throughout the export markets of the two hemispheres. There are now four factories in this country. In Edinburgh and Leith are the works which produce all the account books and stationery. The factory for the manufacture of steel pens is situated in Birmingham, where, curiously enough, all the labour for this branch of industry is located. Shortly before the war the firm entered upon a new development—the manufacture of "Cameron" fountain pens. It is their proud boast that the entire pen is manufactured by themselves in this country, even to the rubber sacs, and it represents a new British industry. The factory for this all-British product is at Cameron House, St. Bride-street, London, where, on the ground floor, are situated new offices and show-rooms.

The export side of the business is extensive, and Messrs. Macniven and Cameron have travelling representatives in all the important markets of the world, and it is good to know that, even in these depressing days, orders are coming forward from overseas. At the present time, Mr. Duncan Cameron, junr., is going over much of the ground.

In trade organisation Mr. Gallie has taken an important part. When the Association of British Steel Pen Makers was set on foot three years ago he became its hon. secretary, a post he still holds. He is a director of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and vice-chairman of the Edinburgh, Forth and Border District of the Federation of British Industries. He has also been a very active member of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers,



*Photo, W. Crooke, Edinburgh.*

MR. JAMES GALLIE, J.P.

serving on the Executive. It was as the chairman of the Stationery Section of the Scottish Alliance that he attended the meetings of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and his energy and business acumen soon marked him out for service. Thus he became vice-president last year, and is now president of the vigorous and useful Association. In addition to all his other activities, Mr. Gallie is a Justice of the Peace for the City of Edinburgh, where he is widely known and highly respected.

**RIGA EXHIBITION.**—With regard to the International Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery and Products at Riga, the dates for which are given as either July 15th to October 1st or August 1st to October 15th, the Department of Overseas Trade is informed that the Exhibition will be divided into five main sections, of which the Small Goods section will include books, educational matter, works of art, etc., while the Industrial section will include forestry and timber, chemical wood preparation and chemical industry.

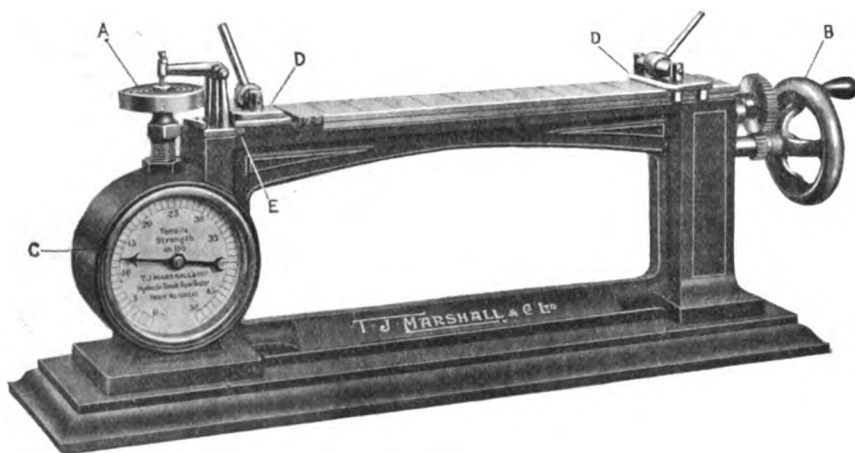
## Tensile Paper Tester.

Of late there has been some considerable amount of discussion in printing trade circles on the subject of paper testing, and it is interesting to note that T. J. Marshall and Co., Ltd., the well-known company of dandyroll makers, are manufacturing an instrument which, we are informed, is being sold very extensively. The instrument has proved so sensitive that it has been found necessary to provide means of adjustment for the varying degrees of temperature.

The machine fulfils conditions which are of the greatest assistance in the examination of paper both for manufacturers, buyers and experts. It depends for its action on the compression of the liquid contained in the diaphragm *a* shown in the illustration, the

Every machine is British made in the company's own works. In order to eliminate any possibility of variation from absolute accuracy, each machine is standardised to dead weights, the dial being marked off during this process.

**STATIONERS' SOCIAL SOCIETY.**—The inauguration of a bowling section in connection with the Stationers' Social Society is meeting with strong support, and there is every reason to believe the amenities of the society will be greatly promoted by various meetings to be arranged during the summer months. The presentation of a challenge cup by Mr. A. Woollacott, J.P., is likely to prove an excellent stimulus. The society already has several bowlers with a high reputation; for instance, Mr. Woollacott is an international player, and Messrs. W. Penman, Harry Ling, Tom Hastings, A. E. Fells and M. Relph are



**T. J. Marshall and Co.'s Tensile Paper Tester.**

pressure being produced in the diaphragm by means of tensile force applied through the paper by the hand wheel *b*. This pressure is registered on the dial *c* in terms of the weight applied to the strip of paper under test between the clips *d*.

The tensile strength of the paper tested, therefore, is expressed in the number of pounds pull which the strip of paper supports up to the point it breaks, and an important advantage of the machine is that the tensile strength in both the "machine" and "cross" directions can be determined with equal ease and certainty. Another advantage is that the width and length of the strip may be varied at will, the machine being capable of dealing with strips up to 12 in. long and 2 in. in width.

The stretch of the paper under tension is indicated on a graduated scale, *e*, under the left-hand screw clip, from the reading of which the percentage of stretch may be readily ascertained.

all names to conjure with. Mr. Hastings, for a number of years, has been instrumental in getting representative paper trade men together to play in friendly matches, and naturally the development of a bowling section on the part of the Stationers' Social Society strongly appeals to him. As the scheme progresses, he favours the idea of meeting northern paper trade men in competition from time to time, and with his enthusiasm he sees the possibility of the bowling members of the Stationers' Social Society securing a bowling green of their own.

In 1920 the American production of news-print was 1,511,000 tons and in addition it was necessary to import 689,000 tons, or more than 30 per cent. of the American consumption. Since the year 1909 news-print production has increased a little less than 30 per cent., while the consumption has grown almost 100 per cent.

An Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

THE death occurred on March 31st of Mr. T. E. Gatehouse, editorial and technical director of the *Electrical Review*.

A BILL is being promoted in the French Chamber of Deputies providing for the non-publication of French newspapers on one day a week.

THE death has occurred of Mr. W. L. Sinclair, a Manchester journalist, well-known for his articles in the *Athletic News* and *Sporting Chronicle*.

MR. WILLIAM DANIEL JENKINS, J.P., of Wallingford, Berks, for more than 60 years proprietor and editor of the *Berks and Oxon Advertiser*, left £4,318.

A YOUNG seaman was, at Liverpool Police Court last week, fined £20 or a month's imprisonment for distributing strike leaflets which bore no imprint.

THE Bureau industriel suisse, Grotte 1, Lausanne, has inquiries for envelope-making machines and automatic paper-cutting machines. Quote Reference No. 726E.

MESSRS. HENRY BOOTH (HULL), LTD., send us descriptive matter and price list of a wide variety of tickets, labels, etc., in which they specialise at Park Avenue Printing Works, Hull.

THERE is talk in photo-engraving circles of a united endeavour of employers and employed in the trade to come to an arrangement whereby some reductions of price shall be possible.

THE Council of the Federation of Master Process Engravers is keeping a watchful eye on the importation of process blocks from abroad, but reports that the volume of such importation is not nearly so great as is popularly supposed.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING. — In future the advertising spaces on the stations, buildings and other property of the Great Northern Railway, will be let to advertisers by the company. For many years the arrangements have been in the hands of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

As A slight expression of her admiration of the British Press, Madame Sarah Bernhardt has consented to appear at Mr. George Robey's concert in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund, which takes place at the London Coliseum, by permission of Sir Oswald Stoll, on Sunday afternoon next, April 10th.

SECRET COMMISSIONS. — It is interesting to note that in the Annual Report for the year 1920 of the Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League the industry showing the largest number of new members of the League is the printing, publishing, and stationery trades. This notable record is no doubt due in a large measure to the active interest taken in the League by Mr. W. Howard Hazell.

MR. B. B. MADEN, Church-street, South Shore, Blackpool, retired stationer, left £1,524.

THE Fleet-street Revel of April 1st was as delightful a carnival as the Press Club has yet organised.

SWITZERLAND. — The list of goods in respect of which import licences are now necessary include paper and paper wares.

ITALY. — The export of news-print is still conditional on the cession to the National Institute of Exchange of the foreign currency obtained.

THE death has taken place of Mr. John Hetherington, of Edinburgh, for nearly 35 years with Messrs. George Stewart and Co., printers and stationers.

A WELL - PRODUCED booklet, strikingly ornamented with multi-colour rulings, is sent us by Messrs. J. E. Foster and Son, of Portland, Maine, advertising the "Jefson" ruling colours and other printers' materials.

MR. JOHN LINNEY, of Sherwood House, Mansfield, Nottingham, a director of W. and J. Linney, Ltd., printers and stationers, and proprietors of the Mansfield and North Notts *Advertiser*, who died on December 3rd, aged 72, left £10,005 gross and £11,058 net.

A CONVENTION in Springfield, U.S.A., recently devoted an entire day to discussing a book. The volume was a grammar of colour arrangements in which were pictured colour combinations in accord with the Munsell systems and it was issued by the Strathmore Paper Co.

FINNISH IMPORTS AND EXPORT RESTRICTION WITHDRAWN. — Certain export restrictions which existed in Finland since February 12th, also certain import restrictions have by the Resolution of the Diet been all withdrawn and the import and export trades are now free.

THE *Times of Ceylon* has made a notable addition to its list of publications by issuing the "*Times of Ceylon Year Book and Directory*," an important guide to all companies in Ceylon and all mercantile and commercial firms including small traders. This directory contains also a comprehensive list of present and ex-Ceylon residents.

THE death is announced of Mr. George Neves, aged 67 years, managing director and editor of *Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham News*, and proprietor of the *Kentish Independent*, Woolwich. He was a prodigious worker, and was ever alive to the interests of journalism, being a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists and a past president of the Kent district.

PRINTERS in this country will sympathise with the feelings that inspired the *American Printer* to the following paragraph:—"Many printers are receiving from Uncle Sam requests for the making of author's corrections in last year's income-tax returns. Deductions should be allowed for the days and nights spent in making out these returns and in revising them a year later."





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agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C. 4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Wages in the Printing Trade.

THE important meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, arranged for Tuesday last, was duly held in the Caledonian Hall of the Holborn Restaurant, and the deliberations lasted from the morning until 4.30 in the afternoon. The most important item on the agenda was the question of wages, which was to be considered with due regard to the decrease in the cost of living since the last wage settlement and to the movement for the reduction of wages in other leading industries. No particulars are at present available for the Press, the proceedings being regarded as of a private nature. The question of the future of wages in the smaller trades is doubtless linked with the wage movement in the big industries of the country, such as the coal industry, in which a great and ominous struggle is now proceeding, the effects of which no one can foresee. The burning coal mines serve as a striking object lesson of the suicidal nature

of the appeal to force, and point to the imperative necessity that industrial disputes, however difficult, must be submitted to negotiation if justice is to be done and industry saved from fruitless and perhaps irreparable damage.

### The State of Trade.

THERE would seem to be some slight ground for increased optimism as to the possibility that the near future holds a brighter state of affairs for the printing and allied trades. It is good that the London Society of Compositors is able to report that employment picked up a little during March, about a hundred L.S.C. members being taken off the books for a brief spell—though at the end of the month the Easter holidays were followed by a retrograde movement, about 900 members being then on the books. We have been informed of a recent improvement in the number of printing orders obtained, but we gather that this experience is not very general. Probably no widespread enlivenment of trade can be expected before the national—indeed, also the international—situation shall have taken on a more healthy tone; and with the air full of strikes and rumours of strikes it is not easy to be optimistic. However, it is well to regard even temporary and local amelioration of the trade depression as giving promise of that general revival of business which must take place as costs, which have doubtless now passed their highest peak, proceed to an appreciable decline.

### World's Printing Trade Congress.

ARRANGEMENTS are well advanced for the World's Printing Trade Congress to be held when the Printing Exhibition is attracting printers from every land to the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. The Exhibition is to be opened on April 30th by Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labour, who will be received by Mr. E. W. Humphries, president of the Federation of Master Printers, who is also president of the Exhibition. The Congress opens on May 10th and resumes on May 12th, and the following topics are to be discussed: (1) recent developments in litho and colour work, and future outlook; (2) how to secure healthy printing works; (3) salesmanship in printing; (4) methods for adjusting wages and working conditions in various lands; (5) methods for selecting and training apprentices in different countries; (6) standardisation of paper and printing in sizes to suit world-wide conditions; (7) progress in typefounding and the production of type faces; (8) rotary photo-

gravure; (9) technical education in all lands; (10) process, zincograph and plate work; (11) the welfare movement in printerdom; (12) costing in various lands; (13) bookbinding as a craft and industry.

### Reconstruction—on Paper.

BUREAUCRATIC activity has one advantage for the printer. It means a big consumption of his product. The coming Census, for instance, will involve the use of some ten million forms. Now we have the International Labour Commission of the League of Nations undertaking an inquiry into "the industrial production of the world and the various factors which may affect it." As the war was won on paper, so the reconstruction of the world is to be achieved by the same means. From the London office of the Commission there has been sent to the various industrial organisations in this country, including those in the printing trade, a huge document containing 91 questions which only encyclopædic knowledge and a vast expenditure of time can answer, and then by the time the information has been digested, it will probably be out of date. Some idea of the inquiry which is being made may be gathered from a few of the questions. One, for instance, asks, "Do you think that certain psychological or moral elements have played a part in the economic crisis? If so, state which." The brevity and simplicity of the last instruction are delightful. Sub-sections of the questions are a little lacking in ingenuity: "Do you think there has been a wave of slackness?" "Do you think such a thing as war weariness exists or has existed?" "Is there in your opinion a weakening in the spirit of enterprise among employers? If so, to what cause should it be attributed?" The answers to the last query, as they come from employers or employees' organisations, would form an interesting study in comparative views. What would be more useful to the community, however, would be the wider employment of print as the result of industrial and commercial activity.

SIR (JAMES) EDWARD PARROTT, who died suddenly at Edinburgh on Tuesday in his 58th year, had been editor to the publishing house of Thomas Nelson and Sons since 1898.

MR. A. W. SANDILANDE (Shurey's Publications) gave a short talk on "Stereos" at the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association on Tuesday evening. A report of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

An Advertisement is always working

## Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM will preside at the 82nd annual general meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Tuesday, April 26th, at 6.30 p.m.

AT Aberdeen University Spring Graduation last week the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. J. M. Bulloch, editor-in-chief of the *Graphic*.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL principal of St. Bride Printing School, recently visited Gosport and delivered one of his characteristic addresses to the members of the Rotary Club in that town. His subject, "Pride of Craft," gave every opportunity to the lecturer to express his optimistic views on the value of training.

At the meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association, held on Tuesday evening, a resolution was passed expressing sympathy and good wishes for a speedy recovery to Mr. A. E. Jarvis, the president who is laid aside with pneumonia. The meeting, which was wholly occupied with business matters, will be reported next week.

MR. A. HEWITT, of the well-known firm of printers' engineers, of Field-street, King's Cross, of which he is a partner, contested the election for the Wembley Urban District Council on the platform of efficiency and economy, and, together with three other candidates, was elected by an overwhelming majority.

MISS G. E. ETHERINGTON, chief of the costing department of Odhams, Press, Ltd., and the popular and successful teacher of costing at St. Bride Institute, was married on April 4th, to Mr. Roy Collard, a member of the firm of Joseph Collard, printers, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

LITHOGRAPHERS' AUXILIARY.—The last concert of the season is to be held on Monday, April 11th, at the Cannon-street Hotel, when the chair will be occupied by Mr. Laurence H. Blades (Blades, East and Blades), and Mr. Sydney Cumbers (Johnson and Cumbers). Among the long list of talented musical artistes the name of Mrs. Laurence Blades figures as a contralto, and more than ordinary success is anticipated for the event.

EMPIRE PRESS UNION.—At a special general meeting of the Empire Press Union, at which Viscount Burnham presided, on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved to amend the union's articles of association so as to extend membership in the United Kingdom to weekly newspapers and other periodicals, including trade and technical journals, and to news agencies and associations of newspaper and periodical proprietors.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 99s. 4½d., Pref., 16s.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s., Pref., 14s. 3d.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 13s. 3d.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 10s. 1½d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 4½d.; **J. Dickinson**, 23s. 9d.; **Financial News**, 22s. 6d., 21s. 3d.; **Ilford**, Pref., 14s., 14s. 3d.; **Illustrated London News**, 1s. 3d., 1s. 1d., Pref., 6s., 1st Debs., 44½, 45½; **Lamson Paragon**, 19s. 6d., 20s., Pref., 13s. 1½d., 13s. 6d.; **Linotype**, B Deb., 51; **Geo. Newnes**, 12s. 3d., 12s. 6d., Pref., 11s. 4½d.; **Newnes - Pearson Ptg.**, 8. p.c. Deb., Reg., 90; **Odham's Press**, 9s. 6d.; **A. M. Peebles**, 52s. 6d.; **Roneo**, 31s. 3d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 15s. 9d.; **Raphael Tuck**, Pref., 57s. 6d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 15s. 7½d., Def., 8s. 3d.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 15½; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 18s. 4½d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE**.—Final dividend of 4 per cent. for the year ended March 31st, 1921, making 6½ per cent. for the year, being at the same rate as for the preceding year. Warrants to be posted on April 30th.

**PRINTING MACHINERY**.—Interim dividend at rate of 7½ per cent. per annum (9d. per share), less tax, on ordinary for half-year, payable April 1st. Last year, dividend same.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**CHEMICAL NEWS, LTD.**—Capital, £3,000, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with W. S. Crookes, Lilian F. Heather and Olive M. Willis, to develop and turn to account the business referred to therein, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. S. Crookes, Miss L. F. Heather, and Miss O. M. Willis. Registered office: 97, Shoe-lane, E.C.

**EXCURSION A.B.C., LTD.**—Capital, £500, in £1 shares, to acquire the copyright, and carry on the business of the Excursion A.B.C. belonging to S. D. Greenwood, of 36a, Great Sutton-street, E.C.1. Private company. First

directors: S. D. Greenwood and F. J. Prentice. Registered office: 36a, Great Sutton-street, E.C.1.

**WALTER COULDREY, LTD.**—Capital, £15,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a wholesale stationer, paper merchant, manufacturer of paper bags and printer carried on at 214, Old Kent-road, London, as "Walter Couldrey." Private company. Subscribers: W. T. Couldrey and W. A. Couldrey.

**FLEET JOURNALS, LTD.**—Capital, £1,000; printers, publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with F. D. Fawcett, W. G. Lee and F. Fawcett. Private company. Subscribers: J. B. Brown and J. Irvin (?). First directors: W. G. Lee, F. D. Fawcett and F. Fawcett. Registered office: 3, Pemberton-row, E.C.4.

**TREDAGH PRESS, LTD.**—Capital, £10, in £1 shares; publishers and printers. Private company. Subscribers: J. H. McClean, R. H. Dodd, and A. E. Goodbody. First directors: J. H. McClean and R. H. Dodd. Registered office: Kildare House, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

**ST. ELMO, LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of advertising contractors and agents carried on by J. W. Glenn, of 7, Warwick-row, Coventry, as the "St. Elmo Studios." Private company. First directors: J. W. Glenn and R. Utton. Registered office: 7, Warwick-row, Coventry.

**IBACH, LTD.**—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares; business of pianoforte, etc., merchants and agents, music publishers and printers, etc. Private company. First directors: Rudolf Ibach, W. K. Ritterhaus, A. E. Robinson and T. Hollens.

**DAILY GAZETTE, LTD.**—Capital, £25,000, in £1 shares, to take over the newspapers and publications known as *The Daily Gazette*, *The Islington Daily Gazette* and "Boyle's Court Guide" and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. B. Morrell and C. W. Starmer. Registered office: 10, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C.

**HENRY AND LEIGH SLATER, LTD.**—Capital, £100, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of a company of the same name (incorporated March 16th, 1896, and now in liquidation), to carry on the business of paper stainers, paper merchants, embossers, tinfoil and cardboard

manufacturers at Lower Bollington Mill, Bollington, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, and at Manchester and elsewhere, and to adopt two agreements with the Associated Paper Mills, Ltd. Private company. Permanent directors: A. W. Allan, H. S. L. Slater and C. F. L. Slater.

**RELIABLE PAPER BAG MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**—Capital, £600, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in paper bags, toilet requisites, stationery, table decorations, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: M. Stone (managing director and chairman), Z. Bochenek and M. Bretman. Registered office: 22-4, Scrutton-street, Finsbury, E.C.2.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**ELLIOTT AND MCFARLANE, LTD.** (newspaper proprietors, Southend-on-Sea).—Debenture dated March 8th, 1921, to secure £250, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. M. A. S. McFarlane, 11, Palmeira-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.

**LONDON AND PARIS ALLIANCE TRADING CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £10,000 debentures, authorised March 8th, 1921, present issue £2,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**M. STEINART, LTD.** (paper and twine manufacturers, Manchester).—Debenture dated March 7th, 1921, to secure £1,500, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: S. H. Steinart, 88, Northumberland-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

**BAYSWATER PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on March 22nd, 1921, of debentures dated May 1st, 1909, securing £250.

**TAPP AND TOOTHILL, LTD.** (printers, Bramley, Leeds).—Particulars of £6,000 debentures, authorised February 14th and covered by trust deed dated March 1st, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**VICKERY, KYRLE AND CO., LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £2,500 debentures, authorised March 11th, 1921, present issue £625; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**C. CAMERON AND CO. (PAPER), LTD.** (Luton).—Deposit on March 17th, 1921, of deeds of Mount Pleasant-road, Leagrave, near Luton, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

**SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS, LTD.** (London).—Particulars of £200,000 debentures, authorised

February 18th, 1921, present issue £88,200; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**ARMSTRONG, HORTON AND CO., LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £500 debentures, authorised March 17th, 1921, present issue £200; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**ACME PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £70 on March 1st, 1921, of debentures, dated May 29th, 1905, securing £500.

**STANLEY CLARKE AND CO., LTD.** (paper bag manufacturers, etc., London).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised March 10th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**J. ROBERTSON AND CO., LTD.** (printers).—Further charge on certain land and buildings in St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, dated March 16th, 1921, to secure £1,500. Holders: Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society.

**W. H. AND A. RICHARDSON, LTD.** (paper manufacturers, etc., Jarrow-on-Tyne).—Particulars of £30,000 debentures, authorised March 15th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**GEORGE WILMOT, LTD.** (paper manufacturers and merchants, etc., London).—Issue on March 1st, 1921, of £800 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**WINTON CAVEN CO., LTD.** (Leicestershire).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated March 2nd, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

**COOPER, DENNISON AND WALKDEN, LTD.**—Mortgage on Walkden Works, Verney-road, Peckham, dated March 11th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

**J. E. BEALE, LTD.** (stationers, Bournemouth).—Mortgage on 2-5, Church-terrace, Bournemouth, dated March 24th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £20,000.

**MESSRS. TAYLOR BROS.,** Sovereign-street, Leeds, colour printers to the trade, send us an illustrated circular indicating their big resources for colour printing work in the way of lithographed posters, fruit and provision labels, coloured insets for magazines, etc.

**BOOK ON PAPER BOX-MAKING.**—What is probably the first book ever published in the English language on the subject, is one on "How Paper Boxes are Made," just issued by the Shears Publishing Co., of Lafayette, Ind., U.S.A., the author being Mr. Robert F. Salade. The book contains 225 pages and is illustrated throughout.

## Printers' Errors due to Illusions.

### Tests for Proof Readers.

"Errors by careful and experienced proof readers are due to one or another of several optical illusions," says Dr. H. R. Crosland of the department of psychology of the University of Oregon. "A proof reader, for instance, may think he sees letters where nothing but white space exists; or he may fail to see transposed letters in a word; or he may fail to observe an incorrect letter substituted for the correct one." In accordance with this opinion, Dr. Crosland has prepared various tests to determine the kind and frequency of optical illusions which affect proof readers.

"The subject matter for the tests," says *Editor and Publisher* (N.Y.), "will contain certain typographical errors, placed in certain positions on the page. The first test will be set in 9-point; later 8, 10 and 12-point type will be used. The width of the columns will be varied from 13 ems, the approximate width of a newspaper column, to 17 and 25 ems. At one time the groups of people who take the tests will be instructed to work slowly and carefully; again they will be told to work as rapidly as possible and the time of each person will be taken with stop watch; the third variation will be to allow a limited time to the group, all stopping at the signal whether the work is completed or not.

"The tests are to be given to four groups of five persons each, the groups consisting of teachers and students of journalism, students of psychology and actual newspaper employees."

## "Bridge" Paper Mills.

### Creditors' Winding-up Petition Presented.

A petition has been presented by the Salisbury Supply Co., of 5, Creed-lane, E.C., for the winding-up of the "Bridge" Paper Mills, and is set down for hearing in the High Court on 12th April.

The "Bridge" Paper Mills was formed in August, 1920, with a capital of £25,000, to acquire the "Bridge" Paper Mill, Staffordshire. Of the capital £23,000 is in participating preference shares of £1 each, and they were offered for subscription at par in October, 1920.

MR. JAMES CULLEN, papermakers' agent, London and Manchester, has established an office at Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. The firm are selling agents in the United Kingdom for "Ostre-mer-Francais," Papeteries de Berentin, for all grades of glazed sulphite wrappings, boards, etc.

## Australian Paper-Box Making.

The directors of J. Fielding and Co., Ltd. (cardboard box makers, etc.), Sydney, Australia, having re-valued the assets deemed it expedient to reorganise the capital in order that the increment in value might be converted into capital. A new company is, accordingly, being formed with an authorised capital of £200,000. It is proposed to issue 20,000 £1 7 per cent. preference shares, fully paid, to the holders of 20,000 £1 7 per cent. preference shares in the present company, carrying the same rights as heretofore; 110,000 £1 ordinary shares, fully paid, to be issued to the holders of 55,000 £1 ordinary shares in the present company, in the proportion of two new shares for one old share.

This reconstruction will absorb the whole of the disclosed reserves of £41,900, and about £25,000 created by the revaluation. The balance of £12,750, after capitalising £55,000, as above, is to be applied—£7,750 for taxation reserves, and £5,000 to write off the goodwill. The old company has been making good profits, and the new one should be able to pay satisfactory dividends on the new total of ordinary capital.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Arthur Sutton and William James Sloan, paper agents, Northumberland-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

Polack, Henry, and Cull, Frederick Theodore (trading as Polack and Cull), 12, Basinghall-street, waste paper merchants, March 31st. Public examination, May 31st, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

CHEAP stationery is among the articles needed in the Bahrain Islands. Bahrain is the chief distributing centre for middle Arabia, Qatar and Hassa, and also for the province of Qatif.

BANKRUPTCY proceedings have been instituted against the Leslie Judge Co., publishers, New York. The liabilities are stated to amount to \$2,210,000 (£552,000), and the assets to \$420,000 (£105,000).



## Australian Notes.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE *Sydney Morning Herald* is about to celebrate the 90th anniversary of its establishment and has just celebrated the 80th anniversary of its acquisition by its present proprietors, Messrs. John Fairfax and Sons. The *Herald* is the oldest extant newspaper in Australia, having been founded in April, 1831.

THESE anniversaries recall the early days of the newspaper, and the primitive methods of production then in vogue. It was Mr. George Thornton, afterwards to become famous as a member of Parliament, and Mayor of Sydney, who held a couple of candles while the printer got the form ready for a hand-press, invented in America about the time of Waterloo; and at the rate of 250 copies an hour (when they hurried) they turned out the first batch of *Sydney Herald*s—to be sold on the morning of April 18th, 1831, at 7d. per copy. This is in striking contrast to the *Herald*'s plant of today, which comprises three Hoe sextuple machines, a Goss sextuple, and two double Webb (with supplement) presses, while further presses of the most modern type are now on order.

MR. CHARLES ELLIS DAVIES, M.L.C., managing proprietor of the *Hobart Mercury*, died suddenly in Hobart early in February. Deceased was Grand Master of the Tasmanian Masonic Grand Lodge from 1896 to 1914. He was representative of the Tasmanian Press at the Imperial Press Conference in London in 1909, and at the conference in Canada last year.

SETTLEMENT was recently made of a dispute, which lasted eight weeks, between the *Barrier Miner* and the Barrier sub-branch of the Printing Industry Union, the settlement being brought about as a result of the printing employees disclaiming all rights to consor matter for publication.

PERTH job printers received an award by private arbitration at the end of January, whereby the hours remain at 44 a week for day work, and 40 hours a week for night work, but four hours extra may be worked at ordinary rates. Piecework is abolished. The pay for a 44-hour week is: linotypers, £6 2s. 6d.; compositors, £4 19s.; night work, 10s. extra.

THE high cost of paper continues to focus attention on the question of local manufacture, and the big figures furnished by Canada's undertakings are quoted to "whet the appetite," although it is recognised that the Dominion has special advantages in the way of natural resources.

"STILL," says a writer in the *Adelaide Observer*, "with prices mounting, as they

are doing, it ought to be possible for Australia to supply her own needs—at least in time. Our Governments ought to have experts experimenting on the planting of the right kind of trees to supply the right kind of pulp. So far as we know, they are doing almost nothing, and not doing it particularly well. It looks as if in 20 or 30 years paper will have reached such a price that Australia will find it worth while to make all she needs for herself. Should there not be some definite attempt to prepare for that future?"

A VALUABLE binding plant and a large quantity of paper have been damaged by fire at the premises of Sharples Bros., printers and stationers, Adelaide. The loss was estimated at £1,250. Amongst the stock consumed was ledger and gum paper, which is hard to replace.

DETAILS giving the imports for five months (1920-21) have been published, and among the principal items in the list printing paper is given as having reached the value for the period dealt with of £1,401,615, compared with £536,253 for the corresponding months of 1919-20. Writing and typewriting paper amounted in value to £319,570 for the five months of 1920-21, as against £214,511 for the corresponding period.

WITH satisfactory results a number of experiments have been conducted in the manufacture of paper from Australian hardwoods. These have been undertaken with a miniature plant set up at the Institute of Science and Industry's laboratory at Perth. Among the results that have so far been obtained has been the production of a strong  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. paper from 100 per cent. wood fibre (Queensland silky wood).

AN interim dividend of 1s. per share has been paid out of the profits by the Australasian Paper Co.

THE annual report, presented to the Queensland Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association, in reviewing the past year's trading, says that there has been enough trade to keep the majority of the employees in constant work.

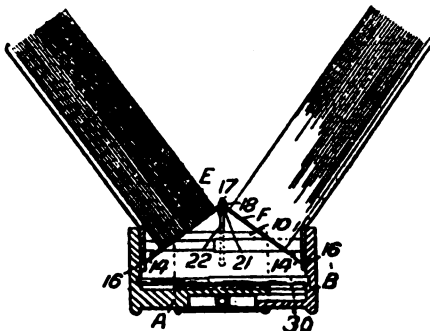
SATISFACTION was expressed at the increase of membership and the progress that had been made with the Association's uniform costing system. The Technical College authorities have promised to put the subject of costing on their curriculum of all skilled trade classes.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress for the formation of one printing trade union for the whole of the industry in Australia. The Council of the Printing Industry Employees' Union are shortly to meet in Melbourne, when it is expected that the negotiations will have reached a definite shape.

# New Inventions.

## Loose-Leaf Binders.

A loose-leaf binder, patented by Mr. W. J. McCarthy, is provided with means for outwardly projecting the central sheets to facilitate fingering, the sheets at the same time being lifted clear of the filing-posts. The covers A, B are movably connected by telescopic posts 10 and have slotted plates E, F hinged to them at 16 by links 14. The plates have hooked edges 17, 18 adapted to engage one another in the fully projected position.



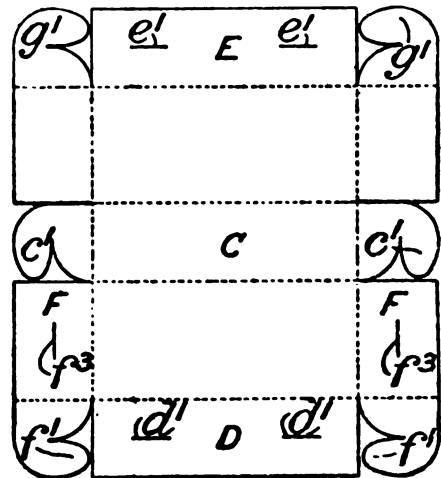
The plates are held in the closed position by springs, elevated by means such as cranks 22 provided with rollers 21 bearing under the plates. Telescopic posts 30 may be provided to support the plates E, F when the binder is closed. A V-shaped piece with bifurcated ends is fitted on the edges of the covers as an extension of the plates to support the sheets that may have been displaced to one side. Specification 144,433 is referred to.

## Ornamental Paper.

Under this heading a patent application has been made in this country by Mr. C. L. Thunert and Mr. K. Heinig. It concerns an ornamental paper or fabric suitable for book-binding, wall covering, note-case covers, and as an imitation of parchment, pigskin, wood and cloth graining, and other materials, is produced by applying a layer of tissue or like paper or fabric to a paper backing, the layer being coloured by a wet process, the colours being rubbed on to produce different shades. A transparent layer is applied on the coloured layer and brushed and coated with a varnish-like mass. Irregular raised veining and graining is produced by applying the tissue or like in a more or less crinkled state.

## Folding Cardboard Boxes.

Mr. E. Downer and Messrs. Millington and Sons have patented an invention by which a folding box is made from a rectangular blank, Fig. 1, creased along the dotted lines and cut to form, at all the corners, curved hooked



tongues  $g^1$   $f^1$ , the ends of which, when the box is formed, project vertically through horizontal slits  $e^1$ ,  $d^1$  in the side members E, D, of the lid and body respectively, and lie wholly inside the walls of the box. The back C is also formed with curved hooked tongues  $c^1$ , which engage slits  $f^3$  in the ends F.

## Slitting and Rewinding Paper.

In an invention by the Cameron Machine Co., in order to neutralise the longitudinal irregularities or wrinkles caused by the pull on paper or fabric while being fed through machines, temporary longitudinal minute undulations are formed in the web by means of a grooved roller or a grooved fixed plate which in the case of cutting machines, is preferably placed immediately after the cutters. A slight narrowing of the web results and hence there is no tendency for the adjacent coils, in rewinding, to interlock. The grooved roller may be, itself, a cutting roller or the front or back rewinding drum or the top winding drum or may be in the form of a spring dandy roller. The grooves in the roller or plate may be straight or undulating as seen developed in Figs. 26, 25, and 24, but

are always non-helical. Figs. 4 and 5 show a grooved roller 18 which acts also as the roller against which the score cutters 23 cut, smooth spaces 33 being left for this purpose. Fig. 7 shows a similar roller which acts as a shear cutter. Fig. 12 shows the drum 18 as a top pressure roller. Fig. 14 shows a grooved

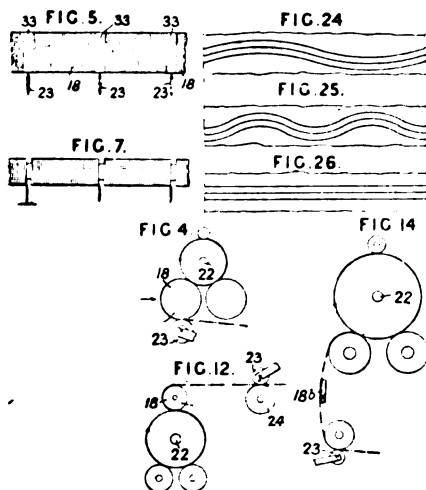


plate 18 which may be used instead of the roller. In each Figure the rewinding shaft is shown at 22, and the cutter at 23.

### Relief Printing Surfaces.

Under an invention patented by Namlooze Vennootschap Werktuigenfabriek Rotator a relief printing surface is embossed on a thin flexible sheet of metal or other material by means of profile hammers or a typewriter, the sheet being placed upon a soft or resilient layer which is supported by a hard surface. If a typewriter is employed, the platen roller is coated with soft or resilient material such as rubber. The sheet may consist of brass, zinc, paper, soft board or asbestos-cement. The printing surface can be duplicated by casting or electro-deposition.

**HIGH COSTS AND LOST ORDERS.**—In connection with the negotiations now in progress on the reduction of wages in the industry, the Engineering and National Employers' Federations have prepared a statement dealing with the present trade situation, in which every cause is explained and weighed, and, finally, the statement, which is a book of 40 pages, winds up with a collection of examples of orders lost through the present high cost of production in this country. The complications of the foreign exchange situation are dealt with at considerable length, and it is shown that the depreciation of the European exchange is due both to inflation of currency and to inability to export on account of low production. The lost orders mentioned have gone to Germany in the main.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Brookes, A., Cardboard Box and Needle Case Manufacturing Co., and Laughler, C. E. Postages boxes. 8,957.  
Bugler, A. V., Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Stern, C. L. Sheet delivery mechanism of printing machines. 8,954.  
Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W. Means for side-lay adjustment of web reels in web printing machines. 9,150.  
Marsh, L. S., and Smith, H. C. Envelopes. 8,999.  
Mudd, W. G. Two-revolution printing machines. 8,892.  
Warrens, H. L. Cards and paper sheets for calendars, etc. 9,117.  
Woodbury, J. E. Printing presses. 8,851.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1919.

- Salter, W. J. Envelope making machines. 160,213.  
Knight and Co., Ltd., C., and King, J. S. Loose leaf binders. 160,240.  
Wolf, E. A. P. Loose leaf book. 160,301.

#### 1920.

- Newsprint Reclaiming Corporation. Removal of printers' ink from printed matter. 138,628.  
Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Littler, J. W. Flat bed printing presses. 160,360.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1921.

- Bennett, G. A., and Kirsten, F. B. A. Renewable or loose leaf books. 160,177.

In June Messrs. Sotheby will disperse the library and valuable collection of engravings formed by Mr. Henry William Bruton, J.P., F.S.I., of Gloucester, who died in December last.

THERE will, of course, be many things of interest to printers, especially such as have much to do with illustration work, at the Photographic Fair which opens at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on Friday, April 15th, and closes Saturday, April 23rd.

THERE has reached us an excellent example of the varied high-class reproduction work carried out by Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd. On a background in which black-and-white etchings are effectively reproduced by "Swaingravure," there is mounted a multi-colour portrait illustration in which delicate tints and gradations are exquisitely brought out by photo offset. This example, a calendar, provides ample evidence of the equipment and skill of the producers.

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## Miscellaneous.

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 A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill  
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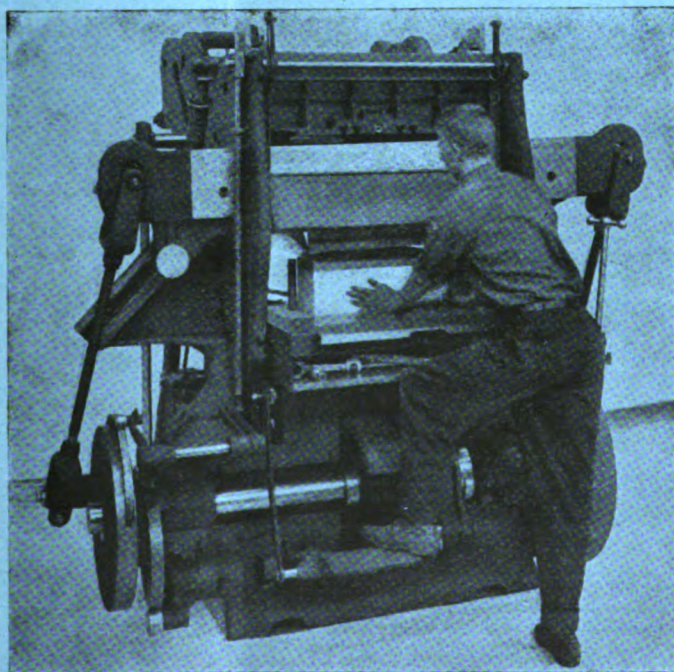
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VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
 NUMBER 15.

LONDON: APRIL 14, 1921.

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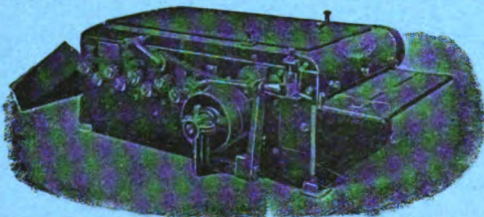
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 16.

LONDON: APRIL 14, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# The Bookbinder and His Costs.

## Some Considerations upon the Application of the Federation Costing System to the Bookbinding Dept.

While letterpress has gone ahead and widely adopted the Costing System to control cost, production and profit, binding has stood where it was before the war. In fact, it has gone back—because, relatively, bound books are too dear. Now more than ever it is imperative that the true cost of binding should be known in order to improve output, ascertain cost and sell at a profit. Cheapening must come through elimination of waste effort, misdirected energy and lack of machinery and appliances.

But to discover weaknesses and introduce right machinery a control over the data of production is absolutely essential. If you don't know exactly what is being done it is impossible to introduce methods of improvement. It is not so much a matter of getting at workers' times and speeds as of broad principles of production. Without record every thing is guesswork, and exact values are never known. Some work is produced and sacrificed; other work is overcharged. Annoyance and loss of orders follows, and the general status of the trade is lowered. The true cost of bookbinding is an unknown quantity where guessing at costs takes the place of hard facts and systematic cost-recording.

### Printing and Binding: Conditions Differ.

In many ways bookbinding differs from printing, and a correct appreciation of cost is more difficult to obtain except by synthetic measures. In printing, there is the composition on one hand, in which several men are performing a similar series of operation without the aid of machinery and at a similar

wage rate. In machining there is a series of machines working under closely similar conditions, the costs of which can be assessed on a set principle.

With bookbinding, hand work and machine work have to be contended with, the same individual turning his attention to one or the other at different times, maybe for short spaces of time. Various orders may be carried through simultaneously, comprising books of different size and character. On the other hand, large work permits of mass production methods and the sub-division or classification of operations. Again, the bookbinding establishment may comprise a sewing-room, with girls on hand work, girls on expensive machinery and others on small machines such as pagers and wire-stitchers. A warehouse or miscellaneous department may also be included, with girls on a variety of hand and machine operations, or even on piecework.

On careful consideration of these facts it becomes manifest that no business can be soundly carried on unless some attempt is made to control the cost of production. Flat rates are futile, for the reason that by their adoption handwork is overcharged and machine work undercharged. As the binder turns more and more to machinery, which he must do if he is to keep track with modern progress, he runs the risk of dissipating his capital without adequate return. The customer gains the advantage, and the binder does an injustice to his fellow-craftsmen, which in time leads to price cutting, and at the end of this vicious circle stands the binder who commenced it. There is no ter-

mination to price cutting once begun, and the initiator of it finds the practice come home to roost every time.

### The Place of the Time Docket.

The aim of the binder should be to ascertain the hourly cost of every machine, operation and process. The foundation of this cost is the number of chargeable hours worked, and the basis of the chargeable hour is the time docket. The Federation Costing System enables the binder to collect and analyse the hours spent on the various machines and processes. The Statement of Expense Form dissects and compiles his departmental costs, and permits accurate allocation to be made to each separate department. The Value of Production Form enables the cost clerk to calculate each week the exact value of work turned out of each department, and by comparison against the cost of each department a balance sheet is presented to the management each week showing the standing of the respective departments. Thus the control of a modern bindery establishment, working on the Federation Costing System, becomes a matter of prepared data, the figures of which are the levers by which policy can be guided.

But the Costing System goes further than this. It helps the binder to improve his organisation by revealing weaknesses and defects. Little-used machinery is shown up in its true light. Over-worked machinery is indicated by waste time involved in waiting, and the way to sound investment is pointed out. Time-wasting methods can be detected, and improvements effected. The value of machinery against hand labour in certain directions may be emphasised, giving the cue to greater output and better paid labour. In a thousand and one ways the binder finds the means put into his hand for developing the productive end of his business.

### Advantage to the Employee.

A sound business, progressive methods and an assured profit, all lead to greater ability to give adequate reward to labour. It is as much to the interest of employee as employer that the craft should be on an assured basis and capable of securing sound profit. Cut prices and ignorance of costs means a low status, insecurity, and a reluctance to give fair consideration to the workers.

The aim of every worker should be to help in establishing his craft on a high level of efficiency, and this aim can be achieved by an appreciation of the principles of scientific costing and the necessity of fixing prices on the basis of time value through the agency of the time docket.

The object of every employer should be to bring his business into line with modern progress by introducing sound and reliable methods of cost-finding and recording. In the interests of uniformity, efficiency and scientific accuracy the Federation Costing System is indispensable.

ONE fatal accident is officially reported as having taken place in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during February.

## North London Printers.

### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the North London Association of the Master Printers' Association was held at Finsbury Park on Monday of last week, when there was a good attendance of members.

In the absence of Mr. D. A. Whitehead, of Muswell Hill, who is away after a serious illness, Mr. L. F. Hunt was voted to the chair.

Three new members were elected, and important discussions took place resulting in the branch accepting the recommendation of standard forms of tender for local authorities, public bodies, corporations, etc., to be approved by the Federation of Master Printers before being issued.

The branch also supported the need for calling a conference at an early date for a revision of the high wages now being paid, as a means of increasing work and decreasing unemployment. The members also agreed to the suggested alterations and additions to rules as submitted by Council of the London M.P.A., together with the recommendations of the Organisation and Finance Committee respecting the income of the Benevolent Fund.

In presenting the annual report, Mr. W. J. Mizen, the hon. secretary, said that the branch was able to report steady progress. A résumé of meetings held was given, and reference made to the costing classes conducted by Mr. Medcalf, when 17 members attended. Mr. Mizen, in conclusion, said that the future would hold many problems which only unity, watchfulness and energy could overcome.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. D. A. Whitehead; vice-president, Mr. L. F. Hunt; financial and publicity secretary, Mr. W. R. Cummins; branch secretary, Mr. W. J. Mizen. Council: Messrs. W. Curtis, G. Hammond, R. Hayllar, J. Orchard, W. Williams and T. Woolridge. Representatives to L.M.P.A.: Messrs. H. C. Hill and W. J. Mizen.

"THE DIRECTORY OF PAPERMAKERS" for 1921 is now published by Messrs. Marchant, Singer and Co., 47, St. Mary-axe, London, E.C.4 (price 2s. 6d. net.). The work has been authentically revised and thoroughly brought up to date. A special importance attaches to this feature in these days in view of the various changes that have taken place of late. To all who are interested in paper the Directory must be a necessity, containing as it does lists of papermakers, etc., of the United Kingdom, their representatives in London and chief provincial towns, London wholesale stationers, and so on. Especially useful are the alphabetical indexes of firms and mills. The classification of makes is a large and valuable section of the volume, and the actual watermarks and trade names used for papers, stationery, cards, etc., are helpful to printers, stationers, publishers, and all buyers of papers.



## Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

### Arrangements for Forthcoming Delegate Meeting.

Matters of business occupied the whole time of the members at the April meeting of the P. M. and O. A., held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, the forthcoming delegate meeting looming large on the agenda. In the regretted absence of Mr. A. E. Jarvis, Mr. S. M. Bateman, vice-president, occupied the chair.

Mr. Bateman having made sympathetic reference to Mr. Jarvis's illness.

The general secretary read a letter from Mr. Jarvis's son thanking the council for their expressions of sympathy and good wishes. Mr. Whittle reported that though Mr. Jarvis had been very seriously ill with pneumonia and pleurisy he was now making satisfactory progress.

At the suggestion of the chairman it was agreed to ask the general secretary to write a letter to Mr. Jarvis expressing the meeting's sympathy and hopes of his speedy recovery.

Two new members were elected, and were personally welcomed by the vice-president, while Mr. F. L. Hills, who was absent at the last meeting, when he was elected, also received a personal welcome. The two new members were: Mr. T. G. Carne (Caledonian Press, 74, Swinton-street, W.C.2. Works Manager), and Mr. F. C. Ford (National Labour Press, Ltd., 8-10, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Overseer—Machine-room: Letterpress).

### Various Elections.

The next business was the election of an auditor. The chairman explained that, Mr. H. R. Whipps having been elected to the council, someone must be chosen as auditor in his place. Mr. W. H. Mann was then unanimously elected.

Next, two delegates had to be elected to represent the Parent Association at the delegate meeting to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, on May 7th. The chairman explained that if Mr. Jarvis were not well enough to act as delegate, it would fall to the vice-president to act in his stead.

Some discussion ensued, and as it was the wish of the meeting that Mr. Bateman should in any case be one of the Parent Association's representatives at the delegate meeting, it was decided to elect him and two other members, one of whom was to retire in case of Mr. Jarvis being able to attend. The two other members chosen were Mr. J. C. Pugh, and Mr. E. H. Berryman.

In introducing the election of committee and stewards for the united gathering, the general secretary said that at a special council meeting the week before, a preliminary committee of six had been elected and these had paid a visit of inspection to the Agricultural

Hall. Mr. Whittle went on to detail the arrangements at the exhibition for conference, luncheon, tea and concert for members and their ladies, and then suggested on behalf of the council that six additional committeemen should be elected, also three stewards for the concert. He further mentioned that Mr. Bridges had written to him with regard to the semi-official visit to the exhibition of twelve Czecho-Slovak Government delegates with an interpreter. These, he said, were all members of a printers' managers and overseers association, and were prominent experts. He was sure members would wish to entertain these printers' managers and overseers coming to a foreign land; he therefore invited some expression of opinion on the matter.

Mr. S. A. Dawson proposed, and it was duly seconded and unanimously carried, that these Czecho-Slovakian confrères be invited to the luncheon, tea and concert at the exhibition.

The secretary then read the names of the members of the executive who had constituted the preliminary committee. They were: Messrs. E. Hutchins, H. Blackwell, T. B. Lapworth, W. Scott, W. H. Gill, E. H. Campling, and E. W. Whittle.

Further nominations being invited, the following members were proposed and were elected *en bloc*: Messrs. W. Holt, C. W. Brown, J. A. B. Reed, S. A. Dawson, G. Waller, W. W. Curtis and H. Summerfield.

The three stewards elected for the concert were: Messrs. H. Roberts, W. Condliff, and A. W. Hart.

### Instructions to Delegates.

The meeting then resolved itself into a special general meeting to discuss, for the guidance of delegates, the business to be submitted to the delegate meeting. Consideration was given to numerous debatable points in a long printed agenda, most of the items of which consisted of suggestions made by the Parent Association and by the provincial centres with regard to alterations of the Association's rules. All important points of difference between the suggestions of London and the provinces were fully discussed, in order that the Parent Association's delegates might go to the conference with a sound knowledge of the opinions of the members they represent.

Before the close of the meeting, the general secretary brought up the subject of further correspondence that had occurred between the P. M. and O. A. and the Typographical Association in regard to the notice question. He said it was not thought advisable to publish the series of letters, but he intimated that the T.A. was pressing for more stringent restrictions upon P. M. and O. A. members in respect of the use of their services in the case of a dispute. Mr. Whittle explained that this was a matter which directly affected the provincial centres only, and it was therefore felt that the question should be discussed at the delegate meeting, which would be fully representative.

The meeting concurred in this view, and left the delegates a free hand to be guided in their voting by the trend of the discussion at the delegate meeting.

## Printers' Pension Corporation.

The annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon at St. Bride Institute, at which there was a large gathering representative of the printing and allied trades. The chair was occupied by Sir George Rowland Blades, M.P. There were 100 candidates for the election this year, and of this number 94 were elected to pensions.

Sir G. R. Blades, speaking of the work of the Corporation during the past year, said it was one of "record" progress, and the total amount paid in respect of benefits had risen to £23,386, for 1,459 recipients. The pensioners, including men and women, now numbered 735, amongst whom £16,000 a year was distributed in pensions.

During the past year, said the chairman, the deaths had been recorded of 10 pensioners who, during their working days subscribed £97, and who lived to receive in pensions no less than £4,293, or an average receipt of £429 for a payment of £9. The fund for granting relief to children of printers killed in the war established in 1918 was now helping over 1,000 war orphans at a present cost of £9,100 per annum. The outstanding feature of the year, added Sir G. R. Blades, was the festival under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, at which the amount of subscriptions announced was 52,000 guineas.

Speaking of the relations of employers and employees in the printing trade, Sir George said as far as troubles were concerned they were discussed and settled in a most amicable and friendly way. There was a mistaken idea, he said, brought about, he felt sure, by the mistakes of a few extremist employers, that there is a general wish to bring down wages. There is no real wish on the part of employers, whether they are mine owners, railway companies, or anything else, to reduce wages. From his own knowledge there was a strong desire on the part of the employers throughout the country to bring about a proper and reasonable settlement of the terrible industrial conflict with which we are threatened.

The following is the result of the election upon the Pension Fund:—

**MEN.**—Beaden, Francis J., 1,155; Blackall, John R., 1,209; Blake, Frederick, 1,451; Bookless, Henry J., 1,212; Campbell, James A., 1,552; Cheese, Joseph, 1,170; Connor, Edward, 4,614; Cooper, William, 1,069; Copeman, Henry, 1,146; Cunningham, Andrew (deceased), 583; Dear, Albert, 1,291; Deeks, Robert, 1,150; Ebdon, William, 1,265; Evans, Charles, 2,103; French, William F., 1,667; Friend, William G., 2,103; Gibbons, Henry, 452; Giles, Bryant, 2,664; Glumart, James, 1,835; Goodwin, Henry, 1,572; Hayward, John, 1,236; Hewson, Thomas, H., 2,876; Hill, Henry T., 1,811; Hillman, James, 699; Johnson, David, 1,387; Jones, Evan H., 910; Kemp, Joseph, 1,575; King, Silas R., 1,397;

Knight, Ebenezer L., 1,810; Lawson, Robert S., 206; Little, Thomas, 111; Mabey, John (deceased), 119; Major, Edwin, 686; Martin, John A., 644; Martin, William G., 1,064; Merrett, James N., 1,843; Mitchell, Sydney E., 2,289; Mulvey, William, 1,896; Nathan, John, 1,354; Nicholls, Henry, 170; Noble, Thomas, 1,220; Norton, William, 1,301; Oxland, Frank E., 1,471; Pardoe, Charles, 1,384; Reed, John F., 1,388; Robinson, George, 3,464; Romney, Alfred, 568; Rose, Henry J., 492; Sanguin, Harry H., 1,748; Shepherd, Alick, 838; Smith, Thomas A., 470; Snell, John R., 2,038; Snowdon, Thomas, 1,385; Sterling, Henry J., 986; Stock, Benjamin W., 1,644; Strahan, Harry, 511; Sullivan, Daniel, 1,073; Swallow, Edward, 2,648; Thomas, Alfred G., 1,269; Thompson, Charles, 202; Thompson, Martin J., 405; Thorndycraft, Samuel, 1,544; Tomlinson, Richard, 1,007; Traxler, Frederick, 940; Underwood, James, 571; Willcocks, Samuel L., 1,174; Williams, David, 13; Withyman, William E., 654; Wood, Thomas W., 1,849; Wright, Henry, 1,103; Young, Thomas A., 1,301.

**WIDOWS.**—Ashton, Mary, 215; Banks, Maria M., 2; Britten, Sarah A., 1,259; Brooke, Mary A., 1,038; Carter, Clara (deceased), 15; Cason, Emma, 2,195; Cass, Maria E., 617; Cock, Caroline, 1,274; Fortnam, Emma, 1,391; Harding, Charlotte F., 1,587; Harrison, Anne, 1,150; Harwood, Annie M. J., 1,683; Hayward, Susannah C., 1,601; Head, Jane L., 706; Jones, Ellen L., 106; Langridge, Caroline, 1,384; Mayall, Sara J., 1,581; Merrett, Emma R., 1,820; Moreton, Helena, 588; Pardey, Ada J., 192; Partridge, Matilda, 327; Perkin, Harriett A., 1,146; Phillips, Mary A., 1,871; Price, Elizabeth H., 1,666; Puddefoot, Mary E., 1,586; Rhodes, Harriett, 78; Smith, Sabina, 222; Symmons, Jane M., 987; Tarran, Annie E., 778; Tout, Caroline A., 447; Triggs, Alice A., 1,174; While, Sarah J., 1,576; White, Eliza, 1,294.

**UNMARRIED DAUGHTERS OF PRINTERS.**—Knott, Edith M., 78; Russell, Esther M. A., 317.

## Warehousemen's Auxiliary Concert.

A successful concert under the auspices of the Printers' Warehousemen's Pension Fund Auxiliary was held on Monday of last week at the "Old Bell," Holborn. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. Rawlings (Messrs. Odhams) who was supported by Messrs. J. Dixon, J. Fleming and W. H. Hillman. An excellent programme of music was gone through, contributed to by many prominent artistes. The array of talent, combined with the sum of over £60 that was realised by the plate, gave every satisfaction.

ABOUT 165,000 tons of news-print paper were manufactured in Sweden during 1920. The output during 1921 is expected to reach 175,000 tons.



# Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

## TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Monthly Meeting.

There was a large muster of members at the monthly meeting of the Association held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, the president, Mr. A. W. Hunt, occupying the chair, and the vice-president, Mr. H. Milton, ably supporting. During the evening Mr. A. W. Sandilands gave a short talk on "Stereos."

The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, several items of correspondence were brought to the notice of the meeting. Among these was a letter from Mr. Henry Ward, a member in Hull, saying he would be in London for the Exhibition and that he would be glad to take the opportunity of discussing with the executive matters concerning the welfare and development of the Association in the provinces and of the possibility of founding a provincial centre.

The secretary was instructed to send to Mr. Ward a personal letter from the Association welcoming the idea.

### Report of the Annual Dinner.

The report of the annual dinner, which showed a balance in hand of £5 4s. was next submitted.

Votes of thanks were accorded from the chair to Messrs. J. Fleming and W. Alleston, the former gentleman for providing the programmes and the latter for bearing the cost of one of the prominent artistes, and also to Messrs. T. Hill and J. J. Rawlings for their contributions to the success of the evening.

A question arose as to the enforcing of payment of unused dinner tickets, and it was proposed and seconded that those members who had not returned the unused tickets should be released from payment, but be notified of their slackness in the matter.

The balance-sheet of the annual dinner was, on the proposition of Mr. Milton seconded by Mr. J. F. Stroud, adopted as printed.

### Printing Exhibition.

The official visit of the Association on April 30th was next discussed, and it was the unanimous desire of the members that the occasion should be followed by a tea and concert, the latter to be provided by artistes secured from the musical talent selected from the members, excepting in the case of the pianist, it being agreed that a professional be engaged for the occasion. Information regarding further arrangements to be posted to members in due course.

### "Stereos."

Mr. Sandilands said he did not wish to appear before them as a lecturer on the subject of stereotyping but rather was it his desire to put before them as binders some of the mysteries relating to the foundry. Stereotyping was rather a new branch of the trade

as compared with the antiquity of printing and he believed the credit for its invention was given to a banker, Mr. William Ged, a Scotsman, who conceived an idea of making a cast of a form, so as to prevent the necessity of having to keep forms standing, with the possibility of type falling out. To help on the invention Mr. Ged apprenticed his son as a compositor, and their combined efforts met with a certain amount of success.

Mr. Sandilands dealt with a later method, that of casting a mould with plaster of paris, which was held down by cramping screws. This method was in use until quite recently in the casting of music, where there were fine lines and where it was necessary for the corners to join up. In course of time that method was superseded and some one thought of getting a soft paper and pressing it into the type. In this connection Mr. Sandilands mentioned the name of Dellagana. The ordinary wet flog, the plaster mould and the up-to-date dry flog processes and their characteristics for various classes of work were explained, and then Mr. Sandilands referred briefly to the composition of stereotype metal. The ingredients of lead, tin and antimony were dealt with, specimens of each being passed round the room for inspection.

Mr. Sandilands next referred to the different facings that were applied to the stereo to give it strength, and an interesting picture plate was shown, the face of which was partly nickel, partly copper, and a portion of it without any facing at all.

### Discussion.

A member raised the question of the possibility of the mould shrinking; a serious matter to contend with in getting good register when doing colour work.

Mr. G. A. Rutherford suggested that certain colours may deteriorate when working with nickel plates.

Mr. Sandilands, in reply, said he was sure moulds produced by the dry flog method would give absolute register, even with three-colour work. When shrinking took place it was with the metal. With regard to ink attacking the nickel he said that it resisted the ink, but copper was affected by certain inks. Red inks contain vermilion, and if an electro is examined after working it will be found to be white with mercury. It might also occur in the case of chemical inks used for bank cheques, etc., that were used for preventing forgery.

In answer to a question dealing with binders' stereos, by Mr. T. Hunt, Mr. Sandilands expressed sympathy with the man who was expected to get good work from a stereo that was not nickel faced. It could not be done, especially if a stereo was to be used repeatedly.

Mr. Hunt was glad to get that assurance from a stereotyper, because they were often expected to get good work from an ordinary stereo.

Contributions were also made to the discussion by Messrs. T. J. Ibbott, A. J. Aves and J. Lee.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

## The Printing Crafts Guild.

The great North of England firm of Messrs Norbury, Natzio and Co., Ltd., Manchester, threw open their works on Saturday last so that the large crowd of Guild members could see the modern plant in the letterpress and lithographic departments. Colour work of all descriptions was in progress, many of the illustrations being greatly admired by the visitors. In the extension bays the new Potter Offset Rotary Presses were giving every satisfaction. A two-revolution Miehle letterpress machine was specially run having a self-feeder attached to it. The sheets gracefully travelled down the incline to the lay edge, were then gripped, printed and delivered in such a becoming manner that many lingered at its side for quite a long time.

Mr. H. L. Birdsall, director, kindly gave up his afternoon's leisure to act as chief guide, and he conveyed the company through the various departments—lithographic, bronzing, transferring, bookbinding, letterpress, packing, photographic artists, composing, gold blocking and box-making; also power house, store room, gumming, varnishing, paper warehouse, fire-proof room for originals, etc. From 3 to 5.30 the visitors were gathering knowledge how to run a printing business successfully by continually purchasing the latest labour-saving devices and machinery.

A vote of thanks was moved by President John Taylor and Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc. Tech., Mr. Birdsall replying.

WEE MAC.

## Stationers' Co. & Printing Industry EXAMINATION.

Under the auspices of the new technical examining board for the printing and allied trades, the following examinations will take place at Stationers' Hall: Wednesday, April 27th—Costing and Estimating, 6 to 8.30 p.m.; Monday, May 2nd—Order Clerks and Machine, 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.; Tuesday, May 3rd—Composing and Litho., 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.; Thursday, May 5th—Paper, and Bookbinding and Warehouse, 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.

In the craft sections, i.e., composing, machine, lithography and bookbinding, candidates must have regularly attended a technical class, must be between the ages of 17 and 21, and must submit at time of examination a certified example of their practical work.

Certificates, medals and prizes will be awarded on the results of these examinations.

There is an entrance fee of 1s. 6d.

Applications must be lodged at Stationers' Hall not later than Saturday, April 23rd.

An Advertisement is always working

## Concert at the Printers' Almshouses.

On Saturday evening the inmates of the Printers' Almshouses at Wood Green were entertained to a very pleasant concert by the Chequers Pierrot Troupe from St. Luke's, Harringay, under the management of Mr. Leonard Chandler. The programme was a varied one, and the several members of the troupe all did their best to delight the inmates, and were very successful in their efforts. During an interval the old people were provided with light refreshments, kindly supplied by Mr. J. A. Goodall (head reader, *Evening News*), whose accomplished daughter is a member of the troupe and acted as accompanist throughout the entertainment. The arrangements for the evening were made by Mr. W. A. Perkins (member of the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation) in conjunction with Mr. W. Vandy (chairman of the Almshouse Committee). The latter presided in his usual genial way.

At the close, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the troupe and to Mr. Goodall for their kindness in providing such a pleasant evening.

On the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E. (secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation) the chairman was also heartily thanked.

## Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd.

The following developments in connection with the working of the company have taken place during last year. The Paris warehouse has been given up, the company's interests in France having been joined with a Paris house, in which Messrs. Pirie hold shares to the value of £10,000. It has been decided to build a new warehouse in Melbourne, Australia, the lease of the previous warehouse having terminated.

The Government have vacated the company's New North-street factory in London, and this building has been leased to Messrs. Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd. The old envelope factory at No. 96, Farringdon-street, has been vacated and the premises leased. The power plant at Stoneywood, which has been in course of reconstruction for a considerable time, will shortly be completed and should show economies.

The capital of Pirie's Photographic Paper Co., Ltd., has been increased by the issue of 50,000 £1 shares to Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., against which the latter company has handed over the leasehold of the site and the goodwill in photographic and special process papers.

The balance of capital authorised was issued and subscribed during the year in the form of 100,000 7 per cent. cumulative second preference shares.

# Trade Notes.

MR. GEORGE ROBEBY'S concert for the Newspaper Press Fund, at the Coliseum on Sunday afternoon, was both an artistic and financial success. The gross amount realised was £2,410.

THE Morland Press will publish early in May a new work entitled "Ex-libris and Marks, by Ludovic Rodo," illustrated by thirty-two woodcuts. Introduction by Frank Brangwyn, R.A. Price 3s. 9d. net.

THE death is announced of Herr Albert Brockhaus, head of the well-known firm of F. A. Brockhaus, of Leipzig, who for many years was the leading German representative at international congresses of publishers.

MR. SAMUEL SCHOFIELD LORD, a well-known North Country journalist, died at Grange-over-Sands on Friday at the age of 73. He was formerly editor of the *Barrow News and Mail*, and latterly of the *Barrow Guardian*.

THE Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts is holding its annual general meeting at Stationers' Hall, Stationers' court, Ludgate-hill, E.C., on Monday evening, April 18th, 1921, at 6.15 p.m. After the formal statutory business an open meeting will be held when Mr. W. H. Burchell will open a discussion on "London Costing and Country Competition."

OWING, it is stated, to the increased cost of production, the proprietors of the Halifax newspapers announce the amalgamation of the *Halifax Guardian* (daily and weekly) and the *Halifax Courier* (daily and weekly). The associated papers will bear the titles of the *Halifax Courier and Guardian* (weekly), and the *Halifax Daily Courier and Guardian*, and will be issued from the *Courier Buildings*.

BURNING OF THE "STAR."—Mr. Clynes, in the House of Commons, has called attention to the action of the military authorities in Kensington Gardens in burning copies of the *Star* newspaper in the camp because it contained an advertisement of the Triple Alliance. Sir L. Worthington-Evans said the matter had been brought to the notice of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Metropolitan area, who has been asked for a full report on the matter.

AT Coventry last Thursday Henry Stockley and George Norbury were fined £5 each for printing leaflets which did not bear their names and addresses. Redvers H. Glover was fined £1 for publishing the leaflets. Five-hundred of the leaflets consisted of Karl Marx's definitions, and there were also 2,000 copies of a statement issued by the unemployed committee of which Glover is the secretary. Glover, who is only 20, conducted his own case. He denied publishing the definitions, which he said were for use at classes in Marxian economics, and explained that the other pamphlets contained both his name and address.

MR. WILLIAM FARROW TAYLOR, of Cambridge, farmer and governing director, *Cambridge Daily News*, aged 65, left £9,323.

PAPER and printing are included among the sections of the International Sample Fair to be held at Milan from April 12th to 27th.

ROBERT STEWART AND Co., papermakers' agents, Glasgow, have established a London office at Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

At the Printing Trades Exhibition the Marshall Engraving Co., Ltd., will show what they term a new and inexpensive method of making dies for embossing.

ITALIAN newspapers have been authorised to appear with six pages, pending the complete abolition of restrictions recommended by the Central Paper Commission.

MESSRS. RELPH, DARWEN AND PEARCE have been appointed selling agents for the United Kingdom for flint and enamel papers by Messrs Meses - Goris and Fils, Turnhout, Belgium.

THE *Kentish Mercury*, for its issue of April 8th, contained 20 pages, a sure sign of continued progress. The issue also carried a large number of advertisements, these amounting to no fewer than 1,233.

THE annual meeting of the Home Counties Master Printers Alliance will be held on Wednesday, May 4th, 1921, at the Stationers Hall, London, E.C., when there will be a morning session at 11.30, followed by a luncheon with distinguished visitors, and then an afternoon session.

MESSRS. S. E. CULLUM AND Co., paper mill agents, are relinquishing their offices at 73a, Queen Victoria-street, having acquired more extensive and commodious premises, with excellent warehouse accommodation, at 237a, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., where all communications in future should be addressed.

At the resumed hearing at the Mansion House on Monday of a summons against Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner, and Co., Ltd., re an alleged obscene book "The Autobiography of a Child," the Lord Mayor ordered the copies seized to be destroyed, saying that he was satisfied the book came within the terms of the Obscene Publications Act, 1857. He said he would give every facility for an appeal.

AT Bow-street Police Court last week, before Mr. Graham Campbell, Henry Allen Ashton appeared to an adjourned summons charging him with having on September 17th, 1920, forged a letter, and the prosecution intimated that the defendant would be further charged with having converted to his own use £160 and twelve reams of paper belonging to the Exchange Press, Ltd., the company that formerly owned the *Stock Exchange Review*, and at a later period took over the *Islington Chronicle*. The hearing was again adjourned.



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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The Industrial Crisis.

AT the time of going to press the position created by the coal stoppage and by the threat of the extension of the trouble to other national services remains as critical as ever. The ultimate effects of the dispute upon trade in general, including the printing industry, are incalculable. The most immediate outcome as regards our own trade is the Government order restricting the use of coal or motive power. At last week's meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades the employers' representatives brought this matter forward for discussion, and the following resolution was adopted by the Council:—"This Council recognises that the Workers' Panel has no power to agree to any definite attitude upon the question of losing time owing to the present dispute. They recognise the urgency of the position, and suggest that steps be taken by the employers to make arrangements with their employees as to losing time in accord-

ance with the restricted supply of motive power and transport difficulties, such arrangements to be referred to the local trade union branch committees."

### The Crisis Postpones Conventions.

TUESDAY of this week had, as we have previously announced, been fixed as the date of the annual convention of the Joint Industrial Council, to be held at Brighton. One result of the national crisis has been that this convention has been temporarily postponed. It was felt that the position just before the week-end was so critical that it would be unwise to bring delegates from long distances with the possibility of their finding themselves unable to return. Similarly, it has had to be arranged to postpone the annual administrative conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom, which was to be held—also at Brighton—from the 13th to 15th inst.

### Paper Prices.

THERE has been no appreciable change in the market price of paper during the last few weeks and users appreciate the fact that rock bottom has been reached. So far they have not shown their appreciation in concrete fashion, but that will come in due course. There are still some exceptional offers being made, generally for prompt cash. Kraft has been offered at from £40 to £50 per ton and M.G. sulphite at £39 per ton. We have also seen E.S. writings offered for clearance at 5d. per lb., but these figures do not by any means represent average market values. Strawboards are in a worse plight than ever, and stocks which cost little short of £20 per ton are being cleared at half the price. Box-makers all over the country are desperately short of work and in most cases they are already carrying large stocks of boards. It will take many months to put the board trade in a normal condition whichever way business turns. There has been no spring trade and there is no prospect of a summer season. It will be at least July or August before the demand for boards and wrapping papers arises, according to trade opinion.

### Standards in Paper.

THE upheavals of the last few years have left their mark on paper stocks in other ways than that of actual value. We had reached a stage in 1914 when every requirement of the customer, however faddy or fantastic, had to be met. As a result, merchants were practi-

cally compelled to carry an extraordinary variety of lines, involving much idle stock. On his part the printer was perforce compelled to oblige his customer to an illimitable extent, with the result that his stock-room ultimately held an infinite multiplicity of oddments. Out of this the broken ream custom began to grow, and some merchants prepared themselves to sell by the sheet or quire at an extra charge. The policy may have had its good points, but a conglomeration of remnants was good for neither the merchant nor the printer. The lessons of the last few years have gone home and customers to-day are more broadminded in their attitude to paper. There is a danger that old methods may creep back; but if they do, it will be to the distinct disadvantage of those who incur extra expense by carrying idle stocks. Already there is evidence of manufacturing wholesalers issuing duplications of set grades bearing new brandings. We fail to appreciate the purpose embodied in this policy.

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## Personal.

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H.M. THE KING has consented to become patron of the Newspaper Press Fund, the annual dinner of which will take place at the Hotel Victoria on the 28th inst.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR L. WOTHINGTON-EVANS, BART., M.P. (Minister for War), has kindly consented to open the Printing Trades' War Memorial Wing to the Caxton Home, Limpsfield, on Saturday, June 18th. Lady Worthington-Evans will at the same time unveil the Honours Roll.

MR. E. R. MORRIS, C.B.E., one of the directors of Messrs. Whitehead, Morris and Co., Ltd., London, has been paying a flying visit to South Africa by way of taking a post-war holiday. The *South African Printer and Stationer*, in its March issue recalls that during the year 1893 Mr. Morris first founded the South African branch of Whitehead, Morris and Co., at Capetown, and it proceeds to review his distinguished humanitarian services during the war and after.

MR. LAWRENCE H. BLADES was presented by the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., in the name of the Lithographers' Auxiliary with a framed illuminated address on the occasion of the last concert of the season at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday evening. A report of the concert will appear in next week's issue.

PROFESSOR B. MOUAT JONES has been appointed principal of the Manchester College of Technology in succession to Principal

Garnett at a commencing salary of £1,500 per annum. He was professor of chemistry and director of the Edward Davies chemical laboratories, Aberystwyth.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, the treasurer of the North London Association of the L.M.P.A., holds the record for collecting for Salvation Army Self-Denial Fund. This year he raised £176, making a grand total of £2,353 paid into this fund as a result of his own personal efforts.

MR. F. C. PORT, chairman of Messrs. Chas. J. Forward and Son, Ltd., wholesale book-binders to the printing and publishing trade, London, has been elected on the Huddersdon District Council.

MR. EDWIN BARNETT, J.P., of Bath, has been elected president of the South-western Group of the Typographical Association.

AT a dinner held recently to mark the inauguration of a branch of the Typographical Association for the town of Carmarthen, congratulations were extended to the oldest printer in the borough, Mr. Dan Jones, who has served sixty years all but six months in the trade.

MR. CHAS. T. WILKINS who commenced his career as a journalist on the *Peterborough Express* and subsequently joined the staff of the *Peterborough Evening News* and the *Peterborough Standard*, has just joined the board of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, Ltd., and has been appointed managing director. It is over eight years since Mr. Wilkins took over the duties of director manager of the *Cambridge Chronicle* which is one of the oldest newspapers in the country.

MR. WILLIAM MEADS, a London journalist, has just entered on his fortieth year of newspaper work, having commenced his career on the staff of the *Reading Mercury* in April, 1881. He has successfully held positions on several London papers and now edits the *City Illustrated*.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Philadelphia reports that he has been approached by a local wholesale and retail dealer in general sporting goods, who is desirous of being placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of photograph albums and photographic supplies.

THE name and address of the firm referred to, with particulars as to their standing, terms of business, etc., may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, London, quoting Reference No. 8511, FW/SC (2).

Books are now exempted from duty when imported into Latvia, but printed music is subject to a duty of 2 per cent. *ad val.*



# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 95s. Pref., 15s. 3d.; **Associated Newspapers**, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; **British Glues**, 16s., 15s. 10½d.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 12s. 10½d., 13s.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; **J. Dickinson**, 23s. 6d., 2nd Pref., 61; **Financial News**, Pref., 9s. 3d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 9s. 1½d., 9s. 4½d.; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 5s. 6d.; **Geo. Newnes**, 12s. 9d., Pref., 11s. 9d.; **Odham's**, Pref., 9s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 4½d., 13s. 6d.; **Roneo**, 31s. 9d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, 15s. 3d., 16s.; **Raphael Tuck**, Pref., 61s. 10½d., 62s. 6d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 16s. 3d., Def., 8s.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 18s. 4½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 9d., 17s. 1½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mort. Red. Debs., 104, 102½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**AMALGAMATED PRESS.**—The Amalgamated Press announces dividend of 30 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary shares for half-year, payable 2nd May.

**FINANCIAL NEWS.**—The accounts for 1920 show a profit of £57,475, the largest ever obtained by the company. Including £17,370 brought in, an available total is shown of £74,845. Out of this amount the directors have paid off certificates for indebtedness amounting to £11,376, five years' dividend to June 30th, 1920, on the five per cent. pref. and six per cent. second pref. shares (less tax), absorbing £36,884. After writing off loss on realisation of investments (£2,415), and premiums on debentures redeemed (£327), there remains £23,842. The directors now propose to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 20 per cent. (less tax), which will absorb £7,000 and leave a balance of £16,842 to be carried forward.

**JOHN DICKINSON AND Co., LTD.**—The net profit of John Dickinson and Co. for 1920, after providing for depreciation, income and corporation tax, excess profits duty and interest on debenture stock, was £287,422, plus £38,788 brought in, making £326,210. Directors recommend further dividend of 5 per cent. and bonus of 5 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, carrying forward £150,576 after applying £8,475 to debenture stock re-

demption. The directors express their appreciation of the services of all the employees of the company, the loyal co-operation displayed under the difficult conditions which existed during the latter part of the year being a most gratifying feature.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**LESLIE, BROWNLIE AND Co., LTD.**—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on at 11, Argyll place, W.1, by L. M. Caldwell as the "Regent Typewriting Co." and to carry on the business of law stationers, typists, shorthand writers, printers, manufacturers of and dealers in typewriters, etc. Private company. First directors: L. M. Caldwell and W. R. B. Tarbet. Registered office: 11, Argyll-place, W.1.

**SCHIEFF PUBLICITY ORGANISATION, LTD.**—Capital £4,000; to take over the business of the Scheff Publicity Organisation, advertising agents and contractors, advertisement novelty designers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: L. Scheff and H. H. Elliott. Registered office: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

**BARKING PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £750, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. C. Petty and E. W. Sudlow.

**BOUCH'S PRINTING WORKS, LTD.**—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares. Private company. First directors: F. W. Bouch (permanent managing director), T. A. E. Bouch and A. E. Bouch. Registered office: 98, Markhouse-road, Walthamstow, E.

**P. G. O'CALLAGHAN, LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a publisher, printer and bookseller carried on by P. J. O'Callaghan at 132 and 131, West Nile-street, Glasgow. First directors: P. J. O'Callaghan, J. McMullan, T. Campbell and J. Manuel. Registered office: 132, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**BROWN AND BRINNAND, LTD.** (printers, Shrewsbury).—Particulars of £1,500 debenture

tures, authorised March 24th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**BURNETTS (GRIMSBY), LTD.** (printers, etc.).—Mortgage on certain freehold premises in Strand-street, Great Grimsby, dated March 23rd, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

**S. AND J. H. SWINNERTON, LTD.** (rag and paper stock merchants, marine store dealers, etc., Bury).—Satisfaction in full on March 11th, 1921, of charge dated November 30th, 1920, securing moneys for the time being due.

**BRITISH BUILDING BOARD CO., LTD.**—Mortgage dated March 31st, 1921, to secure £3,000, charged on the Hythe End Paper Mills, Wraysbury, Bucks, and land adjoining. Holder: Miss E. O. Digby, 1, Cannon-street, Worcester.

**MANSSELL, HUNT, CATTY AND CO., LTD.**—Charge, and land registry charge on certain property in Hampstead, both dated March 23rd, 1921, to secure £7,000 and all other moneys due or to become due from company to London County Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.

**CHANCERY LANE PRINTING WORKS, LTD.**—Particulars of £2,000 second debentures, authorised March 8th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**COWLEY AND CO., LTD.** (advertising agents, Moss Side, Manchester).—Debenture, dated March 14th, 1920, to secure £2,000 and further advances not exceeding in all £3,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. Mitchell, Linden Lea, Brooklands, Cheshire.

**WYMAN AND SONS, LTD.**—Mortgage dated March 31st, 1921, to secure £5,000, charged on 29 and 31, Breams-buildings, E.C. Holders: Phoenix Assurance Co.

**MORRIS WALL-PAPER CO., LTD.**—Mortgage on 16, Angel-row, Nottingham, dated March 11th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank, Ltd.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re* **HENRY GRIFFITHS NEWTON**, 13, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., formerly colour printer.—An application for an order of discharge was made to Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court, on April 8th, by this bankrupt, who failed in September last, with unsecured liabilities £7,310. The official receiver reported that the assets, valued at £513, had so far produced £150, but there were certain claims against bookmakers for the return of moneys paid to them by cheque for betting losses, which claims were subject to a pending appeal in

the House of Lords. The failure was attributed to loss of employment during a period of internment in Germany, heavy interest charges, law costs and losses by betting and gambling. As offences the official receiver reported—(1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities; (2) contributing to the bankruptcy by gambling; and (3) a previous failure. After hearing Mr. Comyns Carr for the bankrupt, his honour granted a discharge subject to a judgment for £1,000, to be satisfied by the payment of £500 at once, and the balance by six quarterly instalments, guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Court.

*Re* **LANGHALL AND WADE**, Printers' Designers and Manufacturing Stationers, 10, South-street, Finsbury, E.C.—The first meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, on April 11th, before Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, under the failure of Ernest Langrash, Cuthbert Collingwood, and Harold M. Langrash, who traded as above. The receiving order was made on March 23rd, upon the petition of James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., the act of bankruptcy cited being notice of suspension of payment. The debtor Ernest Langrash has stated that he and his brother joined the firm in August, 1919. In May last they purchased another business at Haydon's road, Wimbledon, for £2,100, on account of which they paid £1,150. They had kept going by loans from moneylenders, and now owed £4,000, against assets valued at £2,400. The failure was attributed to lack of capital, heavy interest charges, and depreciation in the value of stock owing to the slump. A resolution was passed for Mr. Albert Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., to act as trustee, and wind up the estate in bankruptcy.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Frederick Edward Cooper and Arthur John Cooper, paper merchants, 47-51, Featherstone-street, E.C.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Harry Louis Benson Robinson, 35, Great Underbank, law stationer. April 4th. Swansea.

An Advertisement is always working

Notes and News for

# The Bookbinder.

## Ignorance and Price-Cutting.

The price of binding books to-day is an item of considerable importance. Despite the lowered costs of material it is very seldom that binding can be performed at less than three times the pre-war figure. There is no justification, however, for some of the under-cutting that is going on in commercial work. Very evidently there are quite a lot of binders who do not know their costs and do not intend making any effort to become acquainted with them. By its nature bookbinding should be a very profitable industry. In the printing departments the costing experts reckon on a 32-hour week for compositors and 36 hours for machines. That is to say, there are only this number of hours which can be sold to customers. The balance of time is spent on dressing, clearing, reading, cleaning and washing up, standing to, and all the other non-productive operations common to every printing office. But in the binding-room the expert can reckon on little short of 48 hours of work for sale each week. The cost to the customer of an hour of printing is anything from 50 per cent. and upwards greater than the cost of an hour of binding. Yet the printer can realise a better and bigger profit than the binder. With its low costs and facility for uninterrupted production, the binding industry offers an opportunity for safe and sound return on investment, but in the eagerness to oust a neighbour and in face of the ignorance of both production and cost, the opportunity passes unnoticed.

## Present Level of Prices.

The market for binding materials has fallen to a fairly low level, and the average over all materials is now about three times the pre-war cost. Obviously there is still room for improvement, particularly as regards fabric goods, threads and tapes, glue, etc. The manufacturers and merchants are fully alive to the position of affairs, and they quite appreciate the fact that there will be no normal business until there are something like normal prices. Naturally no one expects the level of pre-war price to be obtained, but the difference between pre-war cost and some of the prevailing prices cannot altogether be explained away by reference to the wage bill.

## Market for Leathers.

Leathers are fairly steady now, and there is reason to believe that prices are as low as they are likely to go until wages are affected. The prices named last month still rule, and

the revival of a request for boot leathers will help manufacturers to avoid unduly heavy sacrifice. Most of the tanners have some good clearance parcels to offer, and we have this week seen basils at 9d., grained skivers at 6½d., pigskins at 2s. 3d. and rough calf at 2s. per square foot. These special lines do not reflect the real market price for standard grades, and they do not in all cases represent the standard quality. For the medium and lower classes of work they are eminently satisfactory, but only when they emanate from reputable sources.

## Casing Materials.

Bookcloths have dropped to just below 1s. 6d. per yard, a reduction closely approaching 25 per cent. on the former price. It was quite due, however, and even now the price of bookcloth is about four times pre-war cost. There is, of course, a lower grade on the market which comes to about 1s. 3d. per yard. Imported American bookcloths are also offered at a low figure. English buckrams are now listed at 4s. 6d. per yard, but the greater volume of business is being done in union buckram at a much lower figure; the last few days having seen a drop from 4s. to 3s. 5d. per yard. Calicoes range from 5d. to 8½d. per yard in the usual width, the latter a very fine tacking quality. Imitation leathers were reduced in price a few weeks ago, but it may be anticipated that the makers will put forward every effort to help the trade by reaching the lowest level as soon as ever possible.

## Gold Leaf and Germany.

Gold leaf is in danger of an advance in price. The cheapest grade on the market was the German product, and other imports were influenced thereby. The impost on German goods has compelled the merchants to advise a 50 per cent. surcharge on gold leaf from that country. It may be expected that with the most formidable competitor effectively gagged, other exporters will reap the benefit by raising their prices. The binder will pay the piper once more.

## Glues.

Glue is quoted 75s. per cwt. for pale Scotch of fine quality. Some agents are asking higher prices, but there is very little business to be done. The binder should take the precaution of roughly testing his glues before purchase. Equal weights of glue should be placed in equal volumes of water and left to soak. The amount of water absorbed will indicate the strength of the glue. Some inferior qualities

contain a very large percentage of moisture in their constitution, and the cheapness in price is more apparent than real.

#### Slump in Strawboards.

Strawboards are a trouble to their owners and are likely to prove more troublesome still before the turn of the tide sets in. The demand is next to *nil* so far as bookbinders are concerned, and stocks in the country are simply tremendous. Boards which cost nearly £20 per ton to import are being offered at little over half the price. We have even heard of strawboards changing hands for ready money at £7 per ton. The market value is actually at about £15 per ton, but the average selling figure is nearer £10 per ton.

## New British Patents.

#### Applications.

- Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Terrey, A. Printing presses. 9,750.  
 Jackson, J. G., and Jackson, Ltd., J. G. Paper, etc., packages. 9,429.  
 Matthews, W. Process of hand printing. 9,245.  
 Mitchell, J. P. Folding boxes. 9,559.  
 Mudd, W. G. Printing machines. 9,547.  
 Williams, A. W. Manufacture of lids and bodies of cardboard, etc., cases. 9,250.

#### Specifications Published.

##### 1919.

- Walton, T. Apparatus for printing and copying music or the like. 160,550.

##### 1920.

- Mann, A., and Copeland-Chatterson Co., Ltd. Binders for loose sheets, letters, documents and the like. 160,646.  
 Dorgan, J. J., Sullivan, M. J., and Farrell, E. C. Duplex envelopes. 160,651.  
 Stott, E., and Dawson and Sons (Otley), Ltd., W. Delivery apparatus of printing machines. 160,677.  
 Bonham, H. Printing machines. 160,685.  
 Wandrum, J. Cartons and the like. 160,724.

#### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

##### 1921.

- Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Akt.-Ges. Assembling apparatus for rotary book printing machines. 160,785.

MESSRS. M. RELPH, LTD., of 212, Upper Thames street, E.C., have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for the N. V. Nederlandsche Papierhandel, of Amsterdam, exporters of an extensive range of papers, boards, etc.

## Five Cent Canadian News.

#### Mr. J. R. Booth's Announcement.

The question of the price of news-print is still being discussed and it is reported from Montreal that it is a subject of much speculation, especially among those who are interested in the paper stocks. Quite a little sensation has been sprung by the news from Ottawa that Mr. J. R. Booth has notified his customers that the price of his news-print from April 1st to December 31st, this year, will be five cents per pound. The capacity of his mill is 260,000 pounds of news-print and hanging paper every 24 hours. This is a reduction of half a cent per pound on the price announced by the Canadian Export Paper Co. and the International Paper Co. for the first quarter of this year. A recent issue of a new paper, called *Circulation*, published by the King Feature Syndicate, New York City, has come into most of the newspaper offices in Canada, and much interest has been aroused by an article in it by United States Senator William Harris, headed "The Next News-Print Investigation." In this article Senator Harris says it appears to him that there is ample cause for a complete Government investigation of the paper situation during the last twelve months. He further remarks: "It may develop things of interest to the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Internal Revenue charged with the investigation of the Federal Tax Laws. I am informed that paper companies have made enormous profits, and an inquiry might prove interesting if it is shown what the full toll of taxes mean to the Government. The Canadian companies could be brought into investigation as they demand payment in New York funds, at Chicago and New York offices."

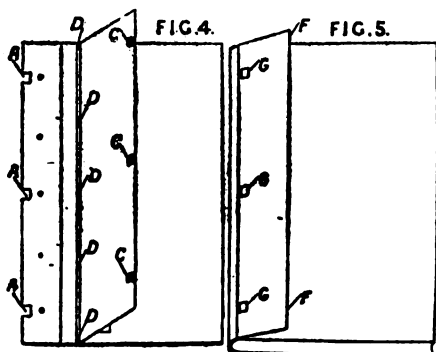
CHARLES MORGAN AND CO., LTD. — This company, which was formed in August, 1919, has issued its report and accounts for its first full year of working, viz., 1920. The trading profit for the twelve months amounts to £25,180. It is proposed to pay a balance dividend at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year on 110,000 fully paid £1 shares; also a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the three months to December 31st, 1920, on the amount of 5s. per share called up on 190,000 new £1 shares. A balance of £9,493 will remain to be carried forward, against £4,106 brought in. The report states that during the latter part of the year under review the paper trade experienced general depression accompanied by a rapid fall in prices, but the directors consider that adequate provision has been made in the accounts to provide for the slump in stock values and for any losses which have been incurred in the export department through depreciated exchanges.

A FIRE at a cardboard factory at Winschoten, Holland, has done damage to the value of half-a-million florins.

# New Inventions.

## Removable Book Covers.

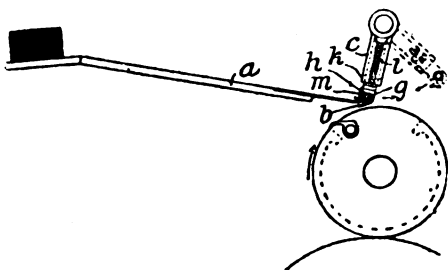
This invention relates to removable covers for books, and is patented by Mr. W. H. Middle. Each side of the cover is independent of the other and has riveted to it a plate with slots A, Fig. 4, and a plate hinged at D and carrying loops C. The book is bound in the usual way up to the stage of having the



covers put on but has the leather back applied and is provided with perforations G, Fig. 5, in the stiff card pieces F. The piece F is inserted between the plates fixed to the cover. The hinged plate is closed down so that the loops pass through perforations G and is secured by passing a metal pin through the loops C.

## Feeding Sheets.

An invention by the Leipziger Schnellpressenfabrik Act. Ges. vorms Schmiere, Werner and Stein relating to a laying-on device for

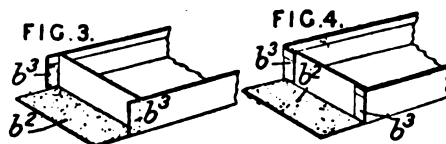


feeding sheets to a rotary printing machine of the kind in which an oscillating arm carrying grippers takes the sheet from a feed-table

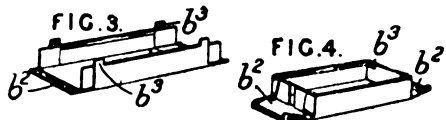
and feeds it to the grippers of the impression cylinder, is so constructed that the grippers are carried in spring-pressed bearings which can yield in a radial direction on the arm which carries them. As shown, the sheets are fed over a table *a* to registering devices *m* on bearings *h* in which the shaft *g* of the feeding-grippers *b* is mounted. The bearings *h* are carried by arms *c* on which they can slide against the action of springs *l* which normally press the grippers in an outward direction to an extent controlled by adjustable stops *k*. In the event of a double feed or other disturbance, the grippers *g* can yield without liability of being broken, and mechanism may be provided for automatically withdrawing the grippers *g* away from the impression cylinder on the return of the arm *c* to the feed-table *a*.

## Cardboard Boxes.

Under a patent by Mr. H. B. Smith a covered paper box is formed from a shell-blank and cover-blank, in which the cover-



blank is folded double over the marginal side edges of the box and these are turned inwards to form cover stays for the ends of the box, the whole being covered by the remaining portion of the cover-blank. The box may be of the "loose-wrapped" or "tight-wrapped" type. Fig. 3 shows the box in course of con-



struction before overlapping portions *b*<sup>1</sup> have been turned inwards. Fig. 4 shows the box with the ends turned inwards. The box is completed by turning the portion *b*<sup>1</sup> of the cover-blank upwards and over the edges of the end faces. Mr. Smith has also patented an invention whereby a paper box is formed from a box blank and a covering blank suitably cut and supplied with adhesive. The cover-blank is split transversely, approxi-



mately at a distance equal to the side wing length of the box, and is then folded over as shown in Fig. 3, leaving small portions  $b^2$  for overlapping the end wings of the box-blank, as shown in Fig. 4. The box is completed by folding the ends  $b^2$  over the partially completed end wall of the box.

**"EVER READY" SHEET FEEDER.**—The Kymor Automatic Press Co., Inc., of 280, Broadway, New York, U.S.A., send us descriptive matter relating to the "Ever Ready" automatic sheet feeder, of which they are the manufacturers. The "Ever Ready" is an automatic feeder adaptable to 8 by 12, 10 by 15 and 12 by 18 C. and P. Gordon presses, either Old or New Series. The makers claim that this machine is a perfect combination of a mechanical and suction feeder, accomplishing more than any other platen press feeder ever invented: it separates and feeds the sheets into the press, registers them perfectly side and bottom, delivering them into automatic jogger, printed side up, in plain view of the operator. The Kymor Co. say they are cultivating overseas business, and are able to make prompt shipment of all orders up to 200 per month. They back up their claim for the accuracy, speed, labour-saving and money-saving qualities of the "Ever Ready" feeder by offering that "you can try it out in your own plant under our positive guarantee to feed any stock from folio to box-board at 200 an hour, or no sale."

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
**"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.**

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

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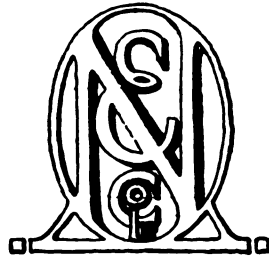
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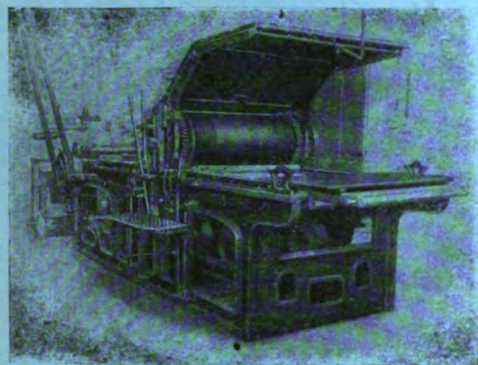
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 16.

LONDON: APRIL 21, 1921

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

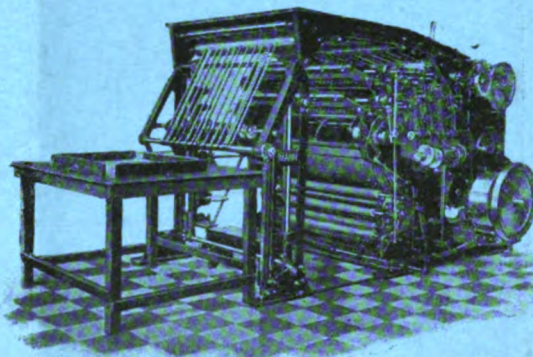
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# Grain Processes for Blocks and Lithography.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

Ever since photo-mechanical methods were thought of, the idea of reproducing the photographic image by breaking it up into a grain has been the dream of many inventors. Fox Talbot, who founded the principle of the photogravure process, produced some excellent work by depositing a resinous grain on a copper plate and then forming the photographic image on it in such a way that the etching was more or less retarded according to the varying tones of the picture, thus opening out or closing up the grain in proportion to the light and shade. He found the best results were obtained by intaglio printing, for letterpress in his day was not so good as it is now.

Pretsch, the inventor of the collotype principle, tried very hard to make successful relief blocks by utilising the collotype grain which reticulates in the gelatine according to the varying action of the light in the different tones of the photograph, and a good deal of money was lost by companies which were formed to work his methods. The difficulty again was that letterpress printing was not good enough at the time for such blocks.

## Early Unsuccessful Efforts.

The firm who worked Sprague's ink photo process for lithography, attempted to popu-

larise a grained relief block on similar lines in more recent times, but met with no success. At a later period a German firm tried to develop a grain process for relief blocks called "Spitzertype." Some very good results were shown, but the process disappeared after a good deal of money had been spent on exploiting it. The method used was probably something akin to the aquatint process used by art etchers, in which the grain is formed by flowing the plate with a solution of resin in alcohol. As the alcohol evaporates the resin is left as a more or less fine grain on the plate. The photographic image was then put down on it by the carbon process or some analogous method which permitted an etching of variable depth.

There have been endless variations of this way of obtaining a grained block. The Goupil process worked in France for colour blocks was perhaps one of the most successful. The grain was deposited on a zinc plate by means of a dusting box which showered finely powdered resin on the surface. Then the grain particles were fixed by heat, and a print was put down on the plate either by transfer or by printing under a negative. This print formed a key for the etcher who proceeded to stop out the portions which were to be held back in the different colour plates. Some very



dainty colour work was done in this way, but it was necessary that the etcher should be a skilled artist.

### **Possible Revival of Discarded Processes.**

Notwithstanding the ill-success of grained block processes in competition with those produced with the screen it is quite possible that if someone were to revive one of the methods on good commercial lines it might now be successful, because present-day letterpress printers would know how to handle such blocks so as to get the best results from them. Good paper and ink and careful make-ready with a hard packing would make all the difference compared with what was possible twenty years or more ago when such blocks were put forward.

Some optimistic inventors have thought that a grained block would be better for common newspaper printing than screened blocks but we have not heard of any case of the idea being tried, and judging by the results from half-tones in newspapers which have not set out to do illustrations properly, as in our pictorial dailies, we should imagine the result would be a hopeless smudge.

The inventor of the Metzograph Screen was very optimistic in believing that grained letterpress blocks produced by its means would eventually supersede the ruled screen half-tone, but although many excellent blocks have been produced in Metzograph grain, both for black and colour, and well printed, this kind of block never "caught on." Some engravers tried to popularise it, but customers who wanted such blocks were so few that the process was not worth working.

On the whole we do not think the grained block at its best can ever be a serious competitor of the regular half-tone which is now done as well as it can be. It is hardly likely that there will be any further improvement in the half-tone screen method, but it serves very well as it stands, and the letterpress printer cannot expect anything better or more adaptable to letterpress printing.

### **Lithography Offers Bigger Possibilities.**

There is much more hope for graining methods in connection with lithography, and although successful results were shown even before the half-tone block was invented, we are only just beginning to realise the possibilities. Sprague's "Ink Photo" process is one of the oldest methods, and we cannot trace how long it has been in use. We remember seeing its results before the eighties and it is still used week by week in one of the architectural journals—a wonderful record of long usage. The secret of the method has been

well preserved but we hazard the guess that it is based on Husband's Papyrotint process which was worked out in one of the Government offices over forty years ago. It consisted in preparing a special transfer paper coated with gelatine in which were incorporated certain chemicals which had the effect of producing a reticulation, much the same as in a collotype plate, but giving a more strongly marked grain. The process was described in early numbers of the now defunct *Photographic News*, and in an early edition of Wilkinson's "Photo-mechanical Processes," both of which may be consulted in the Patent Office library.

There have also been repeated attempts to take transfers from the collotype plates, and though some have done it successfully it is at the best an uncertain process. It is requisite in any case to prepare a special plate with a stronger grain than for collotype printing. We do not think a successful litho grain process lies in that direction. In fact, we do not think transfer processes will ever be good for securing uniform work on commercial lines.

### **Direct Printing.**

Direct printing from the negative to the plate is the more likely road to success. The Frey method was very promising in this direction, but it required too much skill for the average process man or lithographer. It consisted in preparing a solution of bitumen in a mixture of ether and alcohol in such proportions that only a part of the bitumen was actually dissolved. When the solution was spread on the plate the resulting film split up into a grain on drying, the grain particles being probably the undissolved portion of the bitumen. The grain could be made more or less fine according to the proportions of the solvents and their specific gravity. The skill displayed was in knowing how to get the required grain. Bitumen being sensitive to light, the plate was printed under a negative, which had the effect of hardening some portions and leaving others soluble when the plate was developed in turpentine. Thus a picture image was obtained which could be etched and rolled up, but we fancy that a good deal of hand work was done on the plates to produce the beautiful results which were shown.

A much simpler process was patented by the late J. Gaskin Wood, an Edinburgh photolithographer, some time just before the war. He relied on a grained zinc plate, such as is now generally used by lithographers, and found that if coated with bichromated albumen, printed under a crisp continuous-tone negative, and inked up thinly with photo-transfer ink, it could be developed into a grained

image. The ink seemed to attach itself only to the tips of the grain. I have some of Mr. Wood's plates and proofs, which show the process was very promising, but his illness and death put an end to the process.

#### Grained Images on Zinc.

Of course there are many ways of producing grained images on litho-zinc by using a grained screen, either of the Metzograph variety in which the grain points are transparent, or the other kind in which they are opaque. Arthur Hatt, of New York, produced a very good grained screen with which excellent results were obtained, but he did not proceed with putting it on the market. Recently a German screen invented by A. Schulz, has attracted attention for rotary photogravure and might probably be used for litho work. The Metzograph screen has yielded very good results for litho, and is found to be good for colour work. Experimental work carried out at the College of Technology, Manchester, under the direction of Mr. R. B. Fishenden has shown that it is excellent in conjunction with offset printing.

If grained film screens can be produced they could be used between the negative and the sensitive plate, producing high-light effects. Such a method was attempted by a lithographer named Etting, some few years ago, and a business was started in London to work the method, but it was not a commercial success. The screens were evidently prepared on translucent paper, the grain being printed on this from an inked-up grained stone.

The foregoing remarks touch only a few of the methods by which grained images have been obtained. A big volume might be written on the subject if one traced the history of all inventions of this kind. Perhaps some of the old and forgotten methods might be looked up and now made successful with the light of our present knowledge thrown on them.

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ALL firms tendering for Government contracts after June 1st must, the Cabinet have decided, be members of the King's Roll, except in very special cases. Firms on the King's Roll undertake that 5 per cent. of their employees shall be disabled ex-service men.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS COMPETITION.** — The Council of the Royal Society of Arts are offering six prizes for 1921 for competition in various subjects. Among those offered is a prize in "Book Production and Ornamental Leatherwork," which includes covers and lining papers for bookbinding, title pages, lettering and printing, posters, trade labels and advertisements. Fuller particulars can be had of the director and secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7.

## Central London Master Printers.

### Annual Meeting at Stationers' Hall.

There was a good attendance, including representatives of all the district associations, at the annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, which was held at Stationers' Hall on Monday evening. Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.I.S., was in the chair.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the last general meeting, held on June 30th, 1920, the secretary read the annual report. This put on record the difficulties with which the trade has had to contend during the past year, but indicated that the Association's membership had increased, about 500 firms being now on the roll. It recalled the interesting open meetings that had been held, and urged members to put forth still greater organisational and educational efforts in the future, the suggestion being made that although a substantial sum was standing to the credit of the ordinary account even more would be required to meet the cost of the propaganda that it was necessary for the Association to carry on.

The report having been unanimously approved, Mr. C. C. Bliss was asked, in the absence of the treasurer, to read the year's accounts. These showed the financial position to be most satisfactory.

The next business, the election of officers and committee, was conducted expeditiously. Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.I.S., was unanimously re-elected as president, gratitude being expressed for his work on behalf of the Association during the past year. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh having asked to be relieved of the vice-presidency, on account of the very many other calls upon his time, Mr. Oscar Griffith was elected as his successor. As hon. treasurer, Mr. J. Crowle-Smith, J.P., was re-elected, and Mr. W. H. Burchell—whom Mr. McAra described as a "veritable iconoclast," but having that fire and vim which was required for his office—was unanimously re-elected as hon. secretary. The 27 members of the executive committee were re-elected *en bloc* with the addition of three new members, Messrs. H. R. Danford, A. F. Fosh and Colonel J. R. Truscott. Re-election was made also of the hon. solicitors of the Association, Messrs. Hays, Roughton and Dunn, and of the hon. auditor, Mr. C. Clifford Bliss, A.C.A. A suggestion was made that the executive committee should be asked to consider the question of paying Mr. Bliss some consideration for his services as auditor, but this he did not allow to go forward, stating that he preferred that his services, like those of the other officers, should be voluntary.

At the conclusion of the formal business an animated discussion ensued on "London Costing and Country Competition," the subject being introduced with a paper by Mr. W. H. Burchell. A report of this paper and discussion is unavoidably held over.

## S.E. London Master Printers.

### The Sixth Annual Meeting.

#### Timely Topics Discussed.

At the sixth annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London, held on Wednesday the 6th inst., at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, the formal business of the occasion was transacted early and the proceedings then took on a more social tone, some acceptable concert items, light refreshments, with speeches and discussion on questions of moment, combining to provide an agreeable and profitable evening. Among the well-known London printers present were Messrs. J. J. Keliher, W. A. Clowes, H. C. Hill, G. Eaton Hart, W. J. Mizen, W. J. Pollock, and G. Poulton.

The chair was occupied by Mr. W. A. Clowes, who in his opening remarks referred to the meeting of the Joint Industrial Council from which he had just come.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

Mr. F. Mason read the secretary's report. This recorded a successful year's working, a net gain of 22 members having been secured, important meetings held and much educational work accomplished. Stress was laid upon the possibilities of extension of the Association's membership. Regret was expressed at Mr. Cecil Clay's resignation, and thanks rendered to all who had supported the Association, special mention being made of the work of Mr. E. B. Smith. The report was unanimously adopted.

The treasurer's report, by Mr. H. N. Prentice, indicated a satisfactory state of the Association's finances, there being a substantial credit balance. This report also was passed unanimously.

#### Election of Officers.

The next business on the agenda was the election of the various officers and representatives for the ensuing year.

Mr. E. Bostock Smith, previously joint hon. secretary, was unanimously elected as president, much appreciation being expressed of his long and able services to the Association.

The three existing vice-presidents, Messrs. F. J. Winkley, W. A. Clowes and C. A. Bates were cordially re-elected, and Mr. W. H. Truslove was elected as a fourth.

Mr. F. Mason, whose services as joint hon. secretary received high commendation, was unanimously elected hon. secretary.

As treasurer, Mr. H. N. Prentice, who has served the Association well in the past in that capacity, was unanimously re-elected.

The existing committee of thirteen was re-elected *en bloc*, and three new names added, the committee now to consist of the following: Messrs. W. R. Dingle, F. Hodge, A. Willans, G. Neves, A. Ash, J. Dawe, W. W. Russell, W. H. Truslove, J. Wright, Walter Bargery,

G. Poulton, J. W. Carley, G. Brigenshaw, W. A. Northam, Norman and R. H. Starkie.

Messrs. G. Poulton, J. R. Brigenshaw and F. Mason were nominated to the L.M.P.A. Council.

#### A Social Interlude.

Mr. Clowes having to leave the meeting at the close of the business agenda, Mr. J. J. Keliher was, at the suggestion of Mr. E. B. Smith, installed in the chair.

There then ensued some general discussion—over the refreshments—the main subject being the question of the most suitable hour at which the monthly meetings should be held. In the course of this discussion, Mr. W. J. Pollock, chairman of the West and North-West Association, told of the experience of his own association in the matter, introducing his remarks by conveying very hearty fraternal greetings from the W. and N.-W. Association. The outcome of the discussion was a decision to take a referendum of the members on the subject.

The proceedings were enlivened by the introduction of a series of concert items. Some humorous songs were given at the piano by Miss Ethel Bucknell, who also acted as accompanist, and songs were contributed by Miss Susie Welch, both ladies gaining hearty applause for their singing, which was ably done and marked by quite an exceptional degree of vitality. A cordial reception was given also to Mr. Wilson Martell's selections from his original repertoire, his novel and clever expositions of Euclid up to date being specially amusing.

#### Wages in the Printing Trade.

Called upon by Mr. Keliher, Mr. H. C. Hill made one of his characteristically able and lucid speeches upon current topics in the trade. He remarked that printing trade employees would not be satisfied to return to the same status as they had before the war—and he did not think any master printer would wish them to do so. Even apart from the increase in the cost of living, some considerable allowance upon pre-war rates must be made for improved status. But what was wanted now was more business. There was an atmosphere of lower prices everywhere, and he thought that the trade unions, especially in view of the prevailing unemployment, would recognise the need for reducing costs in the printing industry. Mr. Hill uttered an emphatic warning against cutting prices before a proper basis of lower prices had been found, and he concluded by congratulating the S.E. Association upon the great progress it had made.

#### Projected Visit to America.

In asking Mr. George Eaton Hart to address the gathering, the chairman referred to the intended visit to be made to the United States by a group of London master printers under Mr. Hart's direction. He suggested that Mr. Hart might that evening give them a prologue, and might be got to promise that, after his return from America he would give the whole play. (Applause.)

Mr. Hart replied that so far as the "prologue" was concerned, he had none, his arrangements being incomplete — indeed, strikes and threatened strikes made one wonder whether to dare to leave the country. However, he would promise that when he came back he would give them the "whole play." He mentioned that he had already promised to give the London Society of Compositors the benefit of his experiences in regard to the composing side of the trade. He referred to the very unsatisfactory state of the trade in 1913-14, and congratulated master printers upon the great advances they had made since then in mutual confidence and in the improved status of the industry. He urged members to stand firmly together, and stressed the importance of supporting the imprint resolution and maintaining fair prices.



**Rotary Photogravure.**

SIR.—My attention has been called to your article on page 359 of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of 7th inst., in which mention is made of a claim that the rotary photogravure machine in question marks a new epoch in the history of rotary photogravure because it has been possible by means of this machine to achieve the speed of 2,500 impressions per hour. Allow me to point out that a machine of a similar class has been built by my Continental principals—the Johannesburg Machine Works—for a good many years and I have, during the last few months, taken two representatives of the largest London printing houses over to Leiden in Holland, to show them this class of machine at work on sheets of 44 by 32 in. at a *minimum* speed of 2,500 impressions per hour.

In the second place, you state your belief that this is the first time that an automatic feeder has been applied to a rotary photogravure machine, but the machines which I have shown in Leiden are fitted with these automatic feeders which have been at work for a good many years.

It will also interest you to learn that the Johannesburg Machine Works have supplied a good many of these machines to other famous printing works abroad and that they have a very large number of them on order at present. They are the same factory who installed the first rotary photogravure machine at the *Illustrated London News* about nine years ago.

Yours, etc.,

A. EDLER.

London, April 15th, 1921.

**THE Newspaper Society** is to hold its annual meeting on May 11th.

## 'Phone Charges and the Press.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons inquiring into the administration of the telephone system on Monday, heard evidence from Mr. H. C. Robbins, joint general manager of the Press Association, joint manager of the Press Association and Exchange Telegraph Co.'s telephone services, which operate in the country, and a member of the Newspaper Conference, which represents the Press of the United Kingdom outside London, and has protested against the new charges.

Mr. Robbins said that altogether the Press Association and Exchange Telegraph Co. contributed to the telephone revenue over £25,000 a year, so that the effect of the new tariff would be very serious indeed.

As a temporary alternative to the official scheme, Mr. Robbins put forward a scheme suggested by the Newspaper Conference which in regard to the flat rate would bring in £830,000 per annum.

## Design & Industries Association.

The Design and Industries Association has recently been reorganised, and membership divided into different groups. The printing group of trades is concerning itself not only with increasing its membership but also with the question of increasing the number of the exhibitions held under the auspices of the Association. In connection with this latter desideratum an appeal will shortly be made to the printing industry to submit samples of first-class printing craftsmanship, as the Association has at present only two sets of specimens, one of which has seen good service in South Africa. Mr. Harold Curwen is in charge of the exhibition committee of the Association, which is taking over further premises in Queen-square with a view to maintaining a permanent exhibition of artistic craft productions, of which printing will form an important section.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

NORWAY.

The Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Christiania has received an inquiry for catalogues of United Kingdom firms producing educational and teaching requisites. Particulars can be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, quoting the reference number 2995/FB/SC (2),

**AN Advertisement is always working.**

## Master Printers of W. & N.-W. London

### Annual General Meeting.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-west London was held at Westbourne Park Institute on Wednesday of last week. Overshadowed as it was by the great events of the moment, the attendance suffered in consequence, only about thirty members sitting down to the very excellent refreshments and pleasant social half-hour from 6.30 to 7 p.m., Mr. W. J. Pollock then taking the chair for the business of the evening.

### The Report.

The report of the year's work briefly reviewing the varied activities of the Association was presented by the secretary. The outstanding feature is the fact that in spite of all the great difficulties experienced, the work is maintained in all its vigour and earnestness; and, aided very considerably by the efforts of Mr. Johnson, the membership has increased in numbers.

Very heavy demands have been made on the time and services of the representatives on the Council and Labour Committee; and loyal support has been accorded by all the members to the Federation in the various labour conferences and disputes.

In connection with the new campaign of the Cost and Charges Committee, it is especially gratifying to report that this Association was the first to enlist the services of the special officers, and 34 students attended a series of eight classes, and in the examination subsequently held, 31 students passed, three of that number with honours.

On the social side the monthly luncheons at Pagan's continue successful, many eminent men in the craft having given helpful and instructive addresses; and a notable list of visitors and members supported the annual dinner.

The financial statement showed a loss on the year's work, but as a substantial balance was carried forward from last year, the funds are still in a healthy condition.

### Election of Officers.

From the position of vice-president Mr. E. W. Wormald succeeds Mr. W. J. Pollock to the chair, and in their new president the Association feel confident they have a worthy successor to the line of very distinguished men. Mr. S. Sidders relinquishes the post of treasurer to become vice-president, Mr. F. Scarsbrook taking up the duties of treasurer. The meeting accepted with feelings of profound regret the resignation of Mr. John King, who has ably and devotedly carried out the duties of secretary since the formation of the Association. To his splendid work the success achieved has been largely due, and it is a matter of congratulation that his services will be retained on the committee. Mr. J. R. Burt nobly came to the rescue by taking up the very responsible duties of secretary, thus en-

suring the continuance of the high standard of efficiency now associated with this office. History repeats itself and three veterans who have already done so much for the Association come once again to its aid.

As representatives to the L.M.P.A., Messrs. Burt, A. Langley, F. A. Perry and Wormald were elected; and the committee includes as far as possible one representative from each district of the scattered territory of the Association.

The suggestion of a "North and North-west London Master Printers' Day" at the forthcoming exhibition at the Agricultural Hall was enthusiastically supported, and a small committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

After disposing of other minor business the meeting closed with expressions of very heartfelt thanks to the officers and friends who had served the Association so splendidly in the year just closed.

A. T. P.



"THE MASTER PRINTERS ANNUAL & TYPOGRAPHICAL YEAR BOOK, 1921." Edited by R. A. Austen-Leigh and Gerard T. Meynell. London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd. Demy, 8vo. Price 12s. 6d.

Slight enlargement and improvement mark the second issue of this valuable book of reference, which, on its first appearance last year, received a warm welcome from the trade. The general plan and contents of the volume remain unaltered, save that revision has been made to bring the information up to date, and some extension has resulted from the endeavour to carry the articles nearer to completeness. Of the 500 or so additional pages, most are devoted to extending the section comprising agreements made between the employers and the trade unions. The foreign section has been developed and now includes information as to printing trade organisation in Germany, while other sections also show a little expansion. The full-page portraits this year, admirably printed, are of Mr. E. W. Humphries, the Federation's president, and of Dr. James Maclehose, senior vice-president. The useableness of the volume is greatly enhanced by the introduction of sectional page-headings and by the addition of an index.

"TECHNOLOGY," the journal of the Manchester Municipal College of Technology, has recently published its Volume X., which consists mainly of technical papers forming a record of investigations undertaken by members of the College during 1916.

THE March issue of "Sticks and Stones"—well written and well produced—shows that Messrs. Hill, Siffken and Co.'s neat little house journal is still very much alive.



# Trade Notes.

It is reported that Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., has issued a writ for alleged libel against the *Communist*, printed by the National Labour Press, Ltd.

At the Mansion House Police Court, Alfred Walter Barrett, 51, author and publisher of the *Link*, and Geoffrey Bevis Ingmann Smith, 27, clerk, were charged with conspiring with others to corrupt public morals.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Newspaper Society have been invited to participate with the Empire Press Union in a deputation to Mr. Churchill on the subject of Press cable rates to Canada, states the current issue of the *Circular* of the last-named body.

**L.S.C. PIECE SCALE.**—Subsequently to their recent delegate meeting which considered the revision of the piece scale, the London Society of Compositors has, we understand, submitted proposals to the employers' organisation and these are now awaiting consideration by the L.M.P.A. Council.

A SELECTION from the etched work of William Strang, R.A., whose sudden death occurred at Bournemouth on April 12th, has been arranged in Room 132 of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Further examples can also be seen in the Students' Room of the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design.

THE latest catalogue issued by Messrs. Maggs Bros., the well-known dealers in fine and rare books, is entitled "Bibliotheca Incunabulorum" and lists an interesting selection of books printed before 1501 by the presses of England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. Many illustrations are included.

**ADVERTISING GERMAN GOODS.**—Mr. Gilbert Russell, at a meeting of the Publicity Club on Monday, said that if it was right that German goods should be sold in Great Britain it was better that they should be sold in an efficient manner by means of advertising. By a small majority it was decided that German advertisements should not be accepted.

**MR. W. W. DE LA RUE.**—The death occurred suddenly at Tenby on Friday, in his 74th year, of Mr. Warren William de la Rue, of Trayles, Tenby, and Holland-park, W. Mr. de la Rue entered the family business of Thomas de la Rue and Co. at the age of 22, and a few months later, on the death of his uncle, then senior partner, he became manager. In 20 years he succeeded in increasing the business fivefold, so that at the date of his retirement the firm was making all the stamps used in England, India, the Colonies, and many foreign countries, besides carrying on a very large general trade. One of Mr. de la Rue's inventions was a machine by which manufacturers of playing cards could shuffle 100 packs simultaneously.

THE late Mr. George Hilderley, of Stockport, Chester, paper hanging merchant, aged 64, left £35,358.

A NEW Canadian trade paper, the *Canadian Stationer and Book Trade Journal*, has been launched at Toronto.

**MR. GEORGE ADDY, M.I. MECH.E.,** Sheffield, has issued a useful list of paper trade tables, giving various sizes and equivalent weights of papers.

**CINEMA** films of paper, invented by an Englishman, are said to be cheaper than those at present in use, sufficiently durable, and can be rendered fireproof.

**SIR CHARLES SIMON KING**, who has died at St. Leonards, was the third holder of the baronetcy conferred in 1821 on his grandfather, King's Stationer in Ireland.

FOR stealing an old medical book, valued at £100, Tobias Bernard, 54, of Bruce House, Drury-lane, was, at Bow-street last week, sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

**MR. W. CHANTLER** presided at a meeting of the Bury Branch of the National Union of Paper Workers at Bury last week when Mr. F. H. Edwards gave an address on the question, "Why Trade Unions should support their own Party."

AT the annual meeting of the National Advertising Society and General Benefit and Benevolent Association, held at Anderton's Hotel last week, Viscount Burnham was elected president in place of Lord Riddell, to whom, in a resolution, a great compliment was paid for his activities during the six years in which he had held the position.

**WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF STATIONERS.**—Owing to the industrial crisis, the livery meeting at which the Right Hon. Lord Askwith, K.C.B., was to speak on "The International Power of Printing," at Stationers' Hall, on Wednesday, April 20th, had to be cancelled. Lord Askwith will, it is expected, give his address on Wednesday, June 15th.

IN a report on the economic situation in Denmark at the close of 1920, issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, it is stated that there was a considerable increase in the imports of wood pulp and of paper and cardboard of various kinds, including some small increase in the imports of wall-paper, in regard to which rather greater interest is being shown for British papers.

**ST. BRIDE AND COSTING.**—St. Bride Summer Term Costing Class commences on May 4th, at 6 p.m., and will be held each Wednesday evening during May and June. The enrolments are rapidly filling up, and those desirous of taking this special course should make early application. The instruction given at St. Bride deals with the principles and working of a scientific costing system suited to the needs of those holding or aspiring to hold responsible positions in a printing business. This course should not be confused with classes formed for junior elementary clerical workers.



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THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The Coal Stoppage.

ALTHOUGH immense relief was felt at the calling-off of the threatened extension of the industrial conflict, yet the continued stoppage of the mines is causing serious concern to printers as to all other industrial consumers of coal, gas and electricity. The retrenchment and extreme caution imposed on the trade by the fuel shortage is effectively counteracting that brightening-up of business which had just begun to make itself pretty generally felt in the printing and allied trades. While the position is not yet acute, the uncertainty of the future is a most trying factor of the case. The question of meeting the emergency by introducing short time is being tackled by individual houses in accordance with individual conditions and with individual judgment as to future probabilities. It still rests with each employer to make arrangements with his own workpeople in this matter, basing his plans upon the restricted supply of motive power and of trans-

port facilities, such arrangements to be reported to the local trade union branch committees. In regard to the degree of curtailment of consumption enforced, we understand that where there are special circumstances, as in the case of houses that have to execute newspaper work special treatment may be granted in the matter of supplies. All inquiries on this point have to be made to the Local Authority concerned.

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### Entertainment Ticket Printing.

REPRESENTATIONS are being made to the Government with regard to an injustice which is being done to a section of the printing industry, namely to those who have been accustomed to supply tickets for cinemas and other entertainments. Since the introduction of the Entertainment Tax, tickets are being supplied free to the proprietors of places of entertainment. We have here a case even more urgently deserving of attention than was the selling by the Post Office of stamped envelopes at uncommercial rates, as although some charge was made for the envelopes, this ticket-production is being performed entirely gratis, to the detriment of the ticket printer's business.

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### Paper Imports.

A REDUCTION of 50·8 per cent. is shown in the quantity of paper and boards imported into the United Kingdom during the first quarter of the year as compared with the corresponding period of 1920, and the value shows a depreciation of 44·2 per cent. The total imports during the last three months were 1,344,963 cwts. of the value (c.i.f.) of £3,105,614. The principal imports fell under the classification of "printing, not coated, and writing paper in large sheets," the quantity amounting to 441,834 cwts., a decrease of 56,365 compared with the first three months of last year. In view of the correspondence on the subject of paper imports, it is of interest to note the relative position of the countries of supply. So far as printings, etc., are concerned, the lead is taken by Sweden, with 30·6 per cent. of the shipments to her credit, followed by Norway with 12·6 per cent. Supplies from Germany amount to 5·7 per cent., Belgium 4·0 per cent., Canada 1·1 per cent., United States 0·7 per cent., and from other countries 45·1 per cent. There were no arrivals from Newfoundland during last quarter. It is in packings and wrappings (including tissue paper) that the most notable falling away in imports has to be recorded. The quantity received during the last three months was only 277,252 cwts., a decrease of 805,237 cwts. as compared with the

corresponding period of last year. Supplies from Sweden represented 27·8 per cent., Germany 20·9 per cent., Norway 15·7 per cent., Finland 13·7 per cent., Belgium 6·8 per cent., Canada 2·6 per cent., and other countries 12·2 per cent. Over one-fifth of last quarter's imports of packings and wrappings, etc., came from Germany. The latter country holds the leading position in the supply of coated papers to the British market. Of the total receipts during the last three months, amounting to 14,916 cwts. (a decrease of 7,907 cwts. as compared with the corresponding period of last year) Germany was responsible for 35 per cent., Belgium 27 per cent., United States 19·2 per cent., France 8·2 per cent., and other countries 10·4 per cent. The imports during last quarter of mill, leather, card and pasteboard (151,292 cwts.), strawboard (394,202 cwts.), and other sorts (55,977 cwts.), show heavy decreases of 282,169 cwts., 209,228 cwts., and 34,508 cwts. respectively as compared with the first three months of last year.

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### British Paper Exports.

It is interesting to find that the exports of British paper during the last three months show an improvement as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The total shipments were 461,888 cwts. of the value of £2,920,507, an increase in quantity of 5·5 per cent. and in value 47·8 per cent. Exports of printings amounted to 248,064 cwts., an increase of 84,528 cwts. compared with the first three months of last year. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa took much larger quantities, the only weak market being India. As a matter of fact British Colonies took 198,349 cwts. of printings during the last three months as against 85,836 cwts. during the corresponding period of last year; the demand on the part of foreign countries, however, shows a decline, the quantity being 49,715 cwts. as against 77,700 cwts. The exports of writing paper in large sheets are also well maintained, due to an increased Colonial demand. The total quantity for the last three months was 45,036 cwts., 35,376 cwts. going to British Possessions and only 9,660 cwts. to Foreign Countries; during the corresponding period of last year the total shipments of writings were 43,351 cwts., 24,716 cwts. going to British Possessions and 18,635 cwts. to Foreign Countries. The principal decline in exports appears to be that in packings and wrappings, which fell from 100,732 cwts. for the first three months of last year to 29,762 cwts. during last quarter.

## Personal.

SIR ROBERT HORNE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, have accepted the invitation of the Council of the Newspaper Society to attend the eighty-first annual dinner at the Waldorf Hotel on Wednesday, May 11th.

At the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, on Thursday, April 28th. Lord Riddell will preside, while Miss Dily Jones, Miss Megan Foster, and Mr. Ivor Foster will contribute a programme of music, with Mr. Clarence Raybould at the piano.

MR. W. LEONARD TOD was re-elected President of the Papermakers' Association, at their annual meeting on Friday.

MR. E. S. AGNEW, son of Mr. Phillip Agnew, proprietor of *Punch*, has been adopted as prospective Liberal candidate for the Hallam with Boston Division of Lincolnshire.

At the annual meeting of the North-Western Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers—at Penrith on the 20th inst.—Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, was to be present.

A COMMEMORATIVE dinner in celebration of the centenary of the *Manchester Guardian*, to be held on May 3rd, will be a double celebration, as Mr. C. P. Scott this year completes 50 years' association with the *Guardian*.

THE Executive Committee of the Manchester Liberal Federation last week entertained at dinner Mr. G. G. Armstrong, since 1909 the northern editor of the *Daily News*, who is about to leave the city for London.

MR. HENRY GODFREY was entertained to dinner last week at Oddenino's Restaurant, Regent-street, London, by his fellow members of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers in appreciation of the services he rendered during his three years' presidency of that organisation.

INTER-MUNICIPAL trading on a most extensive scale is being considered by the Standing Joint Committee of London Boroughs, printing being among the trades covered by the project.

THE annual meeting of the Linotype Users' Association will be held on May 11th, when members will, as usual, be entertained to luncheon by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 96s. 10½d., 95s. Pref., 14s. 6d., 15s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 16s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 6d.; British Glues, 1.s. 10½d., 16s.; J. Byrom and Sons, 13s. 3d., 13s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d., 18s.; J. Dickinson, 23s. 6d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Pref., 6¾; Ilford, Pref., 14s. 1½d., 14s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1s. 3d., Pref., 6s. 3d., 5s. 10½d.; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 12s. 1½d.; Lamson Paragon, 20s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 17s. 7½d., 18s.; Geo. Newnes, Pref., 12s., 11s. 3d.; Odham's, 9s. 11½d., 8. p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 7½d., 12s. 9d.; Roneo, 33s. 9d.; George Routledge and Sons, 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 98s. 9d., 96s. 3d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 15s. 7½d., 15s. 4½d., Def., 7s. 6¾d., 8s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15. 4 p.c. Pref., 5¾; Weldon's, 32s. 6d., Pref., 13s. 6d., 13s. 4½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 18s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 9d., 8 p.c. 1st Mort. Red. Debs., 101½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—The accounts for the year ended March 31st show a net profit of £36,390, against £35,468 for the previous year. A balance dividend of 4 per cent. is proposed, making 6½ per cent. for the year, or the same as for 1919-20, £1,337 being carried forward, against £1,065 brought in. The increase in the value of the United States dollar has enabled the International Co.'s directors to recommend a total distribution of 6½ per cent. for the year, instead of 5 per cent., which the dividends on the Mergenthaler Linotype Co.'s shares would have yielded at the normal rate of exchange. The net profit of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. for the year ended September 30th, 1920, amounted to \$2,430,731, compared with \$1,663,138 for the preceding year, whilst their surplus amounted to \$8,627,739 on September 30th, 1920.

HAYES (UNIVERSAL) PRINTING MACHINERY.—Mr. F. W. Chambers, presiding at the meeting of Hayes (Universal) Printing Machinery, said that for the twelve months the actual profit on the operations at Ramsbottom was £896. That period included three or four months before trade began to improve after

the war. The administration expenses in London amounted to £2,136, making a net deficit of £1,241. It was decided to appoint a liquidator in Manchester.

## NEW COMPANIES.

UNIVERSAL PAPER PRODUCTIONS, LTD.—Capital, £4,000, in £1 shares (2,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference); manufacturers, printers and sellers of paper bags, paper merchants, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. C. Edwards, G. Goddard, J. W. Tyler and H. W. Wire. Registered office: 584A, High-road, Leytonstone.

"DAIRYMAN," LTD.—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 43, Great Tower-street, London, as *The Dairyman*, *The Cookkeeper* and *Dairyman's Journal*, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Hilda F. Stanley and E. M. Colsell. First directors: R. F. Easton, E. G. Easton and L. H. Easton. Secretary: G. C. Jones. Registered office: 43, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

MORISON'S ADVERTISING AGENCY (HULL), LTD.—Capital, £15,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of a billposter and distributor, advertising agent, etc., carried on by E. Morison at Hull, as "Morison's Advertising Agency." Private company. First directors: E. Morison, A. Taylor and L. Stephenson. Registered office: 74, Lowgate, Hull.

CHARLES AUSTIN MUSIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of music publishers carried on at 65, Charing-cross-road, W.C., by the Charles Austin Music Publishing Co. Private company. Provisional directors: C. Austin and F. Malcolm. Registered office: 65, Charing-cross-road, W.C.

NORTHERN PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of paper agents, merchants and importers, paper manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in wood and paper pulp and fibrous substances, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Simpson, C. Rowell and C. E. Smedley. Registered office: 20-21, Queenhithe, E.C.

LONDON LABEL CO. (1921), LTD.—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business

of manufacturers of and dealers in celluloid and metallic labels, plates, tickets, signs, novelties and other articles, workers in celluloid, ivory, bone, woods and metals, mechanical engineers, tool-makers, printers and engravers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: N. C. Headland and E. W. Lea. Directors: N. C. Headland and T. H. Green. Registered office: 253, Beckton-road, Plaistow, E.

**SYDNEY P. HAYES, LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares; wholesale and retail postage stamp dealers, importers of British, Colonial and foreign stamps, printers, stationers, etc.; to acquire all or any rights in connection with a stamp-filing cabinet known as "Cistafle." Private company. Directors: C. H. Jones and S. P. Hayes.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' Consolidation Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**BRITISH PERIODICALS, LTD.** (London).—Particulars of £7,000 second debentures, authorised March 9th, 1921. Whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to such debentures of a prior issue as shall be outstanding.

**HILL'S PRESS, LTD.** (Sunderland).—Satisfaction in full on March 29th, 1921, of debentures dated June 15th, 1917, securing £1,900 notified. Debenture dated March 29th, 1921, to secure £1,900, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, also registered. Holders: Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

**EELLES, WALKER AND CO., LTD.** (manufacturers of boxes, letter files, etc., Birmingham).—Mortgage on Forward Works, The Crescent, Cambridge-street, Birmingham, dated March 19th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £4,000.

**KENT, MILNE AND PARTNERS, LTD.** (paper merchants and agents, manufacturers, paper bags and other wrappings and containers, manufacturing stationers, etc., Westminster).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, authorised March 11th, 1921. Present issue £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**L. UPCOTT GILL AND SONS, LTD.** (printers, London).—Issue on March 17th of £2,760, and on March 30th, 1921, of £2,100 debentures, parts of a series, already registered.

**F. BENDER AND CO., LTD.** (manufacturers of lace and other papers, labels, box tops, etc., London).—Deposit on March 22nd, 1921, of deeds of land in Vale-road, Tottenham, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

**FRANK C. JENKINS AND CO., LTD.** (printers, Bristol).—Particulars of £2,800 debentures

authorised March 30th, 1921. Whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**HOLDEN AND HARDINGHAM, LTD.** (printers, Adelphi, W.C.).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised March 24th, 1921. Whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**LABOUR PUBLISHING CO., LTD.** (London).—Issue on March 14th, 1921, of £225 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £8,000 debentures authorised October 26th, 1920. Present issue £7,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Satisfaction in full (a) of debentures dated May 1st and September 18th, 1906, October 29th, 1907, March 3rd, 1908, May 1st, 1910, and January 27th, 1916, securing in all £4,600 and (b) on April 5th, 1921, of debenture dated October 14th, 1901, securing £1,000, also notified.

**ATHENAEUM PUBLISHING CO., LTD.** (formerly *Auckland Times and Herald*, Ltd., London).—Satisfaction in full on various dates from November 28th, 1910, to August 16th, 1917, of debentures dated July 20th, 1903, October 29th, 1904, and February 5th, 1905, securing in all £1,000.

**J. LOOKER, LTD.** (printers, stationers, etc., Poole).—Particulars of £2,500 debentures authorised April 1st, 1921. Whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**GEORGE VICKERS, LTD.** (publishers, stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £10,000 first and £5,000 second debentures, authorised April 5th, 1921. Whole amounts issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**COMPENDIUMS, LTD.** (compilers of directories, etc., London).—Particulars of £10,000 debentures, authorised February 19th, 1921. Present issue £2,100. Charged on company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital.

## Gazette.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Percy Charles Skelton and Walter Bertie Cecil Mair, paper merchants, 55 and 56 Chancery-lane, W.C.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Fumer, Charles (trading as E. Hoyland), 20, Bank street, wholesale postcard dealer, April 9th, Stockton-on-Tees.



## Lithographers' Auxiliary Concert.

**Presentation to Mr. Laurence H. Blades.**

In spite of disturbed industrial conditions and the lure of a beautiful evening, this concert, the last of the season, was held on Monday of last week, and the large attendance taxed the spacious accommodation of the Grand Hall of the Cannon-street Hotel long before the hour of starting. The committee of the auxiliary and the various gentlemen who have supported it in its endeavours, ought indeed to be congratulated upon the satisfactory work of the past year, close upon £1,644 having been subscribed to obtain pensions for those engaged in the lithographic section of the trade. The chairmen for the evening were Mr. Sydney Cumbers (president), and Mr. Laurence H. Blades (vice-president), and there were also present: the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, and Messrs. E. W. Whittle, H. Wilson Howes, Fred Hedger, J. Weiner, junr.; Jos. Mortimer, Woodgate Stevens, Rodney R. Gibbs, J. Mynott (general hon. secretary), and a full attendance of committeemen.

During an interval in the programme, Mr. T. Hammond said it was the wish of the committee that they should recognise the services of Mr. Blades to the Auxiliary, and he asked Mr. Bowerman if he would make a presentation on their behalf.

### The Presentation.

Mr. Bowerman said his duty that night had been described as a "stunt turn," and he felt very happy to be present on such a successful occasion. It was not very often that he had the opportunity of coming amongst lithographers, for he was only a common compositor. He always looked upon lithographers as the aristocrats of the printing industry (hear, hear), and when he looked round the company he felt sure this was confirmed. Whatever lithographers touch or handle they always leave a good impression. (Laughter.) He understood that the object of the gathering was to help that magnificent institution, the Printers' Pension Corporation. He knew of no other institution that had such a record, and it could not be done without the aid—the sterling aid—of employers. As most of those present knew, the contribution was only 5s. per year. It was stated at the annual meeting of the Corporation that of pensioners who had passed away one had contributed four guineas, and had received in his old age no less a sum than £400 as a return. Mr. Bowerman appealed to the young men present to take advantage of the aid offered by the Corporation, and said there was something like £23,000 paid out in pensions last year to old men and widows of the trade. Referring to another aspect of the work of the Corporation, he drew attention to the task the Council had undertaken in looking after the orphans of the men who had fallen in the war, irrespective of the parents being

subscribers, and the result had been that over 700 children had been looked after, and he thought he was right in saying that between £7,000 and £8,000 had been paid out to the widows, in order to maintain their children until they reached the age of 14 or 16 years.

Touching the Auxiliary and its early struggles, Mr. Bowerman said it was due to Mr. Blades' enthusiasm, backed up by Mr. Sydney Cumbers, that it had been brought to its present successful position, and it was for this reason that the committee felt it incumbent upon them to mark their respect and appreciation of his efforts.

Mr. Bowerman, in asking Mr. Blades to accept the gift on behalf of the committee, said it did not express to the full the sentiments of appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Blades.

The presentation took the form of an illuminated address, beautifully executed.

Mr. Blades, in returning thanks, spoke of the pleasure he had always felt in working to obtain support for the lithographic section of the trade through the Auxiliary, and said that it had been his aim to get on a level with the letterpress section in that respect. He thanked Mr. Bowerman for his kind expressions, and in tendering his appreciation to the donors of the presentation, said Mrs. Blades as well would always cherish the gift in the spirit in which it was given. (Cheers.)

Mr. Woodgate Stevens moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and congratulated Mr. Cumbers on his accomplishment of creating a pension in the name of his father, Charles Cumbers, an old lithographer and founder of the firm of Johnson and Cumbers.

Mr. Sydney Cumbers, in reviewing the work of the past year, said he was pleased to see that they had present representatives of all branches of the art of printing. The amount realised from the concert, including £23 in the plate, was close upon £550, and he thought considering the troublous time and the slump that had come over business, they could congratulate themselves on their efforts during the past year. He expressed his thanks to Messrs. J. R. Reeve, R. H. Ruddock, J. Weiner and L. H. Blades for occupying the chair on different occasions, and to Messrs. Mynott, T. Hammond, and to Mr. Stevens for his kind references to himself.

Mr. Cumbers, through Mr. Bowerman, then made a presentation to the committee of a caricature of himself, drawn by a youth ("Tell") of 18 years of age, which he hoped would serve as a memento of his year of presidency.

Mr. Mynott returned thanks on behalf of the committee.

Mr. Jos. Mortimer, who was pressed to say a few words, remarked on the great satisfaction he felt at the success attained by the Auxiliary.

### The Concert Artists.

Full appreciation was given to every one of the long list of talented artists. Mrs. Laurence Blades (contralto), apart from her popularity as a worker in the cause of the Auxiliary, received a very hearty applause

for the fine rendering of her songs; Miss Helen Pavey ('cellist) handled her difficult solos with much ability and received a hearty reception; Mr. David Ellis (tenor) was immensely popular and was called upon for several appearances, and Mr. Basil Brook (baritone), Mr. George Buck (humorous), Mr. Walter Churcher (raconteur) and Miss Ethel Walker, L.R.A.M. (accompanist), with Mr. T. Hammond (musical director), thoroughly earned the warm thanks

received for their admirable contributions to the success of the musical portion of the evening's proceedings.

FROM April 1st, the German trade journal *Papier Zeitung*, is appearing three times weekly, viz., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

An Advertisement is always working

# British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	MARCH.		JAN.-MARCH.		MARCH.		JAN.-MARCH.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	219,870	193,726	498,199	441,834	436,814	406,591	991,669	1,013,351
Packings and Wrappings	414,517	84,833	1,082,489	277,252	1,084,728	242,638	2,723,287	858,721
Coated Papers ...	10,890	5,483	22,823	14,916	55,324	30,569	153,934	94,366
Stationery ...	1,321	3,989	4,335	9,490	8,248	18,994	28,630	55,337
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	143,412	57,056	433,461	151,292	249,147	101,194	724,109	324,911
Strawboard ...	43,094	101,807	603,430	394,202	36,340	91,318	480,551	369,627
Other Sorts ...	40,166	23,224	90,485	55,977	199,790	143,977	468,558	389,301
Totals ...	873,290	470,118	2,735,222	1,344,963	2,070,391	1,035,281	5,570,738	3,105,614

### Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	42,425	58,676	115,412	135,234	66,475	114,265	181,904	281,213
Norway ...	58,376	23,517	162,666	55,709	131,108	56,632	368,004	144,012
Germany ...	7,130	6,727	7,821	25,203	23,314	15,745	26,212	70,405
Belgium ...	1,753	10,004	2,957	17,968	3,820	20,973	8,492	42,022
United States ...	12,481	552	18,564	3,190	31,500	2,739	55,595	14,397
Canada ...	20,741	—	57,489	4,920	33,804	—	90,434	14,377
Newfoundland ...	7,000	—	7,000	—	19,600	—	19,600	—
Other Countries ...	69,964	94,250	126,260	199,611	127,193	196,237	240,928	446,925

### Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	20,561	20,841	83,900	37,954	56,751	47,730	167,399	89,205
Sweden ...	250,196	22,974	570,169	77,332	623,823	69,520	1,391,046	244,602
Norway ...	100,479	12,210	296,184	43,751	282,954	33,858	777,197	139,792
Germany ...	20,171	14,199	32,474	58,021	42,984	34,543	70,814	167,156
Belgium ...	6,433	6,882	16,453	18,810	28,319	28,146	68,992	76,442
Canada ...	6,743	67	39,130	7,359	15,850	135	93,494	18,264
Other Countries ...	9,954	7,660	44,179	34,025	34,041	28,706	154,345	123,260

### Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	1,077	2,300	1,286	5,226	3,269	8,825	4,082	20,350
Belgium ...	4,420	1,530	9,308	4,024	25,588	7,691	53,862	22,983
France ...	874	164	2,872	1,233	9,155	2,281	29,618	10,319
United States ...	525	851	2,075	2,875	5,481	7,734	37,968	29,355
Other Countries ...	3,994	638	7,292	1,558	11,831	4,038	28,404	11,359

# Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	MARCH.		JAN.-MARCH.		MARCH.		JAN.-MARCH.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings ... ..	66,446	50,920	163,536	248,064	242,466	220,770	600,834	1,133,885
Writings ... ..	18,911	9,768	43,851	45,036	96,924	69,845	226,405	313,676
Packings and Wrappings	27,028	6,705	100,732	29,762	57,425	33,835	170,254	126,942
Tissues ... ..	1,568	1,367	3,403	3,570	18,453	19,818	39,781	56,468
Coated Papers, Hangings	13,514	5,043	34,574	21,023	74,813	42,913	179,007	174,646
" Other Sorts	2,201	2,833	6,278	7,965	32,682	33,705	86,105	101,248
Roofing Paper ... ..	767	1	1,493	24	1,016	10	3,603	110
Envelopes ... ..	3,943	2,155	9,966	7,306	24,998	26,026	62,710	86,198
Other Stationery ... ..	11,340	10,555	34,020	39,535	129,862	158,872	378,381	586,346
Paper Bags ... ..	3,670	1,481	8,027	5,914	12,432	9,402	27,235	32,588
Boxes and Cartons ... ..	1,768	792	4,578	4,858	9,019	6,319	27,027	39,573
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	6,838	13,377	12,466	33,579	26,961	40,208	46,744	111,319
Playing Cards ... ..	200	43	356	302	4,021	1,290	7,303	7,579
Other Manufactures	5,579	4,511	14,173	14,950	41,692	44,425	120,030	155,929
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>163,773</b>	<b>109,551</b>	<b>437,453</b>	<b>461,888</b>	<b>772,764</b>	<b>707,938</b>	<b>1,975,417</b>	<b>2,926,507</b>

## Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	8,022	290	22,766	4,309	32,101	1,129	84,337	16,930
United States ... ..	866	584	2,065	1,918	7,529	6,683	25,696	20,167
Other Foreign Countries	18,133	8,258	52,809	43,488	72,582	40,328	212,640	216,533
B. South Africa ... ..	3,923	5,033	8,515	31,145	14,539	21,283	33,031	147,937
B. India ... ..	17,667	6,773	40,181	34,716	52,480	28,987	120,558	154,175
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,914	1,565	2,919	4,734	3,522	7,993	9,755	23,631
Ceylon ... ..	1,388	2,496	3,387	4,776	4,763	12,531	12,289	23,097
Australia ... ..	7,506	20,815	11,945	89,317	27,253	79,247	41,139	379,991
New Zealand ... ..	2,880	2,205	4,098	19,441	9,543	9,913	13,711	83,432
Canada ... ..	423	419	577	1,294	1,894	2,225	2,871	7,358
Other British Possessions	4,624	2,482	14,214	12,926	16,251	10,451	44,807	61,534

## Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	2,022	12	6,678	567	10,027	92	30,666	4,367
United States ... ..	91	88	211	113	950	1,079	1,839	1,489
Other Foreign Countries	3,981	1,862	11,746	8,980	23,704	15,037	71,832	70,011
B. South Africa ... ..	359	478	898	3,370	2,424	3,326	5,588	22,890
B. India ... ..	5,427	2,755	12,112	8,190	25,252	19,454	53,340	56,852
Straits Settlements ... ..	197	199	573	1,266	1,508	2,163	4,003	10,606
Ceylon ... ..	153	223	640	990	999	1,343	3,687	6,748
Australia ... ..	5,379	2,226	8,021	12,485	24,680	14,774	37,181	77,986
New Zealand ... ..	580	1,078	1,174	5,829	2,679	6,450	6,515	36,415
Canada ... ..	—	102	10	144	—	504	107	1,163
Other British Possessions	722	745	1,788	3,102	4,701	5,623	11,647	25,149

COLOURED STAMPING INKS.—A German invention for the production of stamping inks provides that aqueous solutions of lactates, including lactates of colour bases, are used instead of glycerine in printing and stamping colours. For example, 10 kilos of crystal-violet are dissolved in a mixture of 75 litres of water, 15 litres of methyl alcohol, and 25 kilos of aqueous potassium lactate solution of specific gravity 1.45.

As a "jubilee souvenir" a "History of the Co-operative Printing Society" has been written by Mr. Fred Hall, M.A., B. Com., Adviser of Studies to the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. It is an interesting record of 50 years of progress and achievement. The volume is profusely illustrated and contains portraits of all the printers and officials who have taken a leading part in the development of the movement.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers

### MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday evening at St. Bride Institute, the president (Mr. A. Chadwell) occupying the chair. There was a good attendance, and in the absence of a lecturer and any other business of importance the time at the disposal of the members was taken advantage of to engage freely in social intercourse and matters of trade interest.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were confirmed.

In regard to the deputation that was appointed to wait upon the Society officials with a view to securing more suitable workmen when there was a call for them it was stated that the officials of the Society would use all their power to assist the overseer in the matter.

A new hon. member, Mr. Light, was, on the proposition of Mr. George Sharvell, seconded by Mr. W. Bullett, nominated for membership.

The president announced that the Auxiliary concert that was to have been held at the Cannon street Hotel on April 27th, to be arranged by the Association, had been postponed as the Auxiliary Committee thought the times were inopportune for holding such an event.

Under the circumstances the proprietors of the hotel had courteously waived payment for the hire of the hall, and it was agreed that a certain sum be sent to cover any inconvenience that may have been caused by the postponement of the event.

In reference to the visit the Association is making to the Printing Exhibition on May 3rd the secretary stated that a reception would take place at 4.45 and tea would be served at 5 o'clock. Discussion ensued as to the advisability of holding a concert in the evening, and it was agreed that one should not be held, as it was thought members would prefer to make further inspection of the exhibits.

The remainder of the evening was given over to matters privately concerning the Association, during which several members briefly alluded to the precautions that had been taken when it seemed inevitable that there would be a general strike.

The meeting then terminated.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.).

Plate-registering mechanism for printing machines. 10,279.

Davis, G. Folding boxes. 9,840.

Downie, W. S. Loose-leaf binders. 10,246.

Drysdale, H. Folding boxes, etc. 10,286.

Masterman, A. T. Manufacture of millboard, etc. 10,187.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Printing-forms, and production of same. 9,869.

Simpson, P. Galleys for type-casting machines, etc. 10,256.

### Specifications Published.

1918.

Mascord, G. W. Inking apparatus for printing machines. 160,845.

1919.

Boyd, T. A., and Boyd, H. A. Machines for slitting paper or other fibrous materials, such as cloth or asbestos, into strips and winding same. 160,919.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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### Agencies.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—Advertiser, lately Agent for large concern in United Kingdom, now resident Cape Town, desires AGENCIES for Stationery and Sundries connected Printing Trade—Inks, Type, etc.—in South Africa.—Address, Z.T.289, care Deacon's, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C. 13829

### Machinery for Sale.

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### Miscellaneous.

**GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS** for sale, from stock; also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire. 13728

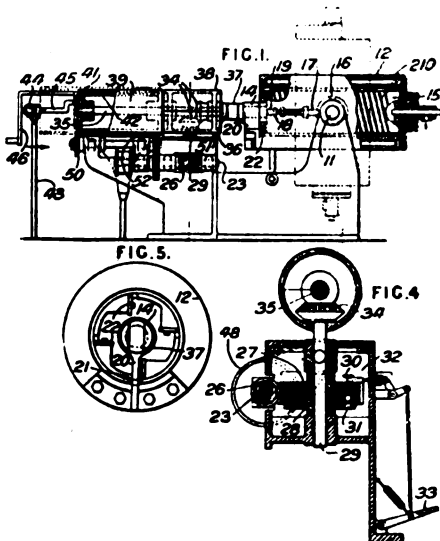
**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

# New Inventions.

## Stereo-Casting Apparatus.

In stereotype-casting apparatus, particularly for tubular plates, as patented by Linotype and Machinery Ltd., in which the plate is ejected axially from the casting-box by the rotation of the core, the casting-box is pivoted so that it can be turned from a vertical casting position to an horizontal plate-ejecting position. The plate passes from the casting-box on to a rotatable drum on which it is held while the tail is severed and the plate cooled. As shown, the casting-box 12 is mounted on trunnions 11 and is held in the



vertical and horizontal positions by a spring latch 17 engaging notches 16 in the frame. The latch is provided with a hand grip 18 by which it can be grasped by the operator simultaneously with the grasping of the handle 19 by which the casting-box is turned. The core 15 is provided with a helical groove 210 which forms a helical rib on the plate by which the plate is ejected axially upon rotation of the core. The edges of the matrix are inserted in grooves in a bar 21, Fig. 5, secured to the box 12 and the bar 21 forms the longitudinal gap in the plate and prevents rotation of the plate during its ejection. The plate is guided by a rib 20 of less thickness than the bar 21 extending between the side of the box 12 and the bearing 14. During the ejection, the helical rib on the plate is shaved by knives

22 fixed to the core. When the casting-box is turned into the horizontal position, the forked extremity 37 of the axle of the core embraces a lug 36 on the end of a shaft 35, Figs. 1 and 4. The shaft 35 is adapted to be driven by gears 34 from a vertical shaft 29 on which is a loose worm-wheel 27 constantly driven by a worm 26 on the belt-driven main driving-shaft 23. The worm-wheel 27 carries a spring pin 30 normally held raised by the engagement of its head with a cam 32 operated by a pedal 33. When a plate is to be ejected, the pedal is depressed to allow the pin 30 to engage a hole 31 in a hub 28 fast on the shaft 29 so that the shaft 35 is rotated. At the end of a revolution, the pin 30 re-engages the cam 32 and is disconnected from the hub. The plate passes over a saddle 38 on to a drum 39 loose on the shaft 35 and provided with a handle 46 by which it may be rotated to carry the plate past a tail cutter 50 which is driven by a chain 48 from the shaft 23. Ribs 51 and 52 on the saddle 38 and drum 39 engage the gap in the plate to guide it and the rib 52 also serves to cause the plate to rotate with the drum. While on the drum the plate is cooled by water passing from a pipe 43 through a valve 44 and pipe 45 to a chamber 41 and escaping on to the plate through perforations 42. The valve 44 is co-axial with the drum 39 so as to rotate with it and the passages in the valve are so arranged as to be closed when the drum is in normal plate-receiving position.

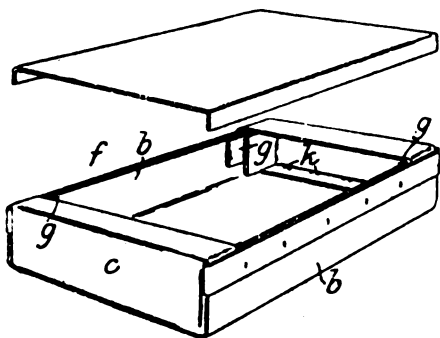
## Photo-Mechanical Printing.

An invention patented by Mr. E. Sauer provides that for the purpose of making an intaglio printing surface a bichromated gelatine film on a thin transparent base is exposed from the front to a screen plate having transparent lines in opaque dots, and a diapositive of the picture is printed through the transparent base from the back. After development, the screen lines printed on the gelatine film will be on the same level and the thickness of the lines will decrease in the depth of the film thereby forming intaglio hollows which are wider in the depth of the film than at the surface and forming a better holding for the ink. Also the lines or walls do not fall together when the plate is washed. To enable the gelatine film to withstand the action of the roller, it is moistened with acetic acid and coated with a film of zapon varnish.



### Collapsible Cardboard Boxes.

A collapsible box of cardboard, etc., patented by Mr. L. C. Avis, is formed from a blank which when folded, comprises a rectangular base with upturned sides having open double upper edges and upturned ends with extensions which turn inwards and downwards and engage between the double edges of the sides. A cover is formed from a



rectangular piece of material, the edges of which are turned down and engage with the double edges of the sides of the box. The double upper edges of the sides of the box are formed by strips *f* having intumed ends *g* which are wire stitched to the sides *b*. The ends *c* may be integral with the box blank or wire stitched to it, as at *k*.

### Printing from Glass Blocks.

Printing or graphic reproduction is effected, in a process patented by Mr. H. Perregaux, by printing in an ink containing glycerine with plates or blocks of glass on which the design is directly applied in the form of a metallic deposit of aluminium or an alloy thereof, preferably by writing or drawing on the moistened smooth glass surface with a stylus of aluminium or aluminium alloy. Impression by hand or machine may be made after inking the plate with the ink containing glycerine. Relief designs may be produced by etching the ground-work between the metallic design by hydrofluoric acid. The design may be erased by washing with an acid such as sulphuric or hydrofluoric, and the plates re-used.

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 17.

LONDON: APRIL 28, 1921.

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

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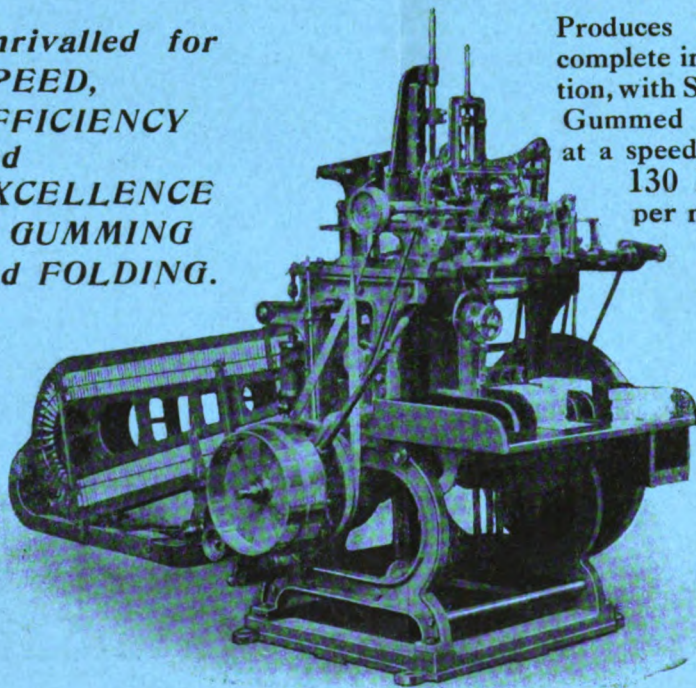
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PRICE TWOPENCE.**

# The Printing Exhibition.

**A Preliminary Survey of the Biggest Event of  
the Year in the Printing and Allied Trades.**

We are now on the eve of what is anticipated to be a "record" display of the capabilities of the present-day printer and his colleagues in the allied trades. Despite the difficulties of the present time, it is anticipated that the sixth International Printing, Paper, Stationery, Bookbinding, Box-making and Allied Trades' Exhibition, to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall from April 30th to May 14th, 1921 (inclusive), will eclipse even the highly successful exhibition of 1914. The support forthcoming to this year's show has been phenomenal, every foot of available space having been booked, and room having been taken not only by previous exhibitors, but also by some seventy "all-British" exhibitors who have not previously taken space in the Printing Exhibition. The aim of the promoters has been to make the exhibition as far as practicable international, and while British manufacturers will predominate, there will be numerous exhibits from overseas, and many Colonial, American and foreign visitors are expected. This year's exhibition, however, will be marked by the absence of goods of German and kindred origin, 'No Ex-Enemy Goods' having been taken as the password for 1921.

## **SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS.**

Besides most interesting and informative exhibits of all manner of things in the way of machinery, materials, new processes, fine examples of the work of the printer, the book-binder, the engraver, etc., many other attractions have been arranged. A mention of the various events which, at the time of writing, have found a place on the programme will indicate the great interest that is being taken in the exhibition by all sections of the trade.

The opening ceremony on Saturday the 30th inst., is to be performed by the Rt. Hon. Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labour. The same day has been chosen by the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association for an official visit to the exhibition, when it is expected that about 200 members will be present. On Monday, May 2nd, official visits are to be paid by the Kent Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Kent District members of the Institute of Journalists. May 3rd is to be the occasion of an official visit of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and on the same day a visit has been arranged by the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers' Association, who will have a reception at 4.45, with tea at 5. Wednesday, the 4th, is distinguished as Stationers' Association day, while the 6th is to be marked by an official visit of the Czecho-Slovak Printing Factors' Delegation, also by the visit, with tea and concert, of pensioners of the Pension Corporation. The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association have chosen the 7th as the day of their official visit, when they will be entertained as at the exhibition of 1914; conference, luncheon, tea and concert are on their day's programme, and they are to share the social items in fraternal fashion with the Czecho-Slovakian Delegation. On Monday, the 9th, besides the official visit of the Newspaper Society, there is to be a special visit of the North London and the West and North-West Master Printers' Associations, whose programme includes a reception at 4.45, tea at 5.0—by invitation of the Exhibition Management—with concert at 6.30. Then there begins on the 10th what should prove a most interesting feature of the exhibition, namely, the World's Printing Trades'



**R. W. CRABTREE & SONS, LIMITED,**

**Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades,  
Makers and Inventors of High Speed Rotary Newspaper and Magazine Presses,**

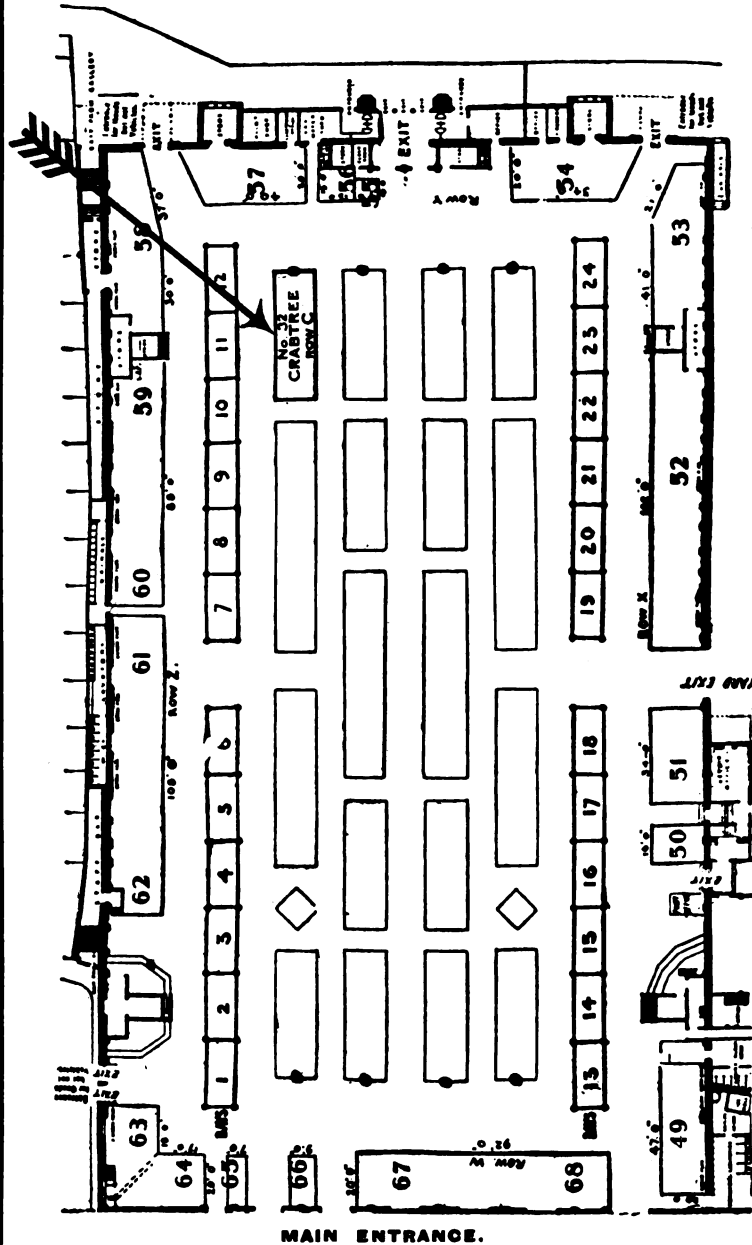
**EXHIBITION  
TELEPHONE**

**Head Office and Works:**

**LEADS.**

**7, FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.**

**NORTH 3920.**



**Please accept this as a CORDIAL INVITATION to visit our Stand and study our exhibits at the PRINTING EXHIBITION. The above is a plan of the Main Hall, AGRICULTURAL HALL. Bring it with you as a guide to our location.**

**April 30th to May 14th, 1921.**

Congress, which is to be held under the auspices of the Federation of Master Printers and the Exhibition Management; the dates arranged for this are May 10th and 12th, and among the attractive items on the Congress programme are a number of conferences in which discussions will be introduced by addresses by authorities on many important subjects, such as lithographic developments, paper sizes standardisation, rotary photogravure, and technical education. Wednesday, May 11th, will be regarded as a special invitation day, when the overseas visitors, the members of the Federation of Master Printers, the officials and others connected with the trade societies, etc., will be specially invited to inspect the exhibits. The ordinary admission ticket will not be available on this day, but the price for admission to the public generally will be 10s. Before the end of the exhibition—probably on the 14th—it is expected that another very interesting Printing Guilds Re-Union will be held.

The Exhibition will be open from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day. The ordinary admission will be 1s. 3d., including tax, but special facilities for admission at reduced rates will, as on previous occasions, be afforded to those connected with the various trade organisations, particulars concerning which can be obtained from the respective secretaries.

#### NUMEROUS INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

While the above are some special events of interest, the backbone of the exhibition is, of course, the very numerous collection of exhibits, which will show the visitor what are the latest ideas in the way of machinery, general supplies, improved methods, and fine workmanship in connection with the printing and allied trades. We give this week a preliminary survey of some of the intended exhibits, and our selection will serve to indicate at least that everyone associated in any way with the printing industry will find much to which he can, with interest and advantage, turn his attention. In next week's issue we hope to find room for further notices of exhibits, as well as for some account of the proceedings during the early days of the exhibition.

#### Algraphy, Ltd.

Messrs. Algraphy, Ltd., of Peckham, devote their space, of course, to the exposition of their speciality, "Algraphy printing." At their Stand will be seen their well-known lithographic plates of zinc and aluminium, also sundries such as graining marbles, flints, silicate, glass powders, used in connection with the preparing of lithographic plates. They will show also progressive proofs worked on aluminium, and other specialities will be their rubber blanket for offset work, special offset felts, moleskins, etc.

#### Joseph Bancroft and Sons Co.

This firm of manufacturers and bleachers, of Rockford, Wilmington, Delaware (the sole agents for whom in this country are Messrs. Nickerson Brothers, 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C.2), will be exhibiting the various grades of cotton bookcloths and buckrams which they manufacture, including

the well-known Legal Buckram, which is a bookcloth prepared in accordance with the specifications of the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards. It is guaranteed:—1. Free from any material attractive to insects; 2. Free from aniline dye; 3. Absolutely sun-fast. It is specially recommended for library, law and loose-leaf bindings. The attractive display of art shades at this Stand is certain to prove interesting, as also are the exhibits of bound books in various qualities of the Bancroft book cloths including some bindings from America in contrast to the English bindings.

#### David Carlaw and Sons, Ltd.

The principal features of an interesting exhibit by this well-known Glasgow firm of machinery makers will be three noteworthy machines: 1. "Leader" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine, for making envelopes complete—gummed and dried on the sealing flaps, ready for use—at a speed of over two a second. The "Leader" is acknowledged to be the foremost in the market, and is the only machine manufactured in this country, which gums and folds, and also gums and dries the closing flaps of the envelopes at one operation. Owing to its superior mechanical construction and excellent workmanship, it can be run at a very high speed, the capacity being 40,000 to 50,000 finished envelopes per day of eight hours. The "Leader" also counts the envelopes into packets of 25's ready for banding by the operator, and there is an appliance whereby any desired amount of bulking can be given to the envelopes. This machine has been designed for the quick production of high-class envelopes, special attention being given to accurate folding and excellence of gumming. 2. Extra heavy pattern Blank Cutting Machine for cutting out the paper blanks ready for gumming and folding into envelopes on the "Leader." 3. Tissue Lining Machine for affixing tissues to envelope blanks. The afore-mentioned machines are entirely of British manufacture, being built in Messrs. Carlaw's works at Glasgow.

#### Mr. Colebrook's Services.

At Stand No. 2, Mr. Frank Colebrook, of 146, Fleet-street, assisted by members of his valuing staff, will be pleased to act as quick guides to those points and features which have particular interest for particular callers. Mr. Colebrook wishes to make it quite clear that everybody at Stand No. 2 will endeavour to be informative and helpful—free of charge, of course—and visiting printers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this service, also of his typewriter (a typist will be on duty during all hours of the Exhibition) also of his telephone, should they have occasion to talk privately over the wire.

#### R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd.

These well-known machinery manufacturers, of Leeds and London, will show, at Stand No. 32, Row C, Main Hall, some new features as applied to "Crabtree" newspaper and magazine presses. One exhibit comprises a portion of a two-page wide perfecting press of the section type, fitted with patented worm drive, and the cylinders and drums mounted

**Royal Agricultural Hall.**

# **PRINTING EXHIBITION**

**APRIL 30th ————— MAY 14th**

**DON'T FAIL**

TO VISIT

**Stand No. 22, Row D, Gilbey Hall,**

where

## **BARGAINS in PAPER**

will be offered, which will enable you to  
make your visit a profitable one.

### **CHAS. MORGAN & Co., Ltd.**

*Wholesale Paper Merchants and  
Envelope Manufacturers,*

**58 - 60, CANNON STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.4.**

in roller bearings, this combination giving noiseless running, and less power consumption is demonstrated. The worms and wheels, with the bearings, are supplied throughout with a forced oil supply, the oil returning to a sump below the press, and from thence pumped through the system. Another feature of this exhibit is the simple method employed to vibrate the distributing rollers, effected by a revolving scroll cam, with which the collars on the vibrating rollers engage, each roller receiving four or eight different lengths of "wave," giving a more perfect "cutting up" of the ink than with the usual lever type of vibrating mechanism. This vibrating cam entirely eliminates the usual levers, thimbles and all the various wearing parts, from the gears. The fountain blade control is shown in comparison with the usual thumb screw type, and its advantage will be readily perceived. A "Late News" device is also running on this press, being the latest of the well-known "Crabtree" fudge devices. Another exhibit comprises an Adjustable Roller Socket, designed to eliminate the usual "tommy" screw adjustment. A roller carried in this form of socket may be moved forward or backward, to the right or left, through the medium of one operating hand wheel, and securely locked. Various details are also shown as examples of "Crabtree" workmanship and finish. The Automatic Side-lay Adjustment is an important innovation devised to centralise the web of paper should it wander on account of a badly wound reel or other cause. It in no way affects the usual side lay mechanism. A reel brake device is also shown, which can be operated from any distance, and is the most sensitive made. The pressure applied can be "seen" by the operator, gauges being supplied at the operating end. This device can be applied to any make of reel brake, and in no way affects the usual working.

### Fry's Metal Foundry.

At Stand No. 27, Row C, Main Hall, will be seen exhibits covering the whole of the numerous and well-known "Fryotype" products, including printing metals, spacing materials, metal pots, foundry equipment and printers' driers. The whole subject of printing metals will be treated from a scientific and educational standpoint, the production of linotype, monotype, stereotype metals, etc., by the most modern metallurgical methods being illustrated by photographs, lantern slides, and by actual demonstrations at regular intervals, with the various sizes of "Fryotype" melting pots in operation on the stand. Qualified chemists will show how assays are made of the finished products, as well as of the virgin metals used, at a fully-equipped chemical bench. Samples will be shown side by side of high grade printing metals and metals spoilt by impurities, dirt, or inefficient mixing, visitors being invited to inspect these under two powerful microscopes. On a screen erected at one end of the stand for the projection of lantern slides will be shown views of different metals under the microscope, as well as views of foundry opera-

tions and of the "Fryotype" metals in use at several of the largest newspapers in the British Isles. Many examples of stereo plates, monotypes, lino slugs, etc., cast from "Fryotype" metal will be laid out for inspection. Two machines are in continuous operation, casting quads and Fry's "new design" quotations and metal furniture. Samples of burnished leads, brass rule, wood furniture, etc., are also shown. Three sizes of the "Fryotype" melting pots, of 1 cwt., 3 cwts., and 6 cwts. capacity respectively, will be shown in working operation, the low gas consumption and the economy in labour for filling and emptying being specially emphasised. Ingot moulds, mitts for handling hot metal, ladles, skimmers, etc., are other items of interest in this miniature model foundry. A further notable feature will be an electrically operated pyrometer attached to the various pots of molten metal on the stand, showing the correct method of registering and controlling the working temperatures. Of printers' driers specimens will include the "Golden" and other special printers' driers manufactured by Fry's according to a secret recipe. Specimens of the work done by their aid will be shown, and their effectiveness proved in a practical manner. Fry's Metal Foundry have not forgotten the social side, and Mr. John Fry's endeavours on behalf of the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association are to be exemplified by the exhibition of the cups which he has presented for competition in the trade. Moreover, the London and provincial representatives and other members of the staff of Fry's Metal Foundry will be in constant attendance on the stand, and will welcome the opportunity of demonstrating to all visitors the merits of the "Fryotype" service.

### T. G. and J. Jubb.

This well-known Leeds firm of printers' metals manufacturers and merchants will be found at Stand No. 39, where they are to have an instructive and interesting show of Monotype, Linotype and stereo plates, flat and rotary, also tubular plates, and a good selection of samples of their furniture and spacing material. The most interesting exhibit will be one demonstrating a new method of setting up poster type for bill posters, kindly lent by the *Glasgow Herald* proprietors. Use is made of movable metal type of any design required, and the new method does away with all spacing of wood work. It is claimed to be cleaner and simpler in use than setting up wood blocks, besides saving a great deal of time, while there is no limit to the arrangement of setting up bills.

### John Kidd and Co., Ltd.

This firm is showing an attractive range of specimens of printed work—produced entirely by printers using Kidd's inks. An effort has been made to include exhibits representative of every method of printing at present in use, and with the special purpose of illustrating the wider range of this firm's products. Coloured inks will perhaps attract the most attention and show that continued progress has been made in the direction of producing charming

printed effects by simple combinations of suitable harmonies and contrasts. Specimens shown will include those to which Messrs. Kidd awarded their 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes of £10, £5 and £2 respectively for printed matter produced with their inks in the ordinary way of business. These should be especially interesting. The exhibitors also make a speciality of roller casting in a special composition prepared under patents of which they are exclusive licensees in Great Britain, the process being designed to secure perfect inking and great durability.

### Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.

At the Lanston stall will be found a comprehensive showing of noteworthy machinery, of which the following are interesting items: Monotype Machine, casting and composing type in perfectly justified lines of 5-ems in any sizes from 5 to 14-point; Monotype Machine, casting and composing type up to 60-ems in any size from 5 to 14-point; Monotype Casting Machine, producing display types in various sizes from 14 to 36-point; Monotype Casting Machines fitted with Automatic Cutting Device, producing leads and rules in various sizes from 2 to 12-point, and in any desired length; Monotype "D" Keyboard, equipped with the Universal Typewriter Layout, composing in various sizes from 5 to 14-point, and in all measures from 3-ems to 60-ems; Monotype "D" Keyboard, equipped with the Universal Typewriter Layout, composing mixed composition, with a two-line initial letter in 5½ and 7-point; Monotype "D" Keyboard, equipped with the Universal Typewriter Layout, composing in 18 point; Monotype "DD" Keyboards, equipped with the Universal Typewriter Layout, composing in various sizes from 5 to 14-point, and of any measure from 3-ems to 120-ems; Harris Offset Lithographic Press, fitted with Automatic Pile Feeder, with jogger delivery, printingsheets 22-in. by 34-in.; Platen Press, fitted with Miller Automatic Feeder, automatically feeding, printing and delivering sheets 12-in. by 18-in.; Platen Press, fitted with Miller Automatic Feeder, automatically feeding, printing, and delivering sheets 10 in. by 15-in.; Platen Press, fitted with Miller Automatic Feeder, automatically feeding, printing, and delivering sheets 8-in. by 12-in.; Miller Saw-Trimmer with Router and Jig complete, for cutting leads and rules, mitring, squaring of blocks, planing for type height, routing, and undercutting; Miller Bench Saw, for cutting, trimming, and mitring; Boston Wire Stitcher, self-adjusting—maximum capacity ¾-in.; Tatum Punching Machine, showing various styles and sizes of round-hole and special shapes for loose-leaf binding; Safe-Guard Cheque Writer, for the insertion of amounts on cheques, and serrating the paper under the payee's name.

### William J. Light and Co., Ltd.

At Stand No. 19, Row D, in the Gilbey Hall, in addition to showing their own specialities—which will include Light's "Everwear" Oil and Ink-proof Press Rubbers and various

qualities of dry flong, including the "Phototone" Fine Art Flong—Messrs. William J. Light and Co., Ltd., of 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, will be demonstrating, under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Light, the more important of the mechanical appliances made by Messrs. Winkler, Fallert et Cie., of Berne, among which the following are the most important. An Automatic Stereo Moulding Press having some very advantageous features will be demonstrated in conjunction with Messrs. Light's various qualities of stereo flong. Another important machine which will be working under practical conditions and is expected to create something of a sensation will be the "Winkler" Automatic Casting Apparatus for rotary newspaper plates. In this machine the plates are cast under the full weight of the metal in the pot, perfectly solid plates being therefore assured; another extremely useful machine is the Automatic Router for either flat or rotary plates, and a particularly interesting Plate Shaving Machine will also be seen. A unique Rotary Matrix Drying Drum will be demonstrated, entirely under electric control, a novel feature being that when the door or trap of the drum is opened, the matrix is automatically stopped opposite the operator and ready for handling. A special Flat Casting Box will be in use, the bed of which is heated by electricity, so that no "heaters" or blind plates need be cast for the purpose of warming the box. Other stereotyping appliances which will be shown are an electrically heated Melting Pot in which the temperature is automatically regulated; a patent Circular Saw, which although the plates to be cast need not be moved by hand, cuts at any angle with accuracy and also bevels the plates as desired; a special Flat Routing Machine in which the plate is held in a vertical position so that all chips fall away and do not obscure the work; a Melting Furnace with an adaptation whereby waste heat is utilised for heating and producing steam for other purposes; also an apparatus for regaining Stereo Metal in ingots, which is characterised by the fact that the metal is always taken from the part of the pot where oxidation occurs; nickel plating being by the "Winkler" Patent Hardening Plant; Ink Cleaning Apparatus; a Roller Casting Apparatus, in which the composition enter the "Gunn" or tubes from below and produces rollers of various sizes absolutely free from bubbles; an electrically-heated Linotype Pot provided with an Automatic Temperature Regulator with an adjustable indicator. Perhaps the most important of Messrs. Light's exhibits will be an entirely new type of Flat Bed Printing Machine, which will be worked in a practical manner. This machine has an oscillating cylinder and is so constructed that it is said to assure absolutely perfect register for multi colour work and, with the greatest possible precision obtainable on a stop-cylinder press. In conjunction with the demonstration of the above-mentioned machines and appliances, the "Winkler" Patent Chase and Combined Chase and Galley will be used.



### Linotype and Machinery Ltd.

The exhibits of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd., of 188, Fleet-street, and branches, stand out prominently in the centre of the Main Hall—Stands Nos. 30, 40 and 47A—under a large reproduction of the company's well-known trade mark. The exhibit includes six Linotype composing machines, three of these are the well-known multiple-magazine machines—Model 4—while the other three each represent a different phase of the Linotype scheme of typography. Special interest is likely to be evoked by a number of improvements that have been made on some earlier types of machines which are again exhibited. A machine which the company is showing for the first time is the L. and M. Two-Colour Offset Litho Rotary, a machine which embraces many of the special features of the company's single-colour press. The press exhibited takes sheets up to quad demy, and a very important feature is the provision of two plate cylinders instead of only one, enabling two damping mechanisms to be employed. Another of its features is the pile delivery which enables the printed sheets to be delivered directly on to a board ready for removal in bulk by truck without disturbing the sheets. In regard to letterpress printing machines, the company have on exhibition their well-known Miehle and Centurette Presses. Among the special advantages claimed for the former is its high-class colour printing in dead register. This machine is built in six sizes, the largest taking a sheet up to 46 in. by 66 in., and the smallest size up to 26 in. by 39½ in. The Centurette Two-revolution Press is a popular machine for book, magazine and general printing, its speed being an attractive feature. It is made in one size only and takes a sheet up to 37 in. by 24 in. One of its good points is the small number of working parts, enabling it to be run with perfect safety at a speed of 3,000 impressions per hour. Visitors will also find at this firm's Stand the L. and M. Automatic Metal Furnace, together with a collection of stereo plates cast by users of the Autoplate. Composition as done on the Model 20 Display Linotype makes possible the production of 18, 24 and 30 point faces direct from the keyboard, the faces including some of the most useful jobbing types employed in up-to-date printing. The L. and M. Litho Rotary—another of the firm's exhibits—is a two-revolution press made in quad demy, ex-quad crown, and double demy. On this machine the sheet is delivered printed side up by a chain delivery which slows down while depositing the sheets on the jogger board. The L. and M. Automatic Metal Furnace shows an efficient means whereby metal is cleaned from impurities in the process of recasting. Owing to the peculiar construction of this furnace, the amount of wastage by oxidation is reduced to a minimum, and the visitor will, on examination, notice several other advantages which the furnace offers. Many other of the firm's well-known specialities are also on exhibition, among them being various special brands of metals.

### George Mann and Co., Ltd.

All interested in printing machinery will be attracted to the working exhibits which will be seen at the Stand of Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., specialists in lithographic machinery, of Henry-street, W.C.1. This firm will be showing a large range of Rotary Offset Machines, both single and two-colour, also the latest machinery for printing on tin plates. Special interest will be attached to two very large Two-colour Rotary Offset Machines which will be running, also to one of Messrs. Mann's Single Colour Machines under actual working conditions.

### Nickerson Brothers.

This old-established firm of tanners and leather manufacturers, of 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C.2, and Alscot-road, Bermondsey, S.E.1, will be exhibiting at their Stand (No. 32 Gallery) all classes of leather as used in the bookbinding, pocket book and fancy leather goods trades. Moroccans, Roans, Skivers, Basils, Calf, Hides and Persians, etc., in various colours will be displayed, of which they are the actual manufacturers. This firm have specialised in leather for bookbinding for nearly a century, and something of interest to every bookbinder should be found at their Stand where they will welcome their many friends.

### T. W. and C. B. Sheridan and Co., Ltd.

Among the Sheridan machinery exhibited will be seen the Sheridan Bookbinders' Embossing Press No. 4 B. This machine is fitted with head 18-in. by 14-in., and is especially designed for all-round bookbinding work. One of its distinct features will be found in the Sheridan Exclusive Triple Toggle Construction, which gives exceptional power and uniformity of pressure. This Press claims many other conveniences which will be appreciated by practical bookbinders. This Press can also be fitted with smashing plate for nipping books, and also with inking detachment if desired. Also on view will be the Sheridan Improved New Model Mechanical Clamp Cutter. This machine is made in nine sizes, ranging from 36-in. to 75-in. The one shown will be a 40-in. machine, that is to say a Cutter that will square 40-in. and will make very narrow cuts down to ⅞-in. The distinctive feature of the Sheridan Cutters lies in the special Clamp arrangement. Another noteworthy exhibit will be the Dexter Standard Folding Machine. The No. 189a Dexter Folder works sheets from 12-in. by 16-in. up to 35-in. by 48-in. In addition to the basic machine, which is composed of four sets of folder rollers placed at right angles to each other, this machine will have a set of folding rollers parallel to the second right angle fold, to fold parallel 16's printed two or more up, and also a set of rollers parallel to the third right angle fold which provides for folding 24 and 32 pages two or more up. Interest will attach also to the Feybusch Auto Gummer, which is an automatic machine with conveyor attached for feeding, gumming and delivering sheets of paper, labels, wrappers, etc. Any size or shape of sheet is fed automatically

from the hopper, and gummed or pasted neatly and evenly, being afterwards delivered automatically to the operator at the desired speed.

The Bunn Package Tying Machine will also be shown on their Stand. This machine, for which Messrs. Sheridan are sole agents, ties each package in the same way, wrapping the string round tightly every time, and fastening with a non-slip knot.

It is hoped also to include in this exhibit a Burton Universal Rotary Peerless Perforator Machine. The Burton is the original rotary perforator, and while there are now other machines built on the same lines as the old model Peerless Rotary Perforator, the distinctive features of the new Universal Peerless Machine are not to be found on any other make of rotary perforator.

### Smyth-Horne, Ltd.

At No. 1 Stand, Gilbey Hall, this firm is exhibiting an up-to-date line of special labour-saving machinery under power, at work, which enables the trade to understand not only the principle of the different machines but also their great saving capacity. Specimens of the work produced by the machines, also illustrations, etc., can be had at the exhibition and a number of expert representatives will be in attendance during the show and a speciality will be made in speaking foreign languages, to take care of all the foreign visitors at the Stand. The following will be notable exhibits: Smyth No. 3 Sewer.—A letterpress book sewing machine, suitable for magazines, novels, school books, Bibles, etc., is equipped with four arms which enables the machine to run at great speed; sews sections from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. up to 12 in. length with a depth of from 2 in. up to 9 in. Smyth No. 4 Sewer.—Single arm stationery book sewing machine, sewing ledgers, account, letter-copying books, etc., and takes sections up to  $18\frac{1}{4}$  in. length with a depth of from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. up to 9 in. Smyth No. 8 Sewer.—In appearance resembles No. 4 but is equipped with No. 3 Needles, has a range of 2 in. by 2 in. up to 14 in. by 19 in., and will handle sections thicker than the No. 3, and is suitable for music work. Smyth Cloth Cutter.—Designed to take roll bookbinders' cloth and slit and cut same up into rectangular covers, in a fraction of the time taken to do it by hand; covers are delivered perfectly flat without damaging the grain or texture of the cloth in the slightest. Smyth Sheet Gluer.—Designed to place hot or cold film of glue on to plain or grained bookbinders' cloth, plain or printed papers, etc.; machine is equipped with overhead Feeding Device and Travelling Band and takes material up to 22 in. wide and any length. Seybold 44 in. Dayton Cutter.—A feature of this machine is the Clamping Device and also the Split Finger Back Gauge. The Machine runs at the rate of 30 cuts a minute. Seybold Three Knife Trimmer.—It is claimed that this is the greatest labour-saver in book Trimming Machines on the world market for all round work, and the quality of the cutting is of the highest grade; an enormous range in size of

books and type of work can be trimmed on this new cutter. Seybold Power Round Cornering Machine.—The clamp holds the paper absolutely without slip, and the machine is of solid build and is more massive than anything usually offered for this class of work. Chambers Bros. "King" Automatic Feeder.—This is the only continuous Feeder that forwards the sheets directly under the drop-roll of the folding machine; Combing Wheels are independently controlled—adjustable as to position while in operation. 10-Box Juengst Gatherer.—Made by the American Assembling Machine Co. (U.S.A.); takes up to 9 in. by 12 in. (the No. 1 Machine) and extra boxes can be added in units of two. New Juengst Side Stitcher.—Drives 1, 2, 3, or 4 staples without stopping the book; runs at a speed of 60 to 100 per minute; built in two sizes, to take books up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. Berry No. 4 Pound Round Hole Drilling Machine.—Recently introduced to the European market; original and effective method of cutting the hole. Brackett No. 2 Power Stripping and Binding Machine.—Will handle any kind of stripping, either gummed or ungummed stock, and will practically do all stripping, reinforcing, guarding or hinging with cloth or paper, either gummed or with hot glue, and runs at a fast speed. Marresford End Papering and Plate Pasting Machine.—Designed to automatically bring together and paste the end sections on to the end papers; the whole operation is quite automatic and practically any kind of paste can be used; can be quickly altered and changed over from one section to another; runs at a high speed and is a great labour saver.

### John Swain and Son, Ltd.

This famous firm of photo-engravers and art reproducers by all processes will be showing examples of their various processes including half-tone, line, colour, colour offset Swaingravure and chromo litho; also specimens of art and commercial electrotyping and stereotyping. There will be a special display of reproductions in colour and gravure of showcards, calenders, and advertising designs.

### H. Williams and Co.

At Stand No. 37, Row D, Main Hall, Messrs. H. Williams and Co. are exhibiting the All British "Lion" Electro, Stereo and Photo-Engraving Machinery, and amongst their exhibits of up-to-date machines the following will be conspicuous:—Flat Routing Machines, Casting Boxes, Saw Benches, Rotary Planing Machines, Power Screw Driven Planing Machines, Pedestal Jig Saw, Combined Jig Saw and Drill, Disc Edge Planing Machines, etc. Messrs. Williams are proprietors of Regd. "Stereoline Enamel."

TO CELEBRATE the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of Messrs. Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., advertising agents, a luncheon was given at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday. Messages of congratulation were received from Viscount Northcliffe, Viscount Burnham, and Lord Rothermere.

# Trade Notes.

MR. JAMES JEFFERY, formerly of 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C., stationer, left £4,289.

ALDERMAN ALBERT DRIVER, of The Acacias, Springfield-road, Chelmsford, retired printer and stationer, for many years connected with the *Essex County Chronicle*, left £32,261.

IN the current issue of the "Cambridge Review" an appeal is made for subscribers, to enable the management confidently to embark on the 43rd year of publication.

THERE will be an election for a councillor for the Southwark Borough Council on April 30th. Mr. A. G. Bartlett, of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, will be the Labour candidate.

DAMAGE to the extent of £500 was caused by an outbreak of fire on Saturday evening at 67, Greendyke-street, East-end, Glasgow. The premises were occupied by Mr. James Boyle, and used as a paper and rag store.

DAMAGE estimated at £10,000 was done by fire at Grimsby, on Thursday last, in a large warehouse, occupied by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, newsagents. Thousands of periodicals stored on an upper floor was destroyed.

AMONG new members elected to the Federation of British Industries are: Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Limited, 104-7, Fetter-lane, E.C.4, and Whitehead Morris, Limited, printers, lithographers and stationers, 9 and 10, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

MESSRS. JOHNSTONE AND CUMBERS advise that owing to the ever increasing country business, they have taken larger offices at Manchester, and their new address is: 97, Chapel-street, Salford, Manchester. Telephone No: Central 7763. Telegraphic address: "Cumberemus," Manchester. Mr. Charles H. Rogers, commercial manager—country.

AT a recent L.M.P.A. Council meeting, the following resolution was adopted: "The Council accept with much regret Major Birch's resignation, and desire to put on record their high appreciation of the work he has done since he took over his duties, and the manner in which he has reorganised the internal administration of the Association." Major Birch left 24, Holborn on the 13th inst. to take up his new duties in connection with the National Institute for the Blind.

A COMMUNICATION has been received by the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, from a firm in Bolivia, who are desirous of being placed in touch with United Kingdom firms exporting stationery, office appliances, account book paper and general supplies for bookbinders and printers. The name and address of the inquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested, on application to the Department.

AS THE result of representations made to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Institute of Journalists, it has been arranged to make certain allowances off the income tax leviable upon journalists.

IN "reprisals" at Tralee last week the offices of the *Kerryman* and *Liberator* newspapers were visited by armed men, who smashed the printing machines and made publication of the papers impossible. The damage in these offices alone is put at £4,000.

ANOTHER writ has been issued by Mr. J. H. Thomas against the National Labour Press, Limited, the printers of the *Communist* and Mr. Francis Meynell, the editor, in respect of the current issue of the paper. An application is being made for an injunction restraining the defendants from further publication of the alleged libels.

GUERNSEY PRESS FIRE.—Considerable damage was done to the Guernsey Press Co.'s building and composing-room plant by fire, originating from an adjoining building, but owing to the united efforts of the staff the paper was produced as usual. Mr. Edwin W. Evans, printers' auctioneer and valuer of 150, Fleet-street, London, acted as assessor for the Guernsey Press Co., Ltd., and succeeded in obtaining for his clients, a highly satisfactory settlement.

AMONG the week's partnerships dissolved are those of: Horace Woodville Powell and Cyril Lennox Wyatt, printing machine agents, 1, Wood-street, Cardiff; Alfred Ewart Cooper and William Branford Middleton, paper bag merchants, 16, Alexandra-street, Farnworth, Lancs; Cecil Palmer and Joseph Hayward, publishers, 14, 16 and 18, Bloomsbury-street, W.C; John William Goodman Tomkin and Robert Dymock Farwig, publicity agents, 12, Bouverie-street, E.C.

EDUCATION IN COSTING.—The costing secretaries of the Master Printers' Federation have during the past twelve months conducted a number of classes in different parts of the country for the training of cost clerks in the detail work of time transference and in the compilation of Weekly Production Statements. The students have had the advantage of a training under specialists and the results cannot be other than beneficial. These classes have been attended by clerical staffs (male and female), foremen of departments, and many master printers have also taken advantage of the courses of study. In almost every case students have submitted to examination, and the questions set had a distinct bearing on the everyday work of a costing and estimating clerk. The marks awarded have been fully deserved, as the examiners have demanded complete answers. The instructions imparted have not been concerned with the purely accountancy side of the Federation Cost-finding System, but have aimed at uniformity in estimating and costing out jobs. It should also be stated that employee-students have attended at employers' expense and usually during working hours.



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THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Exhibition.

THE last day of this week should see the opening of what is characterised as the most representative printing trades exhibition ever held. While one could wish that the national industrial trouble had been happily settled before this, instead of remaining to augment the already big enough anxieties which beset the organising of an affair of this magnitude, it is gratifying to see that everybody concerned is going ahead determinedly, intent on making the big show what it ought to be, i.e., a convincing demonstration of the progressive character, the great achievements, and the immense possibilities of the printing and allied trades. Our first-page article this week gives some indication of the many interesting events and exhibits which may be looked for, and we hope to follow this up in the next issue by news of the first few days' proceedings with further mention of exhibits of interest to the trade.

## Joint Industrial Council Convention.

AFTER unavoidable postponement—as previously reported in these columns—arrangements have now been made to hold the First Convention of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades in the Congress Hall at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday, May 9th, and to carry out the programme which was originally arranged for Brighton. An additional feature of interest is thus added to the Printing Exhibition. The convention will be opened by the chairman, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., at 2.30 p.m., and the chairmen of the following Committees—Unemployment, Health, Apprenticeship, Organisation and Conciliation—will briefly report on the work which has been done and the programme for the future, and there will be an opportunity for discussing the various topics with which these speakers will deal.

## Paper Sampling.

THE sampling of paper is a subject worthy of some discussion among makers and users. Naturally mill methods of sampling constitute a very different thing from the merchants' system, and again the merchant must of necessity adopt a much more elaborate method than the printer or user. Principally what we have in mind is the issue of standard ranges or individual samples from the mill or merchant to the user. Printers, particularly, require an arrangement of samples which will permit them to select their requirements with minimum time loss. To wade through boxes or books containing every grade of paper such as are issued by some houses involves a certain amount of lost time. The method of an orderly printer would be to classify his samples under headings and sub-sections according to the class of paper and not according to the source of origin. If quoting for catalogues on art paper, he would refer to his art paper section, knowing that only art papers would be housed and handled there. The old idea of wading through a series of books, boxes and sets is obsolete, and of so little value that the samples ultimately find their way into the waste bag. There is no reason why a mill or house should not issue its samples under an elaborate loose-leaf or ledger cabinet scheme; but from the point of view of efficiency and sales results, perhaps the best method would be to issue separately a series of classified sets. Real service would be offered if the issuer consulted the user as to his wishes in the matter and thus secured for himself the double advantage of saving expenses and fitting in with the sampling system in vogue with the user.

## Personal.

MR W. T. F. JARROLD, the president, took the chair at the annual meeting, yesterday, of the East Anglian Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers, and entertained the visitors to luncheon at the Bell Hotel.

AMONG the prominent visitors on this occasion were Mr. E. W. Humphries and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, president and secretary of the Federation, and Mr. J. C. Coppock, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance.

MR. J. MACLEHOSE, LL.D., who has been visiting Italy on holiday, returned to town yesterday.

SPECIAL interest attaches to the engagement just announced between Miss E. M. Sayer and Mr. A. J. Wilson, head of the well-known advertising firm. Miss Sayer, who is a Freeman of the City of London and a councillor for the Borough of Holborn, began her career as a typist in the office of the firm of which she is now a director. In spite of the handicap of total deafness, Mr. A. J. Wilson has, with the assistance of his bride-elect, built up a prosperous business.

## Costing Lecture at Birmingham.

MR. A. Williamson, F.C.W.A., secretary of the Federation Cost and Charges Committee, lectured at the Birmingham School of Art on Thursday, April 21st, on the Federation Cost-Finding System. He took a more popular line in consequence of having an audience comprising clerical and productive workers, as well as several master printers. The synopsis of the lecture was as follows: A definition of cost; the main principles of the system; the necessity and importance of departmentalisation of expenses; the futility of using a flat percentage on wages alone or on wages and materials combined; how the system helps the estimator, the cost clerk, and the management; how the system affects the worker, the employer, and the customer. The audience, numbering about 200, showed very keen interest in the subject, and at the close some critical questions were put. On the chairman (Mr. Basil R. Davies) putting out a feeler as to how many would attend a course of lectures on the subject, the whole audience rose to its feet in reply.

The above lecture was arranged for by Mr. B. J. Fletcher, the principal of the school, whose work at the Leicester School of Art, apart from the work popularly associated with such an institute, has left an indelible impression on the "art preservative" in Leicester as well as on the work produced by the signwriting fraternity.

## The State of Employment.

Employment in the printing, bookbinding and paper trades generally was slack or bad during March, and in most districts rather worse than during the previous month. It was considerably worse on the whole than a year ago. With a few exceptions short time was worked in all sections of these trades. With letterpress printers, the state of employment on the whole remained about the same as in the previous month. In some offices in London a certain amount of overtime was worked by compositors and readers, whilst at others the men were stated to be on short time. Short time was also reported from a number of provincial centres where the state of employment was generally bad, but showed some signs of improvement in a few cases. In the lithographic printing trade employment was bad and short time prevalent. Returns received by the Board of Trade affecting nearly 9,000 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades, reported nearly one-third of these workpeople as working on an average eight hours per week short of full time. There was a further sharp decline in the state of employment in the bookbinding trade, and it was described as being bad in almost every instance. Over 40 per cent of the workpeople covered by the returns received were reported to be working short time to the average extent of 14 hours per week.

According to the returns received by the *Labour Gazette*, out of 80,772 members of trade unions in the printing industry, the percentage of unemployed at the end of March was 5.7 as against 5.2 at the end of February, and 0.9 at the end of March a year ago, the increases being 0.5 and 4.8 per cent. respectively. In the bookbinding section, out of a trade union membership of 14,829 the percentage of unemployed is given as 9.4 at the end of March as against 5.6 at the end of February and 0.9 at the end of March last year, the increases being 3.8 per cent. and 8.5 respectively.

Returns made by employers for the week ended March 19th show the number of workpeople in the printing offices concerned to be 10,080, a decrease of 0.4 on the previous month, and of 6.1 on a year before. The wages paid amounted to £37,999, an increase of 0.8 on the previous month and of 3.0 on a year ago. In the bookbinding trade employers' returns showed 5,594 workpeople, a decrease of 3.1 on the previous month and of 1.6 on a year before. The total of £12,172 paid to workpeople represented a decrease of 5.8 on a month ago and of 3.8 on a year before.

A BURNS first edition was sold in Edinburgh on Monday for £505.

FOR the First Folio of Shakespeare's plays, 1623, from the library of Captain Arthur Clifford, of Chestal, Gloucester, the record sum of £4,200 was given at Sotheby's sale.



## London Printers and Country COMPETITION.

### Interesting Discussion of a Difficult Problem.

The timely but very debatable subject of competition between country printers and their colleagues in London was brought to the fore again last week by Mr. W. H. Burchell, the energetic hon. secretary of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, who, on the conclusion of the annual business meeting of this Association (reported in our last issue) read a paper on the subject of "London Costing and Country Competition."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Burchell told of severe competition from country printing offices, whose prices often made the London quotation look extortionate. He said that as the official figures for the country hourly rates had not been issued to London printers, he had estimated these for himself in proportion to the wages paid. He read his estimates for the rates of towns in the different grades, representing that costs were much lower than London figures even in towns within easy reach of London. He estimated that about 500 country printing firms had London houses or London representatives, and he referred to advertisements of country printers offering to do work at considerably below London rates. He suggested that there ought to be a flat rate of wages throughout the country, also a flat hourly rate; that there should be a committee appointed for the purpose of gathering detailed information about country competition; that every printer should be compelled to use on his work a cipher indicating the grade of town of origin; that the Costing System should be installed free of charge; that the trade unions should be approached to grade their men according to ability, so that an A1 man should get more than a C3 man. In conclusion, Mr. Burchell appealed for an inquiry into the subject of country competition.

### Some Points of Difficulty.

Mr. Albert Bennett was the next speaker, and while he expressed appreciation of some of the points Mr. Burchell had made, he told how in travelling about the country he found rural printers complaining that the little bits of local work available were being sought after by the representatives of London firms. He pointed out that other large towns, as Manchester, had the same difficulty as London in competition from country neighbours. On the other hand the adoption of a flat rate of wages might have the effect of shutting up entirely some rural houses that had very little original work to fall back on. He stressed the fact that much of the competitive work was being done at astonishingly unremunerative, in fact ruinous, prices, and he suggested

that the extended application of the costing system would ring the death knell of this ridiculous competition.

Mr. W. Whyte (acting-secretary, L.M.P.A.), who said he had listened with very great attention and interest to the paper read by Mr. Burchell, drew attention to the provisions against unfair competition and the assistance given by the London Association in maintaining reasonable prices for both London and country work.

Mr. Day having raised a query as to the piece-work rates for women,

Mr. Whyte replied that no piece scale for women had been agreed to by the L.M.P.A.

Mr. George Eaton Hart, who expressed indebtedness for the able and frank address by their secretary, said he was astonished at some of the figures quoted, and he hoped the matter would be given further consideration. He indicated the difficulty of some of the questions involved in the problem of grading.

Several members quoted cases of actual competitive prices, and the examples not only showed lower country costs but also indicated much price-cutting that was quite unreasonable.

Mr. J. W. Carley spoke of the necessity and healthiness of competition, and laid stress on the Costing System as pointing the way to accurate knowledge of costs and to improved efficiency.

### Mr. Goodwin Surveys the Problem.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers), on rising to speak at the request of the chairman, was very cordially received. He explained some of the difficulties of fixing wages, in view of the opposing opinions, on certain points. The hourly cost rate figures estimated by Mr. Burchell were, he said, incorrect. The Costing Committee did not issue the comparative figures, for obvious reasons. Dipping into the intricacies of wage gradings and hourly rates, he said it was quite impossible to regulate these according to the distance of a town from a centre like London. The varying cost of living in the various districts was a very important factor. They could not accept the wide principle of equal pay for the same work, wherever executed, as local conditions often made this impracticable. Mr. Goodwin went on to show how the Federation had, in negotiating grading, done all it could to avoid unfair disparities. He pointed out also that the differences in wage rates did not indicate correctly the differences in costs, because where wages were lower than in London the percentage necessary to recover overhead and departmental expenses would often be comparatively higher. The chief difficulty in the question of competition was that many printers could not be got to face their actual costs. There was just as much unfair competition going on between one London printer and another as between country printers and London. So far as the Federation and its officials were concerned, they were doing their utmost to handle these questions fairly, in the interests of the industry as a whole.

Some little further discussion having taken place, Mr. Burchell briefly replied. He expressed himself dissatisfied with what had been said, especially as to the withholding of the hourly rates. He wished London printers would come together and discuss these questions further.

Arising out of the Government's restrictions on coal, gas and electric power, a number of questions drawing attention to masterprinters' difficulties in "carrying on" were put, to which Mr. Whyte replied.

The meeting closed with the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Burchell, the vote being carried with acclamation.

## Government Contracts.

### H.M. Stationery Office.

#### PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Printing the Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette.—Henderson and Spalding, Ltd., London, S.E.

Bookwork Printing, Group 86 (1921): Admiralty Sailing Directions, Sec. 1.—Northamptonshire Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Kettering. Secs. 2 and 3.—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Reading.

15,035,000 Telegram Forms, 3,000,000 Forms M.O.D. No. 3.D., and 1,000,000 Post Office Forms.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

750 copies Chronological Tables and Index.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

7,000 Gusset Cases and 7,000 Portfolios.—W. Brendon and Sons, Ltd., Plymouth.

7,000 Provincial Sub-Office Cash Books and 2,000 Portfolios.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. 2,000 Portfolios.—G. W. Lockwood, Manchester.

644,585 Inland Revenue Forms, 2,000 Guard Books, and 10,400 Inland Revenue Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton and Newton-le-Willows.

100,000 Health Insurance Books, 8,000 Pads U.I.A. 75, 3,000 Books "Register of Birth," and 1,100,000 G.P.O. Forms.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

500,000 Air Ministry Forms 670 and 250,000 Army Forms N. 1505.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000 Post Office Books.—Clements Bros., Chatham.

73,200 Inland Revenue Books and 100,000 Ministry of Labour Forms.—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

448,020 Inland Revenue Forms.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

500,000 Form 101.—J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

2,000 copies "Instructions for Ordnance Offices," 4,380 copies London Telephone Directory, and 20,000 Public Carriage Licences.—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000 Rough Note Books, 1,000 Abstract Books P.1003, and 3,500 Books Form 813.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

100 Rexine Gusset Cases.—T. J. Weeks and Sons, Ltd., London, N.E.

133 Army Record Books and 608 Metro. Assessment Books.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

75,000 Registry Jackets.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

Binding 1,000 copies Russo-Japanese War, Vol. 3, and 5,335 copies London Telephone Directory.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

10,000 Indexed Memo. Books.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

100,000 copies Tax Form Q.4.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

393,850 Inland Revenue Forms.—Norman, Hopper and Co., Ltd., London, E.

400,000 Post Office Books No. 74.—Crypt House Press, Gloucester.

112,425 Inland Revenue Forms.—Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

TRACING LINEN.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

#### India.

METAL, TYPE.—Fry's Metal Foundry, London, S.E.

METAL METERS.—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, E.C.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—The temporary Students' Room of the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design has been removed to its original quarters, adjoining Room 71. The Book Production Gallery (Room 74) is to be re-opened to the public to-day (Thursday), together with the West Entrance to the Library.

### NOW READY. SECTION 1.

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The new policy has led to many administrative changes and extensions. Thus in place of the old factory at Finsbury, a large new mill has been substituted at Chadwell Heath, fitted up with the latest envelope-making machinery. To cope with extending business there have also been opened at Leeds and Newcastle-on-Tyne new warehouses where large stocks are held. Active branches are established at Manchester, Glasgow and Birmingham, and further extensions are now under consideration. In order that the whole concern should move forward together, the directors have arranged that employees shall have a direct interest in the prosperity of the company.

Charles Morgan and Co. stand for reliability, and they are in a position to fill all the requirements of the printer and stationer. While new methods are introduced, the old standards of quality remain. The firm's watermarks, many of which have a world-wide reputation, are retained and new marks are constantly being added. The established line, "Charta Regia Britannica," continues to gather public favour and is stocked in a large variety of sizes and weights in cream and azure, suitable both for private and commercial uses. Among the latest products of Charles Morgan and Co. is the happily named "Jutland Bond," a high class bond paper stocked in cream and a range of delicate tints.

Printers and others who are interested in papers will have a good opportunity of inspecting samples of the firm's goods at the Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall during the next two weeks, Stand No. 22, Row D, Gilbey Hall, being reserved by Charles Morgan and Co.

**An Advertisement is always working.**

## Profit Sharing in the Printing Trade.

The ninth annual bonus meeting of the staff of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society was held on Tuesday evening, April 19th, at the Memorial Hall. The hall was well filled, and the chair was occupied by the managing director, Mr. H. Basil Cahusac.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the result of the year's trading had been good, and he thought the staff would also be satisfied with it. In speaking of the events of the year, he mentioned the purchase of a small law stationer's business in the City, which had brought the firm a nice little connection. Then early in the year it was found that the works premises were not large enough to cope with the ever-increasing volume of work, and steps were taken to purchase the adjoining premises. To enable the society to do this an issue of 25,000 shares of £1 each at 30s. per share was made in October, the issue being largely over-subscribed. This gave them about 200 new shareholders; of these 16 were members of the staff, and five of them increased their holdings. Then in October the society purchased the *Solicitors' Journal*, a legal weekly newspaper that had been in existence since 1857. Referring to his speech at last year's meeting, when he mentioned and outlined a scheme for granting pensions to the staff, he was sorry to say that not much progress had been made with the proposal during the year, owing to various causes, but he still hoped that a scheme would be produced, though he was afraid it would not be on such a liberal scale as he outlined last year. The sales during the past year, he said, had amounted to £229,759, an increase of £65,671 over 1919. The profit was £27,582, a decrease of £2,575. This he put down to the bad trade of the last half of the year. He was pleased to announce that at the meeting of shareholders that day a dividend of 20 per cent., less tax, had been passed. This meant that under the articles of association, a bonus of 14 per cent. was payable to the staff on their remuneration of the last year, or about seven weeks' money—(applause)—and he hoped that a part of the sum would be deposited with the society. He next proceeded to deal with the results of each branch, and congratulated each manager on his result.

Mr. Duly, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, expressed his pleasure at the interesting report on last year's proceedings.

Mr. Ben Clark, in seconding, referred to congratulatory remarks made about the house committee, and mentioned a few of the many useful activities it had taken in hand.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and the Chairman briefly replied.

A musical programme, contributed by members of the staff, was greatly appreciated, a vote of thanks to the artistes and the pianist being carried by acclamation. The evening terminated with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 98s. 1½d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 13s. 3d., 13s. 4d.; **British Glues and Chemicals**, Pref., 16s.; **J. Byrom**, 13s.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s., 18s. 4½d.; **J. Dickinson**, 2nd Pref., 61½; **Eyre and Spottiswoode**, Deb., 66½; **Ilford**, 16s.; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 6s. 3d.; **International Linotype**, 53; **Kelly's Directories**, Pref., 12s. 6d.; **Lamson Paragon**, 20s., 20s. 6d.; **Lanston Monotype**, 12s.; **Linotype A Deb.**, 52½; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 17s. 3d.; **George Newnes**, 12s. 9d., Pref., 11s. 6d.; **Odham's Press**, 9s. 7½d., 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s. 3d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 46s. 3d.; **Roneo**, 34s. 3d., 34s. 6d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 16s. 9d., 17s.; **Raphael Tuck**, 1s. 10½d., 17s., Pref., 60s.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 16s. 6d., Def., 8s. 10½d., Pref., 14s. 6d., Deb., 55; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 15½, Pref., 7½; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.**, 19s. 1½d., 18s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 3d.; **Winterbottom Book Cloth**, £15s. 4s., Pref., 7½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY CO.**—The profits for the year ended January 31st, 1921, were £83,795 (against £59,587 for the previous year), to which has to be added the balance brought in, £16,340 (against £9,227), making a total of £100,136 (against £68,814). After providing £9,956 (against £7,155) for depreciation reserve and directors' fees, the directors recommend a balance dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares (making 12½ per cent. for the year). The dividend is at the same rate as the previous year. The directors further recommend the transfer to general reserve of £10,000 (against £5,000), leaving a "carry forward" of £19,784 (against £16,340).

"**FINANCIAL NEWS.**"—At the annual general meeting of the Financial News, Ltd., the report recommended a dividend of 20 per cent. When the directors submitted their accounts for the year 1919, there was a debenture charge on the company of £9,542. That had now been reduced to £600. Another item in the balance-sheet last year was a contingent liability of £17,670, which was due in respect of the certificates of indebtedness which the company issued. No less than £11,376 of these certificates of indebtedness

had been paid off. Dealing with the year's trading results, the chairman said that they were able to report a very large profit, the largest the company had ever obtained. The details which made up the profit showed that in all those respects which testified to the health of a newspaper enterprise, a continuous improvement had taken place.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**EDWARDS AND CO. (PORTHCRAWL), LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a fancy goods, stationery, etc., dealer, carried on by Martha E. Edwards at Wells-street, Porthcawl, as "Edwards and Co." Private company. First directors: Miss Martha E. Edwards and Miss Martha J. Jenkins. Registered office: Glantivy, Wells-street, Porthcawl, Glam.

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**NATIONAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, LTD.**—Company limited by guarantee; to take over the property of an Association with a similar title, together with the journal known as the *Veterinary Record*. The management is vested in a Council of which O. C. Bradley is the president, and Sir Stewart Stockman, W. A. Taylor, A. Watson and A. Gofton are vice-presidents. Registered office: 12, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.

**ASHBY, GIHL AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in 4,250 15 per cent. cum. profit participating pref. shares of £1 each and 15,000 ord. shares of 1s. each; wholesale and retail export and import merchants, general buyers and sellers, merchants, agents, dealers in and contractors for chemicals, wood pulp, paper, machinery, fancy and other boxes, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. T. Ashby and C. D. G. Gihl. Private company. Directors: C. T. Ashby and C. D. G. Gihl. Registered office: 57, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

**JOHN GALLOWAY AND SON, LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, stationers, account book manufacturers, etc.,

and to adopt an agreement with W. Galloway. Private company. First directors: W. Galloway and J. Galloway. Registered office: 33, Major-street, Manchester.

**MARTINS (LANCASTER), LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; wholesale stationers, printers, bookbinders and fancy goods dealers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. B. Smeddles and J. H. Smeddles. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 12, King-street, Lancaster.

**H. C. LEE, WHITEHEAD AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers, publishers, bookbinders, account book manufacturers and wholesale and retail stationers, carried on by H. C. Lee and Co., Ltd. Private company. First directors: H. C. Lee, R. T. Whitehead, O. J. Parish, J. H. Shepherd, W. Comley and V. Whitehead. Registered office: 11, King-street, Oldham.

**TAMARLYN, LTD.**—Capital £500, in £1 shares; dealers in fancy goods, manufacturers of and dealers in stationery, etc. Private company. First directors: G. W. Harrison, Mrs. C. F. Harrison, and Miss C. C. Harrison. Registered office: 55, Fowler-street, South Shields.

**LONDON MERCURY, LTD.**—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares (8,000 to per cent. non-cum. participating pref.); to adopt an agreement with J. C. Squire, and to carry on the business of proprietors, printers and publishers of magazines, journals, newspapers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. C. Squire and I. A. Williams. Registered office: Windsor House, Breams-buildings, E.C.4.

**ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., LTD.**—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in goods of all kinds. Private company. H. M. Whitehead is a director. Registered office: 88-90, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

**VICKERY PRESS, LTD.**—Capital, £5,000, in 2,500 non-cumulative participating preferred, and 2,450 non-cumulative participating preferred ordinary shares of £1 each and 100 ordinary shares of 10s. each; to take over the business of printers, publishers, stationers, etc., carried on at 187, Westbourne-grove, W., as the "Bayswater Printing Co., Ltd." Private company. First directors: W. F. H. Pinkham and G. W. O. Huddart. Registered office: 187, Westbourne-grove, W.

**F. R. HALLIDAY AND CO., LTD.**—Capital, £500, in 400 preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. R. Halliday, W. T. Whitehead and W. R. Gaff. Registered office: Capel House, 54, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

**PUBLICATIONS, LTD.**—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares (five hundred preference); to adopt a verbal agreement for the purchase from the St. Martin's Publishing Co., Ltd., of the goodwill, stock-in-trade and contracts of the *Automotor Journal*, including the profits as from January 1st, 1921 (subject to liabilities), and to carry on the business of printers and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines,

books and other works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Stanley Spooner and William Dudley Coles. First directors: S. Spooner and W. D. Coles. Registered office: 36, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

**CONGOLEUM CO., INC.**—Particulars of the Congoleum Co., Inc., have been filed pursuant to Section 274 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The authorised capital is \$6,000,000 in shares of \$100 each. The capital on which the company was authorised to commence business was \$3,150,000. The company was incorporated in New York on June 21st, 1919, to manufacture paper or yarn and other similar products. The principal place of business is at Manhattan, New York. The British address is at 123, Pall-mall, S.W.1, where H. S. Tiel is authorised to accept service of process and notices. No list of directors has been filed at present. File number 1,956F.

**BRITISH WHOLESALE SUPPLIES, LTD.**—Capital, £15,000, in 12,000 preference shares of £1 each and 12,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each; general merchants, manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers, printers, stationers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. Mourize. Private company. Subscribers: A. R. N. Powys and J. O. Foster. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 3, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.

**TRADE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LONDON), LTD.**—Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares; to promote, extend and protect home, colonial and international trade and commerce, and the manufactures of the United Kingdom, its dominions and dependencies and of foreign countries, to collect and circulate statistics, price lists, quotations and other information affecting such trade, commerce and manufactures, to acquire, preserve and disseminate information connected with international and other trade throughout the markets of the world, and in particular amongst the members of the company, to conduct a club for the accommodation of members and their friends, and to carry on the business of importers, exporters, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Broomhall and H. E. Christensen. Subscribers appoint directors.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**ATHENAEUM PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on February 9th, 1921, of mortgage dated December 8th, 1902, securing £1,100.

**O. J. BRADBURY AND SON, LTD.** (Nottingham).—Mortgage dated April 11th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd. Charged on Forest Works, Russell-street, Nottingham.



**VIZETELLY AND CO., LTD.** (printers, etc., New Malden, Surrey).—Particulars of £300 debentures, authorised January 26th, 1921; present issue £140, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**OLYMPIC PRESS, LTD.**—Debenture dated April 14th, 1921, to secure £1,620, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Sports and Sportsmen, Ltd., 48, Russell-square, W.C.

**COIN DE FRANCE, LTD.** (Librarians, etc., London).—Sub-mortgage dated April 5th, 1921, to secure £1,500, charged on principal sum of £2,500 and interest owing to the company and 18, Green-street, Leicester-square, W. Holder: C. A. Tackley, 10a, Orchard-street, W.

**JORDISON AND CO., LTD.** (stationers, Middlesborough).—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1920, of debentures dated September 17th, 1903, securing £3,000.

**H. C. LEE AND CO., LTD.** (printers, Oldham).—Satisfaction in full on March 30th, 1921, of mortgage debentures dated July 1st, 1908, securing £5,000.

**L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.** (printers, London).—Issue on April 7th, 1921, of £1,990 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**STANDARD CATALOGUE CO., LTD.**—Issue on February 16th, 1920, of £1,750 A.S.C. debentures, part of a series (notified April 13th, 1921) Satisfaction on November 30th, 1920, of A.S.C. debentures dated February 16th, March 4th, April 7th, May 12th, June 7th, and July 1st, 1920, securing £18,000.

**BEDFORD MILL PAPER WORKS, LTD.**—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised March 30th, 1921, whole amount issued charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**WILLIAM HODGE AND CHILVER, LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on March 25th, 1921, of two debentures dated March 29th, 1920, securing £1,000.

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are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

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### Miscellaneous

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**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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the Agricultural Hall, London

(April 30th to May 14th, 1921)

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## How the "Slogger" Works.

### Up-to-Date Sheet Feeder Described.

Present-day sheet feeding devices include some pieces of mechanism which are of special interest as being almost human in the intelligent way in which they handle their work. A high place among such mechanism must be allowed to the "Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder, which is in use all over the world and has had continuous success on every type of sheet fed press and folding machine. This feeder is not worked by friction, the sheets being separated by a current of air.

The action of the "Slogger" feeder is as follows:—A stack of paper is piled on the loading board and the feeder started. Two holders fall on to the two front corners of the sheet and a box with a long narrow opening through which is directed a strong current of air is then oscillated in front of the top edge of the pile. This has the effect of freeing the paper from all fluff, dust, etc., and by virtue of the oscillating movement the direction of the blast of air is so controlled that each sheet is separated and cleaned some thirty times before it is finally taken away to the press.

When the separation has been accomplished the two holders which have prevented the sheet blowing away are lifted off and two rubber-tipped fingers descend on to the pile to take the sheet by its extreme front edge and gently slide it off the pile on the layer of air which has been left behind by the action of the blowing box. The loading board rises automatically so that the top level of the pile is always maintained in its correct position no matter what thickness of paper is being worked. The sheet is then conveyed by tapes to the front lays. The progress of the sheet is arrested about half-an-inch from the lays and then it is allowed to go gently forward, so preventing the crushing of the lay edge. The sheet is kept gently pressed to the front lays while the sidelay comes into operation and registers the sheet. This sidelay is of special design and is so accurate in its action that better register is obtained than is possible for lengthy periods by hand.

When the sheet is at the front lays, feelers charged with electric current feel whether the sheet is there or not, and if anything is wrong with the register these feelers immediately put the current in circuit through the machine so that in the case of a letterpress the feeder is stopped, the press is stopped, the brake pulled on and the cylinder tripped. In the case of lithos the cylinder is tripped and the feeder is stopped but the press is left running. There is also a piece of mechanism supplied on the feeder to pull the machine up as before described in the event of two or more sheets being passed to the press should any be accidentally gummed or folded together.

As will be seen from the foregoing, this feeder does not mark the sheet in any way, all

its operations as far as possible being performed on the outer margins, with a result that on high class colour work the sheets with their various colours on can be fed over and over again without any danger of marking if the fresh colours are being printed while the previous colours are still damp.

This feeder is at present in use on sheets as large as 78 in. by 54 in. where the paper weighs almost one pound per sheet, and can be speeded to 3,500 sheets per hour, but the speed is controlled by the make of press to which the feeder is attached.



### Mr. John Drew.

The death of Mr. John Drew occurred on Saturday, April 16th, at his residence in Camberley, and the sad news came with startling suddenness to a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Drew was born at Rockley, near Swindon, in 1865, and commenced to earn his own living at the early age of eleven, eventually being apprenticed to a Swindon printer. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Drew was appointed works manager to Mr. James May, of Aldershot, and a few years later embarked in business for himself in Union-street, taking over that of the late Mr. H. Cox. By his integrity, industry and enterprise, he greatly prospered, and within nine years of acquiring the business in Aldershot he had opened branches in Yorktown, Farnborough and Camberley. Not the least interesting fact concerning Mr. Drew's career is that in 1907 he obtained possession of the identical printing works at Swindon where he had served his apprenticeship. Such was the development of the business that six years ago it was converted into a company, and it is interesting to note that a continued development has rendered necessary the erection of commodious printing works in Frederick-street, Aldershot.

As a prominent and active Wesleyan Methodist, Mr. Drew will be greatly missed, not only in the Camberley Circuit where he spent the later years of his life, but also in the Aldershot and the Farnham Circuits.

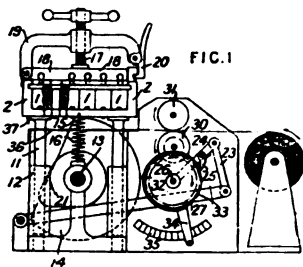
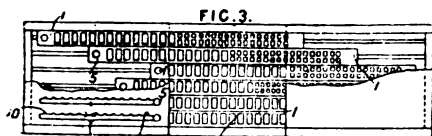
Every office in Methodism open to a layman Mr. Drew has filled with conspicuous ability, and his activities and generousities in the work of the Church of his adoption were innumerable. His memory will be held in grateful remembrance, and to his widow and family sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement will be extended by a very wide circle of friends.

MR. EDWARD T. WILLIAMSON, late circulation manager of the *Daily Telegraph*, died last week, at Wandsworth, in his seventieth year.

# New Inventions.

## A Platen Label Printing Press.

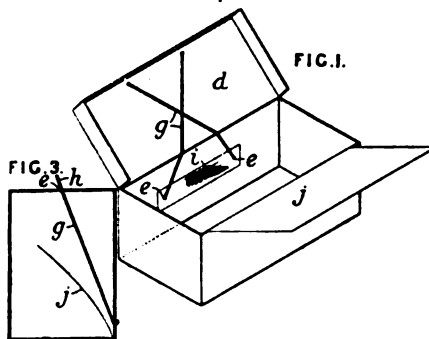
A platen press for printing on labels, patented by A. Wilden and Vertriebsges Moderner Spezialmaschinen, is fitted with a series of adjustable type-holders which permit each line of the printing to be made with all large types or all small types or a combination of large and small types. As shown, the type-holders 1 are adjustable in a bed 2 which is guided by rods 11, and guides 12, and is raised by a cam 14 and depressed for the printing stroke by springs 16. The types set-up in the holders 1 project through a central aperture 6 in the bed 2, and print a web 15 in conjunction with a fixed platen 36. The printed label is cut off by a knife 37 on the bed at the next descent of the bed. The web 15 is forwarded by rolls 31, 30 actuated from



a shaft 26 which is rotated intermittingly to the desired extent by a pawl 25 and ratchet wheel 27. The pawl is on an arm 24 which is oscillated from a cam 21 on the shaft 13, and the extent of the feed is controlled by an adjustable disk 32 which masks the action of the pawl 25 to an extent controlled by an arm 34 and dial 35. The bars 1 are set individually to the required adjustment by the aid of a spring locking device 5 which can be made to engage one of a series of slots 10 in bars 9, or can be held in raised position by a catch. The types are held in position by a top plate 18 acted on by a screw 17, carried by a pivoted bow-shaped frame 19 which is held in position by a catch 20.

## Cardboard Boxes.

In an invention patented by Mr. A. A. Bolton a hinged lid *d* of a cardboard or other box is held closed, when the box is being carried, by a cord *g* arranged to provide a hand carrying loop *h*. The cord *g* passes



from the inside to the outside of the box by way of holes *e*, the part of the box adjacent to the holes being reinforced by a piece of linen, etc. *i*. A paper flap *j* may be arranged inside the box.

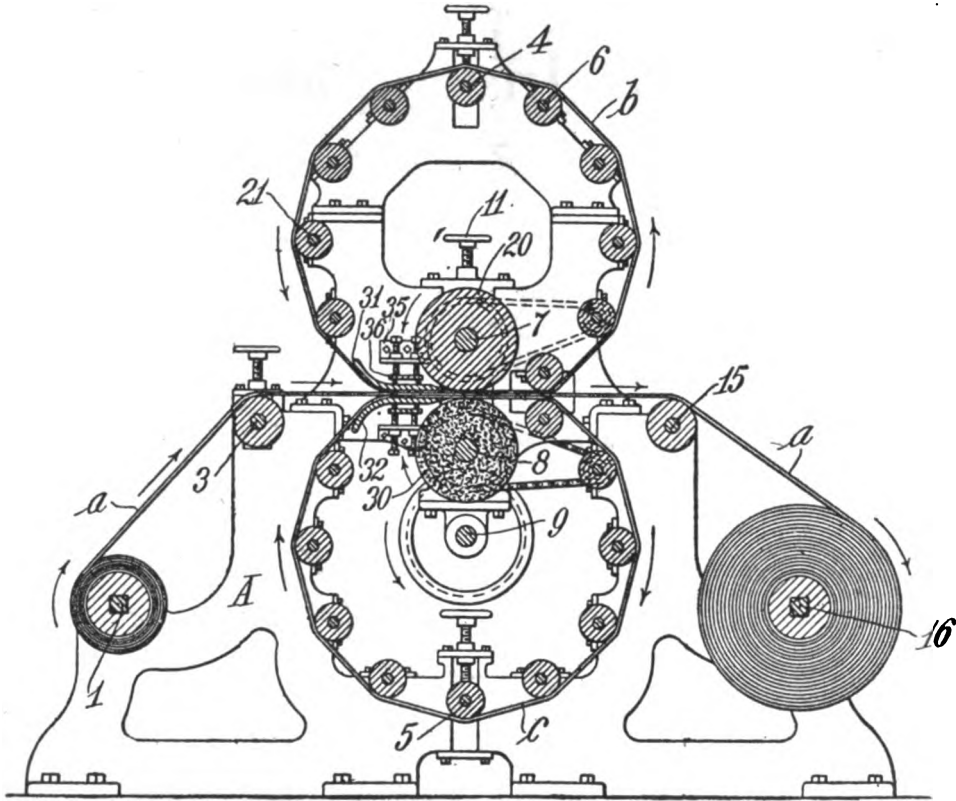
## Paper Finishing Machine.

In a patent by Messrs. F. C. Ladd and F. G. Neal is described a means for imparting to the surface of paper a finish such as has been produced by a "plater," this new machine being designed to take the place of and do the work of the "plater" machine and to have advantages not possessed by the latter. In the accompanying illustration is shown a vertical sectional view through the machine described, A being the main frame of the machine, formed of two spaced side frame members, on which the various parts are mounted. At one end of the frame is supported the roll of paper *a* to be finished, the paper being fed over guide roll 3, between the cloth strips *b* and *c*, the ironing plates 31 and 32 for ironing out wrinkles in the cloth, and the pressure rolls 20 and 30. The paper then goes over the guide roll 15 and to the wind-up roll on rod 16 being drawn through the machine by the slipping drive of the wind-up roll and the positively driven pressure rolls.

The cloth strips *b* and *c* will ordinarily be made of linen, but other cloth may be used.

The strips are joined in such a way that the joint will not show appreciably when the pattern is transferred to the paper. Each cloth strip is arranged to travel over a series

stearine and resin, pressed and "dried." The product may be used for roofing, packing-boxes, partitions, "protecting floors," electric switchboards, and the like.



of suitably arranged guide rolls 21, one roll of each series being adjustable in suitable ways by means of the sliding bearings 4 and 5, for maintaining the desired tension in the cloth.

The pressure roll 20 is preferably made of unyielding material, such as iron or steel. The pressure roll 30 is made of a somewhat different material, which is somewhat yielding, but yet is sufficiently dense to sustain, without excessive deformation, the pressures applied in plating paper. For this purpose the material may be cotton, paper, hard rubber, the composition ordinarily employed in calender rolls, or other substance. By using material of the nature mentioned, the enormous pressure necessary between the pressure rolls, instead of injuring the cloth strips and the paper, will give a kneading effect due to the relative yield of the rolls as they rotate, which aids in transferring the cloth pattern to the paper.

### Cardboard Making.

A British patent has been applied for by Soc. E. Veuve Baron et Cie. by which in the manufacture of impermeable and rigid cardboard, ordinary cardboard is immersed in a boiling bath containing paraffin, ceresene,

## John H. Smythe

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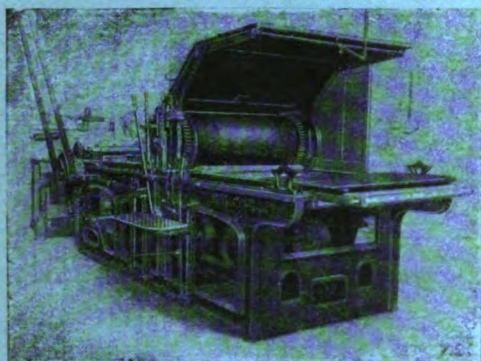
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 18.

LONDON: MAY 5, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

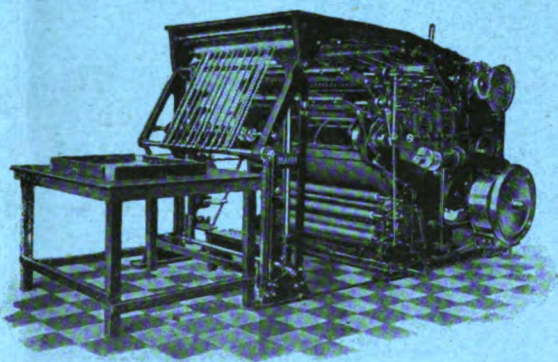
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SINGLE DRIVE FLAT-BED  
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Many of these Machines  
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and No. 45, Row E

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The machine that has revolutionized the Composing-Room. The "Monotype" means full cases of Type, full cases of Spacing Material and Borders, and unlimited supplies of Leads and Rules.

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All Stock from Manifold to 8 Sheet Boards. Speed up to 3,000 per hour, according to size.

## **The Harris Rotary Offset Press**

With automatic Pile Feeder, from  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  to  $40 \times 60$ . The most Serviceable Offset Press, without an equal for quality and speed.

## **The Miller Saw Trimmer**

With Jig-Saw and Routing Attachment. A necessary tool for every Printing Office.



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43 and 44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.



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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

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EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWO PENCE.

## Auspicious Opening of the Exhibition.

**Royal Agricultural Hall now the Centre of  
Interest in the Printing and Allied Trades.**

The opinion was often expressed, when visitors were admitted on Saturday to the Sixth International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades Exhibition, that no better exhibition of its kind had yet been held, either in this country or any other. Certainly the extent and attractiveness of the very impressive assemblage of exhibits which now fill the Royal Agricultural Hall, together with the big interest which is being shown both by the trade and by the general public, promise that the previous successful achievements of the Printing Exhibition will this year be brilliantly surpassed.

### **DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.**

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P., Minister of Labour, performed the opening ceremony on Saturday, and was present also at a subsequent luncheon, when the following were amongst the principal guests:—Mr. E. W. Humphries (president of the Federation of Master Printers), the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. Geo. H. Roberts, M.P., Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir George Goodwin, Sir James Allen (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Sir Edgar R. Bowring (High Commissioner for Newfoundland), the Hon. Sir Peter McBride (Agent-General for Victoria), Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Mr. A. H. Ashbolt (Agent-General for Tasmania), the Hon. J. M. Hunter (Agent-General for Queensland), the Hon. Sir James D. Connolly (Agent-General for Western Australia), Mr. José Medina, (director of the Colombian Bureau of Information and Trade Propaganda), M. Henri Martin (First Secretary and Commercial Attaché to the Swiss Legation), Mr. A. Canham (Trade Commissioner of the Government of the Union of South Africa), the Consul-General for America, the Consul-

General for Belgium, the Consul-General for Bolivia, the Consul-General for Brazil, the Consul-General for Finland, M. M. Marchat (Deputy Consul for France), the Consul for Liberia, the Consul-General for Nicaragua, the Consul-General for Norway, the Consul-General for Peru, the Consul-General for Spain, the Consul-General for Sweden, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the London Master Printers' Association), Mr. W. H. Lock (chairman Hon. Advisory Council of the Exhibition), Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal St. Bride Printing School), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary Federation of Master Printers), Mr. W. R. Codling (Controller H.M. Stationery Office), Dr. E. Halford Ross, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld (the *Daily Express*), Mr. A. G. Green (of Madras), Mr. Norman Dodge (of New York), Mr. A. H. Walker (managing director Linotype and Machinery Ltd.).

Reports of the proceedings and speeches at the official opening and the luncheon will be found on a later page.

### **BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' ACHIEVEMENTS.**

A very satisfactory feature, noticed immediately on entering the exhibition, even on the day of opening, was the comparative completeness of the exhibits. Most of the exhibitors had their stands finished and fully trimmed, and much of the machinery could be seen working. It is evident that an immense advance has been made upon even the fine exhibition of 1914, and it is especially gratifying to remember that this great improvement in respect both of the spacial extent of the exhibits and their comprehensive character, has been accomplished by British and allied manufacturers in spite of the elimination of German and Austrian representatives, whose

# R. W. CRABTREE & SONS, LIMITED,

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades,  
 Makers and Inventors of High Speed Rotary Newspaper and Magazine Presses,

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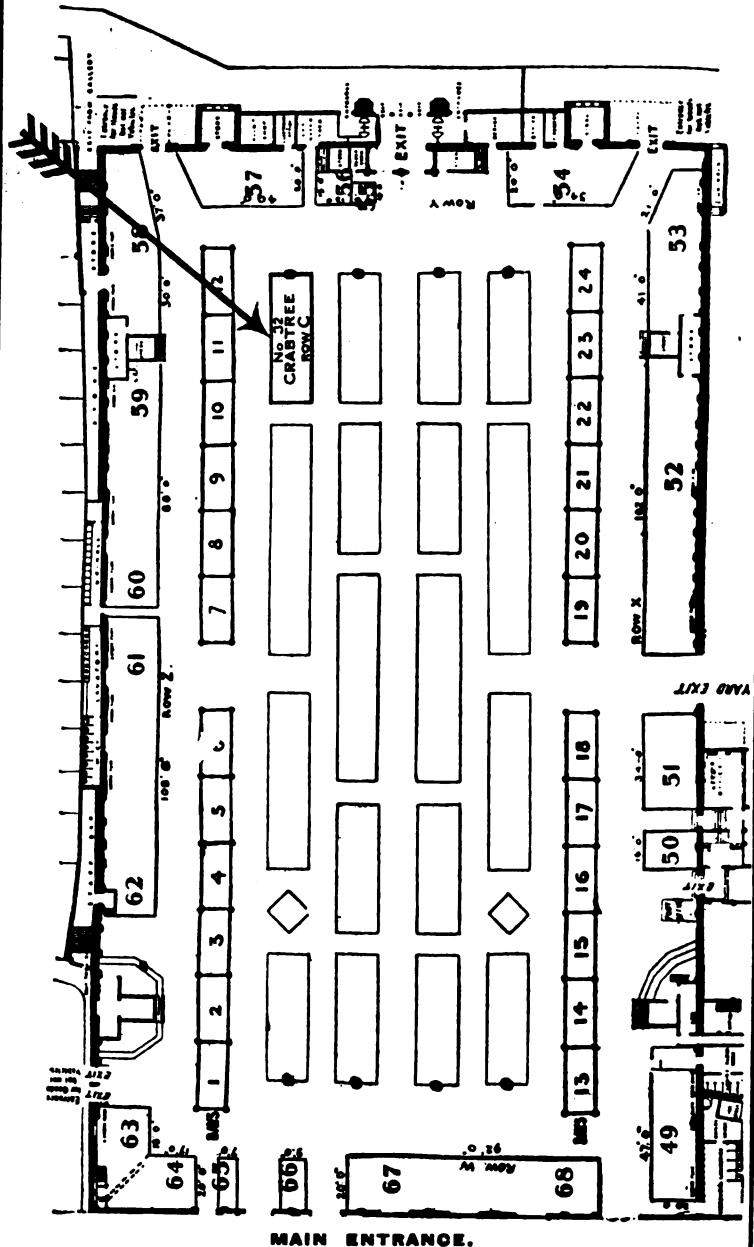
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Please accept this as a CORDIAL INVITATION to visit our Stand and study our exhibits at the PRINTING EXHIBITION. The above is a plan of the Main Hall, AGRICULTURAL HALL. Bring it with you as a guide to our location.

**N.B.—The Exhibition closes on  
 Saturday, 14th May!**

showings have constituted an important part of previous exhibitions.

The great number of the stalls and the high standard of excellence of the multitudinous items of interest make it impossible that a brief résumé can be complete, but we now extend the survey given last week by adding many further short notices of exhibits of interest, and we intend to print a still further selection next week.

### MAIN HALL.

#### Henry Drysdale and Co.

The most interesting feature of the exhibit of Messrs. Henry Drysdale and Co., of Goswell-road, is a Five-Colour Rotary Multi-Colour Printing machine, manufacturing cartons complete in one operation. This is seen at work, and attracts much attention by reason of its compact construction and ingenious action. In addition there are shown samples of patented cartons.

#### Pickup and Knowles, Ltd.

At this stand is to be seen a new patent Sheet-fed Photogravure Printing Press which will print with etched cylinders of variable sizes, and will also print from the web and reel, or cut into sheets if required, by adding a sheet-cutting attachment. Demonstrations of sheet printing are given during certain hours at this stand.

#### Cropper, Charlton and Co., Ltd.

Among the interesting exhibits of this Nottingham firm may be mentioned a No. 2 Improved Peerless Printing Press, a fast-running little press suitable for Christmas cards, menus, small stationery, etc., also a Fc. Fo. "Franklin" Machine suitable for general commercial work, also special platen machines and guillotines.

#### Slogger Engineering Co., Ltd.

An excellent demonstration of the feeding specialities of this well-known firm is to be seen at Stand 7, Row A, Main Hall, where there is a "Slogger" Feeder attached to a No. 4 Miehle Press (kindly loaned to the Slogger Co. by Linotype and Machinery Ltd.), while on the stand of George Mann and Co. will be found another "Slogger" Feeder attached to one of their latest type of Offset. The "Slogger" Feeder has been fitted with the greatest satisfaction to Two-Revolution, Wharfedales, Intaglio Press and Folding Machines, in fact, every type of sheet-fed machine, feeding sheets up to 78 in. by 54 in. at a speed to realise the full capacity of the press. The present perfected machine is the outcome of 20 years' careful and costly experimenting. The "Slogger" Feeder, as will be noticed, is a Pile Feeder, which need only be loaded when the minder stops for the usual dinner and evening breaks, thus getting full time output from the press at a minimum cost of labour.

#### Autoknockups Co., Ltd.

A novelty which attracts much attention is the "Autoknockup" Patent Jogging Machine,

a labour-saving machine for printers, lithographers, envelope manufacturers, manifold book makers, machine rulers, etc., entirely replacing hand labour for the "knocking-up" of plain or printed paper of every weight or quality, in all sizes up to 44 in. by 64 in.

#### John Greig and Sons.

This Edinburgh firm of iron founders, engineers, and machine makers, display the New Conqueror self-clamp guillotine. Almost noiseless in action and with hardly any vibration it is fitted with fast and loose pulleys for ordinary shaft drive. Among its advantages are rapidity of cutting speed, reliability of holding power and absolute accuracy of cut. Messrs. Greig also manufacture an automatic knife sharpening machine with travelling bed which reduces the costs of knife sharpening. Other requisites supplied are best hard-seasoned beech cutting sticks, best quality steel knives, and special fast-cutting oil stones.

#### Valters, Jackson and Co.

This Clerkenwell firm is showing many interesting items, including blocking presses, book-sewing machines, account book sewing machines, thread and wire stitching machines, bundling presses, loose-leaf and card index punching machinery, round-cornering machines and other machinery for the Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Trades.

#### Grover and Co., Ltd.

At this stand perforating machinery constitutes the major part of a striking exhibit. A Type I., Postage Stamp Perforator, is shown in motion, with latest improvements, the most important being the adjustable "Punch Box," by which (coupled with the facilities in the machine itself) dimensions and register may be varied in all directions. Type VI. is a modified form of gripper-controlled machine on the lines of Type I., with several valuable attachments. Other perforating machines, also Wrapping and Packing machines are seen at work.

#### Garratt and Atkinson.

Some admirable illustration work is seen at this stall where Messrs. Garratt and Atkinson have examples of their work in Process Engraving: Three and Four-colour Halftone, Halftone Black and White, Line and Line-Colour work, and Artists' work for the printer.

#### W. H. Lockett and Co.

On this stand are arranged and demonstrated the Waite and Saville Machines. Advances have been made principally in the direction of making the machines "fully automatic." The exhibits comprise a Crown-Folio Auto-Falcon in actual work; also a Demy-Folio Art Auto-Falcon, and one or two other sizes. Waite Offset Presses and Dawson Wharfedales are among other machines shown.

#### Marshall Engraving Co., Ltd.

This firm, at Stand 21, Row B., Main Hall, are showing a large variety of specimens of



their work from blocks in line, half-tone and colour. In view of the high cost of three-colour half-tone Blocks, they are specialising in Line Colour work in order to give good coloured effects at as low a price as possible. In addition to the making of blocks, they have a considerable Artists' Department for the assistance of their customers, and show on the Stand a wide range of drawings for advertisements, etc., and retouching, also specimens of Commercial Photography; a specially interesting feature is a printing machine demonstrating the "New Method" of Embossing (Ellis Patent).

### John Ratcliff and Sons, Ltd.

In a fine and varied exhibit this Yorkshire firm includes "Reliable" Direct Rotary machine, "Reliable" Flat-bed Lithographic machine, Quad-crown Flat-bed Offset machine, Flat-bed Tintplate Printing machine, Graining machine, Litho Transfer and Copperplate Presses, and several other items.

### John Swain and Son, Ltd.

A miscellaneous and striking collection of items relating to illustrative work is shown by this famous house, to whom we referred last week. The exhibit includes: examples of their various processes, including Half-tone, Line, Colour, Colour Offset, Swain-gravure and Chromo-Litho, Specimens of Art and Commercial Electrotyping and Stereotyping. There is a special display of Reproductions in Colour and Gravure of Showcards, Calendars, and Advertising Designs.

### Frank Horsell and Co., Ltd.

At Stand No. 26, Main Hall, Frank Horsell and Co., Ltd., as in previous exhibitions, have a series of exhibits which will interest the lithographic as well as the typographical side of printing. Printing inks, dry colours, litho and letterpress varnishes are shown, also litho roller skins and Parker printing plates, the two latter of which will be in use on some of the largest machines running in the exhibition. Their further manufactures, including woollen blanketings, moleskins, felts and other litho sundries, are on view. Messrs. Horsell have their patent roller covering machine on show, along with an iron bed for plate printing on flat bed machines. A new idea in the form of a special steel scraper, to take the place of to-day's inferior boxwood scrapers, is shown to the public for the first time. It lasts "for ever" without warping or skellaring.

### Fry's Metal Foundry.

Fry's model foundry constitutes one of the outstanding features of the Exhibition, and is drawing a continuous flow of visitors to Stand No. 27, Row C, Main Hall, the principal points of which were mentioned in last week's issue.

### John Kidd and Co., Ltd.

Brilliant splashes of colour first catch the eye at this stand, to which reference was made last week, and closer examination reveals an attractive range of specimens of

printed work produced entirely by printers using Kidd's Inks.

### Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd.

These well-known makers, who have now amalgamated, are to be found jointly exhibiting at stand 29 in the Main Hall. The following machinery is of special interest:—Quad Crown Summit Fine Art Wharfedale Printing Machine for the highest class of work; Double Demy Perfection Wharfedale Printing Machine; Demy Automatic Perfection Wharfedale, complete with the Waite Feeder; Demy High-Speed Wharfedale Printing Machine; A 45 in. by 35 in. Folding Machine giving four folds and two parallel folds; A 52 in. Diamond Self-clamp Guillotine Cutting Machine; A Monitor 1½ in. size Wire Stitching Machine; A Lever Blocking Press; A Lever Round Corner Cutting Machine. A separate motor, made by Electromotors, Ltd., Manchester, drives each machine.

### Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.

A large sign carrying the trade mark L & M logogram, hangs above the magnificent exhibit of Linotype and Machinery Ltd., the items of whose machinery we dealt with at some length last week. There is a continuous flow of lookers on to see the the composing machines in use, the printing machines at work, and the many fine examples of up-to-date engineering as applied to the printers' requirements.

### A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd.

This stand contains a number of machines and apparatus of practical utility to the printer and the process worker. On the Velogravure Sheet-Feed Printing Machine, with automatic delivery and drying arrangements, the printing is done from copper cylinders etched by the Penrose Velogravure process, which is a simplified and perfected method of rotary photogravure. The machine shown is the smallest size made, and is intended for job printing, but the firm make a double-crown machine on the same principle, whilst other types are made to print sheets 38 in. by 25 in. and 44 in. by 32 in. Working demonstrations are given during the Exhibition. The Offset Litho Hand-Proofing and Reversing Press is of the travelling cylinder type and is intended to either supplement power presses by providing a ready means for proofing, reversing and transferring, or to be used for short runs where no power machine is available, or in cases where it would not pay to put a job on a power press. The Universal Engraving Machines replace hand work in engraving lettering and ornament on copper plates and steel dies. They are based on the Pantograph principle in which the engraving is controlled by a tracer point following the enlarged outlines of the design on a master plate. Demonstrations are given and specimens of work shown. The "Bawtree" Type-Composing Machine seeks to produce "copy" of text and display matter for the photo-engraver, photo-lithographer and photogravure printer without having to set up type and pull trans-



fers. It is based on a stop-and-repeat principle, the alphabets being on a circular glass plate, which is revolved by a ratchet action, which brings the desired letter or character into position for photographing. The machine is the first model and improvements are in progress. Other features of Messrs. Penrose's stand are the Vacuum Printing Frame and Motor Pump, the "Empire Process Camera," the All-Metal Camera Stand, Sun-ray Arc Lamps, Power Rocker for Etching Baths, the Elliptograph Colour Squaring Machine, Electrotypers' Blackleading Machine, Jig Saw and Piercing Machine, the "Empire" Proof Press and the Rotary Trimmer "Bowler" Type.

### R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd.

Further evidence of the skill and enterprise of printers' engineers in this country is provided in the Crabtree stand, the principal points of which we mentioned last week. Attention centres largely on a fine perfecting press of the section type, while the subsidiary items of this notable exhibit also arouse much interest.

### Pictorial Machinery, Ltd.

The "Lithotex" process, which has lately attracted so much attention, is brought prominently to public view at Stand No 36, Row D, Main Hall. For the first time at these Exhibitions is shown the world-renowned Step-and-Repeat Machine, now familiar in the printing trade; the only step-and-repeat machine making duplicated negatives; its distinguishing feature is that it projects images enlarged or reduced and all in absolute focus, *as will be shown* to visitors. It has been said that the synchronising of photographic focussing by mechanical means is an impossibility, yet this ingenious machine does it. The negatives are obtained as sharp as they would be if individually focussed. The instrument, as will be seen, is of solidly built construction and of good engineering design. Other appliances of the Company which constitute "Lithotex" complete standard plant are also displayed. Visitors will be much interested in the range of specimens done by users, and, as no specimens have been specially prepared, but all loaned them by users of the plant, the extraordinary facility of the plant is demonstrated.

### Sun Engraving Co., Ltd.

The Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., have a very interesting exhibit of a two-fold nature. In the Main Hall the "Sun Cottage" is an attractive feature of the Exhibition, and on its walls are shown a big range of examples of process engraving in black and white and in colour. In the Gallery they have another Stall, where there will be a further display of the firm's work, while in the Annexe close by in the "Sun" Hall is an interesting mechanical exhibit. Here is running a very instructive exhibit of intaglio work in all its stages.

### T. G. and J. Jubb.

Still "on their metal" are these well-known specialists in printers' metals, to whose ex-

cellent exhibit we have already referred. The numerous plates, etc., in which Jubb's metals have been used by important newspapers up and down the country are a salient feature, while many visitors come to see Mackey's Patent System of Poster Composition, which dispenses with curved wood letter.

### Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.

We listed last week the principal items of the striking Lanston stand, which forms an impressive demonstration of the specialities which the Corporation supplies. While the Monotype composing machines at work attract much attention, there are numerous other things, both large and small, to hold the printer's interest.

### Hewitt Brothers.

Stereotypers and electrotypers will find much to interest them at the Hewitt stall. The most outstanding feature is a Finishing Machine, on which the whole of the operations necessary for finishing stereotypes and electros can be made, and consisting of a powerful saw bench, a complete edge planing, step and an ordinary bevelling device, a good modern router, capable of fine and accurate work, and a highly efficient jig saw and drill, each unit can be operated independently of the other by means of a specially-designed clutch pulley controlled by a suitable handle; the usual trouble with combined machines is eliminated by this means, as there is no disturbance of the machine necessary to perform any function, each unit being always available for instant service, other items of interest in this exhibit are a back-planing machine of the latest design, smaller sundries required by the printer. An interesting exhibit is a Stereo Forme of a well-known London journal, showing the high excellence to which the art of stereotyping has developed in these times.

### Messrs. John Haddon and Co.

Messrs. John Haddon and Co.'s exhibit consists of a No. 43 (Double Royal) Babcock "Optimus" Two Revolution Press, having a guaranteed speed of 2,500 impressions per hour. This press is worthy of the closest consideration, as the "Optimus" delivery is claimed to be the finest mechanism of this nature fitted to any printing press. The inking is exceptionally heavy and the press is equipped with a large number of labour-saving refinements, all worthy of the closest attention. The No. 6 (Quad Crown) Babcock Standard Drum Cylinder Press is also shown, and the latest pattern will demonstrate that the makers of this press have nothing to learn in this line. A machine which will no doubt excite keen interest on the same Company's Stand is the new British "Victoria" Platen, which is an exact copy of the No. 5 special model German Victoria, and embodies every desirable feature which that press possessed. British "Victoria" is a very fine piece of engineering work, and is made by the well-known house of W. H. Dorman and Co., of Stafford, the originators of the Art Caxton Platen, Caxton Rotary Perforator, Beatrice Blockers, etc. Another machine shown on

this Stand, made by the same firm, is the latest pattern Caxton Rotary Power Perforator, which is now equipped with a number of perforating cutters of different patterns for varied requirements together with a pair of Slitters and a pair of Creasing Dies. The rest of the space is devoted to an exhibit of small machines of up-to-date character, space saving composing room joinery, zinc and copper plate for process engravers, etc.

### Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd.

In the way of machinery, these manufacturers have three of their principal productions on exhibition, which, no doubt, will be of particular interest to intending users. The "Cleveland Folder," among its other qualifications only requires two girls to operate it. Recent purchasers of the machine have been some of the largest firms in the kingdom. Another machine shown is a two-revolution press, which, with an automatic feeder, power unit and control attached, forms a complete automatic unit. The machine is capable of printing the simplest leaflet to the most elaborate three and four-colour job. The "Standard Machine," of interest to the bookbinder, completes books from 6 in. to 2 in. long with 1, 2, 3 or 4 stitches in one operation. On this machine various sizes of books can be handled without making any adjustments.

### R. Hoe and Co., Ltd.

At Stand No. 68, Row H, Main Hall, Messrs. Hoe are showing one of the most important improvements in printing machines since the introduction of the triangular former, viz., a method of supplying ink to the distributing drum by means of a patented automatic ink pump. With this inking device, which is the only one in the world, the operator can regulate the flow of ink to the 32-columns on four eight-column plates placed across the plate cylinder from a position outside the frames of the machine. The 32 regulating screws are placed in a small ink reservoir, measuring 12 inches by 15 inches, each cylinder having its own reservoir. The operator sets his colour by manipulating the 32 adjusting screws in the ink reservoir, and all adjustments can be made while the machine is running at full speed. This new device does away with the ink fountain and its numerous thumbscrew adjustments, which can only be reached by the operator passing inside the frames of the press, or by moving to both sides of the machine. It also does away with the ratchet motion for moving the fountain roller as well as the ductor. In the old system when the press is running at slow speed the papers produced show a loss of colour, but by the use of these ink pumps there is no loss of colour; in fact, when running slowly, the printing shows darker. Means are provided by which a whole page can be controlled or entirely shut off from the ink supply by the movement of one small slide. If the colour is too dark or too light, the whole of the eight pumps for that page can be adjusted, or each column of the page can also be adjusted separately. In the old system every eighth

paper receives a fresh supply of ink by the operation of the ductor or lifting roller. In this way the plates on the first revolution received too much ink, while on the eighth revolution they received too little. With the ink pumps a continuous supply of ink is fed to the distributing cylinder, and gives a blacker and more evenly printed paper all the way through. When threading in the paper or when running the press without paper, the pumps can be disconnected. Ink pumps can be fitted to existing Hoe presses.

### C. W. Shortt and Co., Ltd.

A variety of printing machinery and supplies are to be seen at the Stand occupied by Messrs. C. W. Shortt and Co., Ltd. Attention is particularly drawn to the Linograph composing machine, for which simplicity and usefulness are claimed in many important particulars. Slugs are cast up to 30 ems measure, and the present range is from 6 to 14-point inclusive. The magazines, which can be changed in ten seconds, are so constructed that they will handle larger size matrices when produced. The machine can be run to produce six to seven lines per minute, the output being governed by the ability of the operator. Platen presses of three particular types are on view. The Hartford, 14 by 22 in. inside chase, is a perfected printing machine with ink distribution equal to that of a two-revolution cylinder press. It is suited for printing the heaviest type forms, the finest half-tones, colour and tint plates. A feature is the device for separating all the rollers when the press is not running. The Liberty Platen, 17 by 25 in. inside chase, is a four-roller press of the cylinder distribution type. It is designed for turning out the finest printing, embossing and light cutting and creasing jobs of intermediate dimensions. The National Platen Press is made in two sizes—13 by 19 in. and 14 by 22 in. It is designed and built expressly for the better class of work now demanded in commercial printing, including half-tone, colour-plate and light embossing. The Hartford Cutting and Creasing Press is built in three sizes. Though of strong construction in order to give the largest output at the lowest cost, it is simple in design and easily operated. The Hartford Embossing Press is also a feature of the Stand. Messrs. Shortt's exhibit embraces, too, high-grade quality metals, American type of wide range and the Wetter Numbering Machines for printing and numbering at one impression.

### W. Canaling and Co., Ltd.

The exhibit of this firm is located at Stand No. 76, Row "H," Main Hall, where will be found outfits for electrotyping, nickel-facing stereos, pneumatic solution agitators for rapid, heavy deposits, low voltage dynamos and motor generators, depositing vats, special apparatus for coppering printers' rollers, pure crystal sulphate copper, "Sun" brand copper anodes for electrotyping solutions, nickel salts, nickel anodes (flat and curved) for rotary stereos, "Zonax" metal cleaner, type cleaning brushes and material.

## GILBEY HALL. Smyth-Horne, Ltd.

The entire width of the north side of the Gilbey Hall is occupied by Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., who are thus able to demonstrate in the most effective way the value of their bookbinding machinery. An up-to-date line of special labour-saving machinery under power, and in operation, enables the trade to understand not only the principle of the different machines, but also their great saving capacity. Every phase of bookbinding is illustrated, revealing the capacity of this firm to assist the manufacturer not only to lower his costs, but to extend his output. Various Smyth sewers are on view showing with what speed and ease they can deal with books and magazines or with ledgers and account books. The capacity of any bindery is neither too small nor too large to benefit by the latest devices which ingenuity and understanding have produced. Particulars of the machines comprised in this exhibit were given in last week's issue.

## Bonham, Scott and Co., Ltd.

At Stand No. 2, this Glasgow firm show an entirely new design of machine called the "Bonham Press," claimed to be the smallest two-revolution machine yet made, and embodies numerous new features and advantages. Special attention is drawn to a new electrical equipment and control, supplied by the Igranic Electric Co., Ltd. The neatness and effectiveness of the "Bonham Press" are appealing.

## Chambon, Ltd.

Messrs. Chambon, Ltd., of 106-8, Queen Victoria street, E.C.4, are showing their "Chambon" Multi colour Printing and Punching out Machine, also one of their well-known slitting machines. The former machine is intended to be of great service to manufacturers who are in any way concerned with printing of labels, wrappers or cartons for colour illustration. The slitting machine is the outcome of many years' experience, and up to present over 200 of them have been supplied.

## National Institute for the Blind.

At Stand No. 4 one was pleased to renew acquaintance with Major Fordyce Birch, lately secretary of the London Master Printers' Association and now secretary of this worthy institution. The service which the Institute is performing to blind people in the way of enabling them to read is incalculable; but it does much more, it teaches some of them to cut the printing plates and to work the Braille and Moon type. Specimens of these are on view, and visitors are interested to learn that the Bible in Moon comprises 59 stout volumes weighing 240 lbs.

## J. L. Morrison Co., Ltd.

The J. L. Morrison Co., Ltd., show a full range of their "Perfection" wire stitching machines for boxmakers, bookbinders and printers, as well as automatic box covering machines and combined slotting and corner-

cutting machines for paper boxmakers. The machines are mainly the product of this firm's new British factory, at Bredbury.

## Hobbs Manufacturing Co.

Practical demonstrations are afforded at Stand No. 7 of a great variety of ruling, numbering, perforating, box staying, and cutting and scoring machines. The Hickok "L" pen ruling machine is arranged for feint and down lines on one side at one feeding, and is fed by the Hickok automatic paper feeder. Another feature is the Hickok sheet feint line disc through ruling machine, for ruling on both sides in one direction at one feeding in one or two colour head lines.

## Wilton-James, Ltd.

This firm of manufacturing electrical engineers and power specialists in the printing, textile and allied industries demonstrate all types of equipments for variable speed driving with full automatic or semi-automatic control.

## Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

Book-sewing, stitching and knotting machines are seen at work at Stand No. 9. For the first time in the history of bookbinding, books can be sewn without needle heads, which have hitherto been a source of trouble. The exhibits of Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., comprise a new and up-to-date book sewing machine in various sizes; also an improved thread stitching and knotting machine in two designs; and for the first time on the market, the new "Murray" signature bundling press. Among the simplified book sewing machines operated by power are the following:—No. I.: Without stitching heads—arranged for every variety of sewing, including over tapes and through tapes of various widths, also plain (French) sewing; capable of sewing four tapes on a book 6 in. in length; maximum size book 13 3/4 in. by 9 13/16 in. wide. No. II.: Without stitching heads—to take books up to 16 1/2 in. by 11 in.; for plain (French) sewing and tape sewing. No. III.: Without stitching heads—for account book work; maximum size of books 22 7/16 in. high by 15 3/4 in. wide; also arranged for over tape stitches 5-16 in., 5 8 in., 15-16 in., and 1/4 in. in length; four different lengths of stitches can be made inside the book, 5 8 in., 15-16 in., 1 in. and 1 1/2 in. Then there is the National book sewing machine No. II. for all varieties of work from account books to pocket diaries. The thread stitching and knotting machines produce 2 to 3 in single stitches and 3 in., 4 in. and 5 in. three-hole double stitches, for exercise books, pamphlets, etc., also corner hanging loops.

## Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

At their old stand in the Gilbey Hall, the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Blackfriars House, New Bridge street, E.C.4, are showing the following examples of the American Miehle Co's world-renowned two-revolution presses; the two-colour press, for the simultaneous printing in two or more colours of the highest classes of superimposed

and interlaced colour work possible by typographic methods; the ordinary Four Roller Press and the High-Speed "Pony" Press.

### Caslon and Co., Ltd.

The comprehensive exhibit of this famous old firm is worthy of their reputation and record. There is everything for the printer in the way of type, furniture, platen machines and so on. A feature of the Stand are the Intertype composing machines which are being operated. Simplicity in construction is the claim made for them. The Chandler and Price platen machines are described as the strongest, most efficient and useful all-round jobbing platens. Side arms and shafts are made of forged steel. Cam rollers, tool-hardened steel. Fitted to these machines are shown new automatic feeders, such as the Humana, and the Klymak. Items in the Stand, which covers almost the whole of one side of the Gilbey Hall, include guillotines, proof presses, elevating trucks, metals and apparatus for newspaper work. Attention is also directed to the Virkotype machine which gives relief, plate or engraved effects direct from ordinary type, line blocks or stereos. In the way of furniture, printers' joinery and so on, Messrs. Caslon's display is a joy to working printers who too often are limited by the range of their apparatus.

### Williams Engineering Co., Ltd.

The "Nodis" typecaster, which is seen in operation, is designed to obviate the necessity of distribution, the most unprofitable operation in a printing office. It casts a wide range of sizes, from 6-pt. to 72 pt., with spaces, quads, quotations, ornaments, borders, etc., and can, in fact, be classed as a self-contained typefoundry. The simplicity of construction and operation, no skilled operator being required, makes the machine one of the most useful in any composing room, more especially in that of the small printer who is handicapped through lack of space, as it is not necessary to carry such a number of case racks. Moreover, it is not necessary to wait for "sorts" from the typefounder, especially in the suburban districts at a distance from the city.

### Edwardson and Co.

Glues and gums for the bookbinder, the box maker, the envelope manufacturer and others of the allied trades are exposed for examination by Messrs. Edwardson and Co. The effectiveness of the firm's products is seen by practical demonstration of the varied uses to which they are put.

### British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd.

In addition to cake glues for all purposes, this company make a striking show of Croid liquid glue, which, as seen in a photograph, sustained a weight up to 34½ cwt. It was used on areoplanes engaged in the flights across the Atlantic and to Australia.

### Practical Machines Co. (A. T. Gadsby, Ltd.)

A fine display of the various glueing, bronzing and cutting machines, all in operation, is made by this firm in the Gilbey Hall.

The practical demonstration illustrates the efficiency and the scope of the work undertaken. All kinds of coating from 6 in. to 48 in. wide for sheet and reel work can be performed on machines which are simple in construction and fitted with instantaneous coating regulator and cleaning device. The round cornering, relief stamping and hole punching devices are ingenious, as also are the machines for the folding box and carton trade. A very fine example of the well-known "Silverlock" bronzing machine is on view, showing how it will bronze, dust and polish anything from thin paper to thick card. The continuous feed arrangement naturally makes for greater output. Much interest is taken in the rotary cutting machine with its combination for scoring and grooving. Among many other interesting items on the stand is an all-steel paper baler, with its new releasing device.

### Ellis Graber.

The work of producing pictures of postcards on the Graber machines readily arouses the curiosity and interest of visitors. This engineer specialist has devised everything for the purpose.

### Fell and Hill, Ltd.

Stand No. 18A in the Gilbey Hall is full of novelties connected with glueing, gumming and varnishing machines. It also includes the music typewriter, which in itself merits a special visit to the Exhibition.

### John T. Marshall.

A wide range of stitching, paging and cutting machines are shown for the first time by Messrs. John T. Marshall. The Marshall thread-stitching, looping and stringing machine is constructed for stitching books with a two or three hole stitch and tying the knot, also for looping and stringing calendar, showcards, etc. The treadle paging machine, with new and simplified locking device, keeps the figures in perfect alignment and has no interior springs and pins. The index-cutting treadle machine only requires the turn of the screw adjustment when changing from one size book to another. Other features on the stand are a slot-cutting machine, single and multiple treadle and power for cardboard box making, confetti making machine, in which paper is automatically fed through a die plate, when it is punched into rounds, half-moons, stars, etc.; letter-file creasing machine for punching and letter-files, loose-leaf and index card folders; deckle-edge machine, with hand lever for cutting deckle-edge cards, tailors' bunch patterns, etc.; trimming and cutting machine; guard folding machine for folding guards for guard books, end papers, pamphlets, etc., and stabbing machine for stabbing pads with one or more holes.

### Wm. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

A visit to Stand No. 19 reveals the splendid character of the apparatus for printers which this firm handle. In our last issue we gave details of the exhibits, and an inspection substantiates all the claims made. Mr. Light's

(Continued on page 182.)

## THE PAPERMAKERS' OPPORTUNITY.

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## GOOD BUSINESS.

From Capetown, MR. A. W. NUTH, Lithographer, writes:—"What pleasure it gives me to read the reports of trade and doings in the Old Country, so well put together, in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," every week."

The head of one of the largest printing and manufacturing stationery businesses in Australia (MR. W. E. SMITH, of Sydney,) says:—"Although my house is an old-established one, I have to assure you that I fully appreciate the notices you have given it from time to time, and which has had the effect of bringing us into touch with manufacturers, etc., in various countries."

From Sydney, N.S.W., MR. WM. BROOKS, Printer and Stationer, writes:—"I read your paper with a great deal of interest, and there is no doubt that it is a paper which should be taken by every printer who wishes to keep himself in touch with developments in our line."

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# The Exhibition Opens.

## A Happy Send-Off on Saturday.

In very auspicious fashion, as has been mentioned on a previous page, the opening of the big show at the Royal Agricultural Hall took place on Saturday, when Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P., Minister of Labour, declared the Exhibition open, and subsequently he and many other distinguished visitors were entertained to luncheon.

Presiding at the opening ceremony, which took place at about 1.30 p.m. in the Main Hall, Mr. E. W. Humphries, president of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, referred to the visit which some British master printers had paid to the Leipzig Exhibition, and said they had felt that it was one of the finest ever held. However, he thought every one, even the Germans, would admit that the present was one of the finest exhibitions of printing machinery that this or any country had seen.

### The Romance of Machinery.

Dr. Macnamara, who said he felt honoured to be asked to declare the Exhibition open, remarked that this exhibition put before them some amazing achievements of inventive and mechanical ingenuity, achievements brought together with never-failing faith and determination during five centuries. He referred to the romance of the development of the printers' art as a fascinating study, this development taking its rise from what was one of the greatest discoveries, indeed one of the greatest revolutions, in the annals of mankind. Speaking of the wonderful printing machinery of the present day, he pictured the bewilderment of "old Father Caxton" if he were able to walk around the present exhibition. We spoke disparagingly and pityingly of our grandfathers as antediluvians, but it might take the edge off our satisfaction if we in our turn could hear what our grandsons would say about us. He threw out the suggestion that the Printing Trades Joint Industrial Council might invite younger members of the craft to compete in writing essays on "The World Without the Printing Press."

Mr. W. H. Lock (chairman of the Hon. Advisory Council of the Exhibition) moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Macnamara and presented him with a gold medal as a souvenir of the opening of the Exhibition.

Mr. W. I. Burch (vice-chairman of the Council) briefly supported the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

### The Luncheon.

Immediately after the opening ceremony the numerous invited guests proceeded for luncheon to the large luncheon hall, which they filled to overflowing, Mr. E. W. Humphries presiding

in very genial fashion. Following upon a generous repast came a rather lengthy toast list, which was cordially honoured.

The toast of "His Majesty" was followed by that of "Success to the Exhibition," which was given (in the absence of the Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell) by the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., who in his speech emphasised the printing trade's pioneer position in regard to the adoption of the scheme of the Joint Industrial Council. He said that if the spirit and methods of the printing trade were adopted by other industries, the country would be nearer reconstruction and stability, and every class of society would benefit.

Mr. W. H. Lock responded in an able and humorous speech.

The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., who was received with great cordiality, proposed "The Opener of the Exhibition." He laid stress on the developments made in the printing world and expressed satisfaction that this was primarily an exhibition of *British* manufactures. British brains and British machinery could not be beaten. They were passing through difficult times at present, but there was no industry in the country that had given less trouble to Dr. Macnamara's department than the printing trade.

### Dr. Macnamara's Speech.

On rising to respond Dr. Macnamara had a rousing reception. Referring again to the achievements of modern times, he stressed the great advances made in regard to the relations of employers and employed. He said there were now in existence 71 Whitley Councils, affecting 3,500,000 workpeople. Just now, and in the very early days of their development, came their real testing time. "We have just emerged from the greatest smash-up in human affairs," he said. "The problem is to straighten things out and rebuild on lines that shall make for permanent prosperity and human happiness. It can be done, but not by further disruption and dislocation. You can't make good the ravages of one earthquake by clamouring for another. You want to start in building up again patiently and with mutual good will, mutual confidence, and mutual forbearance. (Cheers.) And here the Whitley conception is the greatest and most opportune invention of our times." In the Exhibition, he said, were examples of the work which disabled ex-service men had done in the printing trade while still under training. It was fine work, satisfying the artistic sense that was in every true craftsman. Printing was being taught to disabled men at Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester and Belfast, as well as at the success-

ful centre in London at the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, where there were now some 80 men in training. There had naturally been some difficulty during recent months in finding vacancies for these men to complete their training as improvers. When the outlook became brighter, he hoped they would be ready to meet him when he asked them to admit some more of those poor fellows. There were some 1,100 firms in the printing and allied trades on the King's Roll of Honour, and they were employing over 9,500 disabled men.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, as a member of the Hon. Advisory Council of the Exhibition, gave the toast of "The Visitors." He said that at this Exhibition there was as good a show of printing machinery as could be gathered in any building in the world. Emphasising the pre-eminence of British machinery, he told how in 1914 British master printers visiting Germany found, even in printing works controlled by the German Government, machines which they were able to identify as coming from the British Isles. After referring to the business opportunities offered by the Exhibition, he said the Council were delighted with the response with which their invitation to the visitors had been met.

Response was made by Mr. W. R. Codling (Controller, H.M. Stationery Office).

Very hearty applause greeted the chairman's mention of Mr. F. W. Bridges, whose name did not appear on the toast list. To Mr. Bridges, he said, was due the success of the

Exhibition. He asked them to drink to his health, coupling with it their sincere thanks for the handsome hospitality provided.

Mr. Bridges, in reply, thanked his many friends, old and new, for the assistance they had given. The success achieved he attributed to the support of the exhibitors, and he emphasised the fact that in making the necessary arrangements every effort had been made to further the exhibitor's interests. He concluded by drawing attention to the value of the Exhibition in bringing all sections of the trade together, and so facilitating mutual understanding and co-operation throughout the industry.

Mr. Percy Squire, who gave the toast of "The Chairman," contrived to return thanks not only to Mr. Humphries, but also to Mr. W. H. Lock, as the very able chairman of the Hon. Advisory Trades Council.

Mr. Lock, in responding, made further expression of gratitude for the great services rendered by Mr. Humphries to the Exhibition, stressing particularly the evidence that had been forthcoming of the good feeling which Mr. Humphries inspires in Labour circles.

The proceedings closed with a brief response from Mr. Humphries, who received a cordial ovation.

Mr. ROBERT GILROY, director and general manager of A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., has been appointed a county magistrate for Lancashire.

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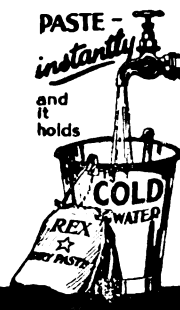
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## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Official Visit to the Exhibition.

Among the attractions of the opening day was the official visit of this Association, whose members, accompanied by friends, commenced to arrive in large numbers soon after noon. After a few preliminary greetings and handshakes, the members, anxious to make the most of the time at their disposal, quickly started on their peregrination amongst the many features of interest offered by the Exhibition. Printing and allied trades' overseers are by adoption, if not by nature, essentially lovers and critics of their craft, and it was not long before they were to be seen scattered in every part of the building discussing the merits of the various appliances with the gentlemen behind the ropes. Notes were frequently taken—no doubt for future reference—of the many improved methods of production and handling that came under notice.

Soon after five o'clock, on the invitation of Mr. F. W. Bridges, tea was served in the Grand Saloon, the gathering, numbering about 350 ladies and gentlemen, appreciating to the full the brief respite and the invigoration offered by the kindly cup of tea. Among those present were Mr. F. W. Bridges, Mr. A. W. Hunt (president of the Association), Mr. H. Milton (vice), and Messrs W. Alleston, A. G. Aves, F. Peacock, A. J. Daines, J. Walker, J. Fleming, J. Lee and G. A. Eden.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Bridges, Mr. Hunt expressed, on behalf of the Association, his thanks to that gentleman and his colleagues for so amply providing for their physical wants and also expressed his admiration for the wonderful exhibition they had brought together. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. A. Eden, in supporting the vote of thanks, said the interest which this event had called forth from the members was something of which they could feel proud. He regretted that the concert and social that was to have been held in the evening had to be postponed.

Mr. F. W. Bridges, in reply, expressed his delight at seeing so large and representative a gathering, and extended to them a hearty welcome to the Exhibition, and hoped they would thoroughly enjoy it. He congratulated the Association on its evident signs of vitality and hoped that it would not be another seven years before they met again under similar circumstances. He drew attention to the fact that on the last occasion of the Exhibition there were a large number of German machines showing and he appealed to the employer to stand by the Britisher in his attempt to supersede the German.

Before returning for home the members again separated and spent the remainder of the evening in making further inspection of the exhibits.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

### Official Visit to the Exhibition.

This live Association—which made its official visit on Tuesday afternoon—found on arrival that the Exhibition was showing every symptom of vitality. The array of moving machinery and the exhibits generally were in an even more advanced state than on the opening day, and the overseers—who were present at the invitation of Mr. F. W. Bridges—made hurried inspection of the exhibits of the particular side of the industry in which they were mostly interested.

Tea was served soon after five o'clock in one of the side halls, the company numbering about 150 ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Messrs. F. W. Bridges, W. Bullett, A. Chadwell (secretary and president of the Association), John Fry, T. Jubbs, W. J. Light, W. H. Longley, Glen Steel and H. Williams.

Mr. A. Chadwell later moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Bridges for the kind invitation extended to the Association, and also to the prominent gentlemen who had honoured them by their presence.

Mr. George Sharvell in seconding, on behalf of the executive of the Association, suggested that they should reciprocate the good feeling shown by asking Mr. Bridges and his council to their annual dinner next year.

Mr. Bridges replying, said it gave him great pleasure to entertain them, and he was delighted to say that it was the first Exhibition that was minus German machinery, and he felt certain they were interested in all the many improvements that had taken place that were likely to benefit the trade. He was delighted also to welcome the ladies as they would have an opportunity of seeing for themselves something of the intricacies and the wonderful mechanism of the machinery used in connection with the printing industry.

The company then dispersed with a view to further examination of the many attractions yet to be inspected.

Two cases of lead poisoning are reported to have taken place in the printing industry during March.

ACCORDING to "The Empire Press Union Circular" the Council have approved a scheme for the interchange of Imperial newspaper staffs.

**PAPER BOOTS.**—In view of the law prohibiting the import of goods made from substitutes, the Swedish Customs prevented the import of large quantities of American boots and shoes alleged to be made of paper. American exporters then tried to divert the same consignments to Denmark. To counteract this the Copenhagen Boot and Shoe Makers' Union has applied to the Government to prohibit the import.

## Trade Notes.

THE death is announced of Mr. Charles Henry Jones, for forty-five years traveller for Messrs. Watkins and Co., printers, Swansea.

TO CELEBRATE the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the *Daily Mail*, 6,000 persons sat down to luncheon on Sunday at Olympia. Viscount Northcliffe presided.

MR. RICHARD SHAW BOND, Surbiton, a partner in Messrs. Shaw and Sons, law publishers and stationers, Fetter-lane, E.C., left an estate of the value of £113,753, the net personalty being £83,250.

IN a libel action against Tillotson's Newspapers, Ltd., Bolton, by a person who complained of an article in the *Bolton Evening News* referring to his works and describing the "aroma" therefrom, there was a verdict for defendants.

STRIKES and lock-outs throughout the Canadian printing trade have followed an effort to enforce a 44-hour week and an increase in wages to equal 48 hours. A general strike has been ordered by the international officers of the Typographical Union.

PRINTERS FINED.—At Marylebone Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. d'Eyncourt, Morton and Burt., Ltd., printers, of Porchester-road, Bayswater, were summoned for printing 2,000 pamphlets entitled "The Irish Case Stated," which did not bear their imprint. Fines totalling £50 were imposed.

AT last Tuesday's meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association there was a brief business session, in which the principal subject considered was the final arrangements for the P.M. and O.A. day at the Exhibition next Saturday, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to a Members' Concert, the talent for which was selected from the ranks of members and their friends.

AT the Manchester Assizes, last week, the trial was concluded of an action brought by Mr. T. J. Liddall, a printer, living at Altrincham, to recover damages for slander from Mr. J. A. Dawson, of the Broadheath Printing Works, Altrincham. Mr. Dawson was said to have imputed to Mr. Liddall dishonesty in appropriating money and goods. The jury found for the plaintiff, with £250 damages and judgment was given accordingly.

THE Earl of Derby presided at Manchester on Tuesday night, at a dinner held to celebrate the centenary of the *Manchester Guardian*, and to do honour to the fifty years' association with it of its distinguished editor, Mr. C. P. Scott. Fully representative of all shades of national opinion, the gathering included Viscount Burnham, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir John Simon, Mr. John Masefield, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. M. G. Fawcett, Mr. A. H. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. H. W. Nevinston, Professor J. A. Hobson, Lord Sheffield, Lord Rochdale, and Professor Delepine.

MR. WM. EDWARD HICKS, of Bristol, editor *Western Daily Express*, aged 60, left £3,151.

THE death is announced at the age of 54, of M. Paul Simond, manager of the *Echo de Paris*.

THE late Mr. A. Walter, formerly editor of the Parliamentary Debates in the House of Lords, who died on January 26th, left £8,590.

THE death occurred suddenly last week at Cardiff of Mr. W. J. Jenkins, aged 69, who had for many years carried on extensive business throughout South Wales as a paper merchant. Mr. Jenkins was a prominent Mason.

MR. C. F. HIGHAM, M.P., addressing the Publicity Club in London, recently, on the question of "Seaside Resort Advertising," declared that no poster should exceed ten words. There were far too many posters, and they were placed too close together.

MESSRS. SHUCK MACLEAN AND CO., LTD., printing ink manufacturers, of Gunpowder-alley, London, E.C.4, send us a novel advertising pamphlet which consists of some half-dozen excellent multi-colour prints of specially apposite humorous sketches by well-known artists.

THE slump in the picture post card business, coupled with the increased postage, are held partly responsible for the failure of Charles Fumer, trading as "E. Hoyland," of 20, Bank-street, Sheffield, wholesale post card dealer. His liabilities were returned at £880 6s. 1d. and assets were estimated to produce £636.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PHARAOH AND CO., LTD., 19, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for Messrs. "Austrocarton," of Villach, Czecho Slovakia, which company controls 15 wood pulp and board mills. Messrs. Pharaoh and Co., Ltd., are able to quote for all grades of wood pulp and boards from Czecho Slovakia.

MR. H. VERNON COLES and Mr. E. W. Andrews, who have been for many years close friends and colleagues in the paper trade, have now entered into partnership as E. W. Andrews and Co., paper mill agents, with offices at Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Both these gentlemen have been closely connected for over 25 years with the wholesale side of the paper trade, of which they have a wide and extensive knowledge. Mr. Coles' activities have been confined principally to London, where he is well known and popular. Mr. Andrews, in addition to having a large number of friends in London, is well known to the principal newspaper owners and publishers throughout Great Britain and Ireland, having travelled extensively throughout those countries for several years. He also has considerable knowledge of the export trade, having handled this branch for several years. He has also made several business visits to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Germany. Mr. Coles' only son, Mr. Vernon R. Coles, who is 19 years of age, and has recently left Dulwich College after a brilliant career there, is also in the business. The partners are gratified with the success already achieved.



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THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Exhibition.

IMPORTANT happenings are toward in the British printing industry. The Sixth International Exhibition, opened on Saturday, is the beginning of a series of great events. It is itself a feature of first moment, marking as it does the progress that has been made in mechanical devices since 1914. The collection of printing apparatus at the Royal Agricultural Hall is an education, and as an exhibition it is an improvement on many similar affairs inasmuch as the exhibits are not dumb displays, but are seen in actual operation. Interest and instruction thus go hand in hand. To the outsider it must be a revelation to witness all the mechanical ingenuity and skill which go to the making of print, whether of the daily newspaper or of high art. Equally in the bookbinding and allied industries inventiveness is at work, and the elaborate devices for binding books and magazines

ought to induce the general public to esteem more highly the literature they handle. In process work and in the preparation of inks and other materials employed in the art-science again enters to an extraordinary extent. Indeed, the Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition is a revelation also to the master and working printer, and it demonstrates how splendidly British printing engineers are helping them to serve a wide clientele in the best possible way.

\* \* \*

## World's Printing Congress.

IN connection with the Exhibition the World's Printing Congress is to be held on Tuesday and Thursday next, and will afford an opportunity of reviewing the progress of the past few years and of discussing various problems which beset the printing craft not alone of this country but of the world. Gentlemen of first rank in the industry are to give addresses on a wide variety of subjects, which cover almost every phase of the craft, from standardisation of paper to rotary photogravure. The programme is ambitious enough to give the industry food for thought for a long time to come.

\* \* \*

## Joint Industrial Council.

NOT the least important meeting among many arranged for next week is that of the Joint Industrial Council on Monday. The present condition of the industry on the operating side is one of peculiar difficulty, which will give to the convention a special significance. Doubtless under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman the proceedings will be marked by the broad sense of fairness and reasonableness which has characterised this body since its inception. Mr. Bowerman's influence has been of an exceptional kind in preserving harmony; and although a trade union leader, he possesses the confidence of master printers equally with that of the unions. Tribute will, therefore, be paid to his services when the Council assembles on Monday.

\* \* \*

## Federation Annual Meeting.

FOLLOWING hard upon the conferences of these two weeks comes the 21st annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers at Scarborough from May 28th to June 1st. Not less but even more significance will attach to the annual assembly by reason of the conventions which will have immediately preceded it. Members will attend with broader vision inspired by the views gathered in London. While some of the time at Scar-



borough will be devoted to social amenities—so far as industrial conditions generally will permit—questions of graver import will engage attention. It is appropriate that the meetings should be held this year in “the Queen of Watering Places” at the invitation of the Yorkshire Alliance, since Mr. Meredith T. Whittaker, President of the Linotype Users’ Association, is Mayor of the borough for the time being. Associated with the annual meeting, of course, is the Costing Congress, which enables master printers to discuss the economic side of printing, upon which the welfare of the industry rests.

### Paper Prices.

MARKET values of paper to-day approximate closely to the following figures, for good orders:—Common “news” printing,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; common printings,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; seconds printings, 6d. per lb.; fine printings,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d. per lb.; esparto printings,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Super-calendered printing averages 7d. per lb., for pure, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. for seconds. Imitation art ranges from 7d. to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., according to quality. M.G. poster runs from 6d. (common) to 7d. per lb. (pure). Varnishable litho is listed at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Glazed and unglazed foreign coloured printings are offered freely at 5d. per lb., for quantities. Coated art paper varies from  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s., but below 9d. per lb. there is no great reliability. The market value of good quality process art is 10d. per lb. In the writings section, common E.S. writings are stabilised at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., seconds at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., fine at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., and esparto at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d., i.e., for mill orders. Tinted E.S. writings average  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Common banks are securable at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., but the popular grade is a crisper product at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d. per lb. Tinted banks are stable at 8d. per lb. for common quality and 10d. per lb. for purer colours and deep shades. T.S. banks and bonds are mill listed at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d. per lb., but the popular proprietary brands still range between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per lb. Duplicator papers have fallen to 7d. and 8d. per lb. In the wrappings section pure kraft has no market value and can be obtained at from £40 to £60 according to circumstances and the availability of cash. Common unbleached greaseproof is on offer at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. and bleached greaseproof has appeared at the same figure, although the general price is nearer 6d. per lb. Vegetable parchment is down to 1s. per lb. Foreign M.G. envelope paper has been quoted £39 per ton and clearance lines have been offered at 3d. per lb. (50 per cent. m.p.w.). Strawboards are selling on a £9 basis in some quarters, a figure far below market value.

## Personal.

LORD RIDDELL presided at the 58th annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund held on Friday night at the Hotel Victoria, London, subscriptions of £10,000 being announced.

THE many friends of Mr. Edward Unwin, Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, have heard with deep regret of the great bereavement he has sustained by the sudden death of his wife.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, immediately on his return from Italy, was re-elected on Friday last President of the London Master Printers’ Association.

MR. ALFRED LANGLEY is the Vice-President, and Mr. J. H. Williams continues in the office of hon. treasurer.

THE staff of the *Daily Express*, numbering over 200, gave a congratulatory dinner on Saturday night at the Hotel Victoria to Mr. R. D. Blemenfeld, the chairman of the company, on the occasion of the paper’s 21st birthday. Lord Beaverbrook was in the chair.

MR. AND MRS. W. H. WALBROOK have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Barbara Oakeley Walbrook, to Mr. Archibald Mains, on Wednesday next, at St. Stephen’s, Walbrook, E.C.

MR. ANDREW MEIKLE, editor of the *Express and Star*, Wolverhampton, has been presented at a public meeting with an address contained in an album and a cheque for £225 in recognition of his services during the period of his editorship extending over 36 years. There was also a gift for Mrs. Meikle.

MR. R. BROWN, the proprietor of the *Macclesfield Courier*, on Saturday celebrated his jubilee by entertaining his workpeople and their friends to dinner. Mr. Brown joined the staff of the *Courier* as a reporter in 1871.

MR. F. ARNOTT delivered a lecture on “Leather” at the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding, and Kindred Trades Overseers’ Association on Tuesday evening at St. Bride Institute. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

MR. J. H. EAMES, of Messrs. R. T. Tanner and Co., has been admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Stationers’ Company.

MR. A. L. BERRY has been admitted to the Freedom of the Stationers’ Company.

MR. ARTHUR PLANT, younger son of Mr. Herbert Plant, for over 30 years foreman at Bridge Hall Paper Mills, Bury, has been married to Miss Maude L. Ash, of Bury.

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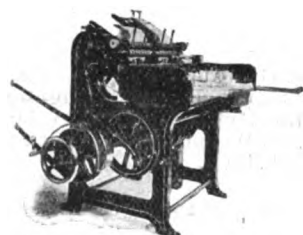
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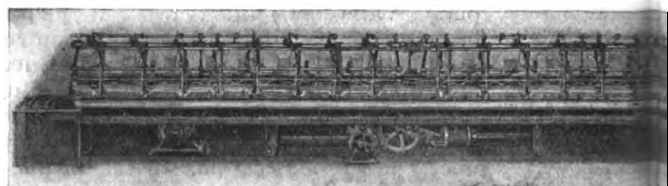
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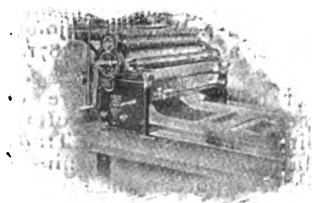
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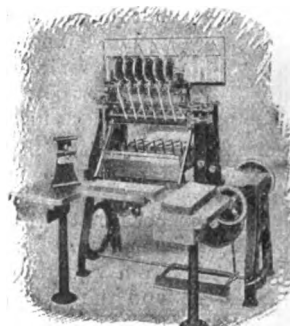


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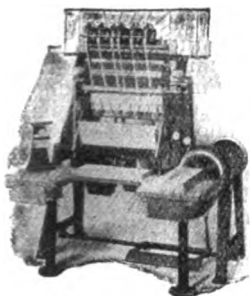
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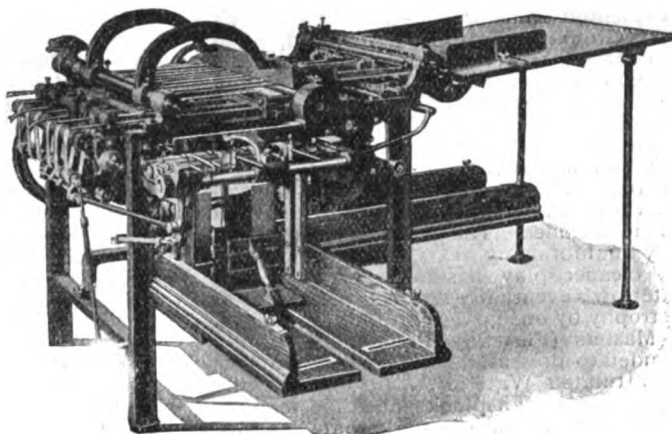
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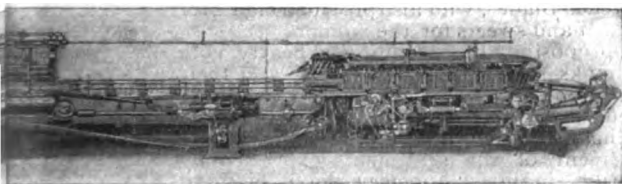


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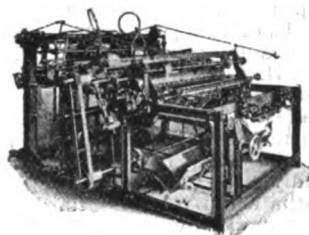
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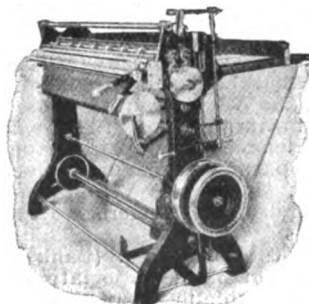


**Seybold  
"Dayton" Paper  
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Most advanced  
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**Smyth  
Cloth Cutting  
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For cutting Cloth  
Rolls into rect-  
angular Covers,  
delivering flat.



## SEWING MACHINES SOLD.

rs in the designing and building of Special Labour-Saving Machines,  
number of Machines in use and the continual repeat orders received.

**INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.**

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Telephone: 2215 Holborn.

## Printers' Football Charity Cup.

### Final Tie (Senior Division).

A splendid game was seen on Waterlow's Sports Ground on Saturday, April 23rd, when the contestants were teams representing the well-known firms of Waterlow and Sons and St. Clements Press. Both teams had previously held the championship and the magnificent trophy given by the *Sportsman*, the Waterlow's eleven being the last successful club. Fine play on both sides was seen on this occasion, the result being in doubt until the final whistle sounded. The writer has watched every final for many years, but finer football and cleaner play has never been viewed. Waterlow's eventually retained possession of the trophy by one goal (Smith) to nil. Mr. W. R. Masters (Fleetway Press) who kindly attended to present the cup to the winners, congratulated Waterlow's for winning the trophy from such a plucky and fine team as St. Clements Press, a remark that was supported by everyone present.

It is pleasing to know that Harvey Dalziel, Esq. (Dalziel Foundry) and W. R. Masters, Esq. (Fleetway Press) have presented the whole of the 44 medals for the winners and runners-up of the Senior Division and Division II. (an action which will be gratefully remembered by the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association and the trade generally). Mr. John Fry, the respected president for 1920 (Fry's Metal Foundry) has also kindly given three new trophies for swimming, football and rifle shooting, to be competed for annually by clubs under the management of the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association. All these gifts are now on view at the Exhibition on Stand 27, Row C, Main Hall. They are to be presented at a grand concert to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday, May 24th, Edgar Waterlow, Esq., in the chair.

Clubs connected with the trade should note that in addition to the Cup Competition a new Football League is to be started by the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association, so that printing clubs will have no need to join any leagues or competitions outside the trade. Full particulars can be obtained from the hon. secs., Mr. George V. Maddams (Fry's Metal Foundry) and Mr. Herbert J. Parker (Fleetway Press).

Chas. Roud, Esq. (Bank of England) is president of the Association for 1921. The annual athletic meeting is to take place at Stamford Bridge Grounds on Saturday, June 18th, 1921.

MR. F. J. PALMER, late director of Shoobert, Palmer and Co., Ltd., has started business on his own account under the style of Palmer, Son and Co., paper agents, contractors and merchants, at 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.1.

## A "Blades" Concert.

The name of Blades is an honoured one in the printing trade, but it is especially honoured in the circles which are intimately concerned with the work of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation. No member of the firm is ever asked to do anything to advance the interests of that Institution but he readily responds. The latest act of the kind to record is the fact that on Saturday last Mr. Laurence Blades took a concert party up to Wood Green for the purpose of entertaining the old people at the almshouses. Mr. W. Vandy (chairman of the Almshouse Committee) presided, and among those present were Mr. Joseph Mortimer (secretary of the Corporation), Messrs. P. L. Lewingdon, W. A. Perkins and Hammond (members of the Council), the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and their respective wives. The concert was of a first-class order, but nothing pleased the audience more than the songs artistically rendered by Mrs. Laurence Blades, who possesses a delightful voice. The other performers were Misses C. Ware and Fletcher, and Messrs. Nickolds and A. E. Cox. During an interval refreshments were served to the inmates through the generosity of Mr. Laurence Blades, who also provided cigars for the men and sweets for the women.

In proposing and seconding a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Blades and their friends, both Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Mortimer noted the esteem in which the House of Blades was held, and the audience showed their endorsement of the sentiments expressed by heartily singing "For they are jolly good fellows."

The chairman, too, associated himself with the remarks of the proposer and seconder, referring especially to the remarkable "gift of song" possessed by Mrs. Laurence Blades.

Mr. and Mrs. Blades both replied, expressing the pleasure it gave them to be of any assistance to the Institution.

**INDIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.**—Now liable to 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty for import into India are: Printing and lithographing material, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines but excluding paper.

## St. Bride Technical Library.

### List of Recent Additions.

- CLAPPERTON, G. Practical papermaking. London. 3rd edition. 1917. 24,608.  
 CLARK, F. C. Paper testing methods. New York, 1920. 24,574.  
 DAVIDSON, J. Bibliotheca Devonienas. Exeter, 1852. 24,602.  
 ENGLAND. Report on the Select Committee on publications, etc. London, 1920. 24,570.  
 FELL, W. F. AND CO. [History of printing.] 12 folders. Philadelphia, 1920. 24,537.  
 FRAZIER, J. L. Modern type display. Chicago, 1920. 24,609.  
 GRIFFIN, C. AND CO., LTD. The centenary volume of C. Griffin and Co., Ltd. Publishers. London, 1920. 24,526.  
 HUNTER, D. Hand-made paper and its watermarks: a bibliography. New York, 1916. 24,596.  
 JAPAN PAPER Co. Achievement. New York, 1920. 24,644.  
 KAEMPFERT, W. Discovering new facts about paper. Holyoke, 1920. 24,612.  
 KIMBALL, D. Composing-room management. Berkeley, Cal., 1918. 24,645.  
 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. List of references on the paper industry. Washington, 1918. 24,585.  
 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. List of references on the straw industry. Washington, 1920. 24,589.  
 LOOMIS, R. A. Progressive exercises in typography. Springfield [1915]. 24,599.  
 MASON, J. H., AND NEWDIGATE, B. H. Book production notes. [Cuttings from the *London Mercury*]. 24,658.  
 MUSEE DU LIVRE. 1520-1920. Christophori Plantini Architypographie. Brussels, 1920. 24,638.  
 NATHAN, P. How to make money in the printing business. New York. 2nd edition. 1909. 24,655.  
 PAPER MILLS DIRECTORY. 1921. 24,580.  
 PELICAN PRESS. Types, borders, etc. London, 1921. 24,568.  
 PENROSE'S ANNUAL. London, 1921. 24,558.  
 POSNETT, V. Stonework. Leicester. 2nd edition, 1920. 24,610.  
 RIDDELL, J. R. A few historical notes on the Worshipful Company of Stationers. London, 1921. 24,584.  
 ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION. Hand list of early newspapers, facsimiles of newspapers, and first numbers of journals in the Technical Library. MS. London, 1921. 24,555.  
 SANSOM, B. J. How to teach young binders. London, 1921. 24,597.  
 SOUTHWARD, J. Modern printing. Vol. I. 5th edition. London, 1921. 24,606.  
 STILWELL, K. M. The school printshop. Chicago, 1920. 24,598.  
 TAPLEY, J. F. AND CO. Why the present high cost of bookbinding? New York, 1920. 24,657.

- THOMPSON, J. S. Mechanism of the linotype. 8th edition. Chicago, 1920. 24,637.  
 "TIMES." Tercentenary hand list of English and Welsh newspapers. London, 1920. 24,567.  
 VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM. Notes on printing and bookbinding, by S. T. Prideux. London, 1921. 24,654.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sidney Francis Bayer, Percy Manton, and Anthony Lowry, music publishers, 30, Westbourne grove, W.

Clifford William Moore and Roy Austin, theatrical advertising directors, High Friar-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Rees, Horace Vickars, 141, Harrow-road, or 7, Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane, publisher, March 17th. Public examination June 28th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

## Swiss Paper Licences.

A Decree of the Swiss Federal Council contains the following specification of goods which became subject to import licences, as from March 18th until further notice, applications for import licences for such goods having to be dealt with by the Import and Export Section of the Department of Public Economy:—

PAPER AND CARDBOARD, AND WARES THEREOF.—Pasteboard, packing paper, except "patent packing" and tarred paper; tissue paper weighing 25 gms. or less per square metre; printing, writing, letter and drawing paper of one colour; cardboard; paper and cardboard, ruled, coated, oiled, chemically prepared, or otherwise manipulated; paper and cardboard typographed, lithographed, or otherwise printed; prints and engravings, not photographs; paper boxes, cardboard tubes, cardboard for boxes, paper bags, and envelopes; business books, agenda books, etc.; bookbinders' wares, bobbins of paper or cardboard, and cardboard wares not specially mentioned in the Tariff; asphalted cardboard and roofing board.



# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 15s. 9d., 16s.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s., Pref., 13s. 3d.; J. Byrom, 14s.; *Daily Mirror Newspapers*, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 3d.; J. Dickinson, 25s. 7½d., 2nd Pref., 6s. 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 64; International Linotype, 53; Kelly's Directories, 22s. 3d., 22s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 18s. 3d., 19s., Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 3d.; Lanston Monotype, 12s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, 18s.; George Newnes, 11s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 3d., 13s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s., 16s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 16s. 10½d., Def., 8s. 7½d., Deb., 55; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, 14½; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, 18s. 6d., 18s. 10½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debbs., 102½; Winterbottom Book Cloth, Pref., 73½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 12s., 12s. 4½d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**ODHAM'S PRESS.**—The first annual report states that the result of the company's operations during 1920 has been satisfactory, the net profit amounting to £150,265. After making provision to cover E.P.D., corporation tax, and income-tax, the board recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares of 8 per cent., less tax, for the year. They also reserve £20,000 in respect of copyrights and investments, and carry forward a balance of £24,819. The directors state that the rebuilding and equipment of the company's works, following the destruction by a German bomb, are now practically completed, and the new and effective modern plant and machinery installed therein. During the year under review the directors have made two important additions to the business of the company. They have purchased the copyright, goodwill, plant, and machinery of the old-established sporting daily newspaper, the *Sporting Life*, and they have also acquired the goodwill, leases of advertising sites, premises, including the extensive working plant, of the Borough Billposting Co. and its subsidiary companies.

**SUNDAY PICTORIAL.**—Profit of *Sunday Pictorial* newspapers from March 16th, 1920, to February 28th, 1921, after deducting all working, office and other expenses, and providing for corporation tax, excess profits

duty, etc., was £122,706. Profit earned prior to incorporation has been capitalised and remains as reserve. Preference dividends have been paid for five months to August 31st, 1920. Ordinary shareholders have been paid interim dividends of 10 per cent., and directors do not propose to pay final dividend on ordinary shares. Preference final dividend absorbs £20,000, leaving £11,040, which it is proposed to carry forward. Considerable interests have been acquired in paper and pulp making companies.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**WALLISS HAMMOND, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by H. A. Walliss and W. Hammond, at 13, Bouverie-street, E.C., as the "Walliss-Hammond Service," and to carry on the business of publicity agents and experts, exhibition organisers, advertisement writers and designers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. A. Walliss and W. Hammond. First directors: H. A. Walliss, W. Hammond and C. W. Forward. Registered office: 13, Bouverie-street, E.C.4.

**DENNIS AND WEBB, LTD.**—Capital £8,000 in £1 shares; mechanical engineers, machinists, printers, engravers, enamellers, electroplaters, painters, packing case makers, photographic printers and lithographers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: C. B. Dennis (chairman), P. J. McCoesney, H. S. Webb and H. Sheekleton. Registered office: 42 and 43, Little Britain, E.C.1.

**J. HERITAGE PETERS ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; advertising agents, contractors and consultants, etc. Private company. First directors: J. H. Peters and Mrs. M. Peters. Registered office: Lloyds Bank Chambers, High-street, Coventry.

**GLOBE ROTARY PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors and publishers, agents and managers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. Carl, O.B.E., and S. W. Woolmer. Registered office: 367, Strand, W.C.

**MARGOT PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Capital £500, in 10s. shares; printers, lithographers, advertising agents and contractors, newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. A. Merckel and F. L. Olliver.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP CO. (1920), LTD.** (London).—Land Registry Charge on freehold warehouse and premises No. 66, Upper Thames-street, E.C., dated January 31st, 1921, to secure £200,000. Holders: Royal Exchange Assurance.

**SETTEN AND DURWARD, LTD.** (Stationers, etc., Birmingham).—Particulars of £20,000 debentures authorised April 14th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PORTALS, LTD.** (Manufacturers of and Dealers in Paper, Paste, Mill and cardboard, etc., Whitchurch, Hants).—Particulars of £200,000 debentures authorised February 18th, 1921; present issue £54,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any).

**SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS, LTD.**—Issue on April 8th, 1921, of £47,000 debentures part of a series already registered.

**W. RALSTON AND CO., LTD.** (Waterproof Paper and Cloth Manufacturers, Manchester).—Mortgage on Clough Road Works, Moston-lane, Manchester, dated March 29th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

**VITTY AND SEABORNE, LTD.** (Engravers, London).—Particulars of £2,000 debentures authorised March 24th, 1921; present issue £1,350 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**C. G. ROPER, LTD.** (Printers, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on November 30th, of debentures dated August 25th, 1920, securing £24,000.

**FINSBURY PRESS, LTD.**—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised April 12th, 1921, present issue £4,400, charged on property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**LYNN NEWS AND COUNTY PRESS CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on December 21st, 1920, of mortgage dated October 1st, 1915, securing £600.

## John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

Presiding at the 36th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 18th ult., Mr. Henry Godfrey briefly reviewed the state of trade. The disturbance he mainly attributed to the financial inability of the markets abroad to purchase and finance the requirements absolutely needed. Referring to the

company's trading results, he said the net profits for the year ended December 31st, 1920, amounted to £287,422, the highest figures recorded in the history of the company. The ordinary share capital had been increased by £173,500. The turnover of the company amounted last year to £6,500,000. As regards their overseas trading, they had already eleven well-established branches abroad, and representatives and agencies in nearly every part of the world. The necessity of meeting local views and conditions was fully recognised, and with the object of studying conditions on the spot it had been arranged that he (the chairman) should visit Australia, New Zealand and India, and thus make such arrangements to ensure the maintenance and development of the company's export trade. A further dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares was agreed to. Captain Bibby was re-elected a director of the company.

## Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd.

Mr. Alan McLean, the chairman, presided at the eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the Lamson Paragon Supply Co., held in London, on Thursday last week. He said the profits for the year were £83,795, an increase of £24,208 on the previous year's profits. After dealing with the balance-sheet, he mentioned their auxiliary and associated companies were practically world-wide. The principal auxiliary company was the Caribonum Co., Ltd., manufacturers of carbon papers, etc. Their continental assets in Paragon and Caribonum undertakings covered France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Austria. Auxiliary companies were also flourishing in South Africa and in South America. The chairman also mentioned that their German assets were promising. The company's factory at Hendon was still in Government occupation, but when possession was obtained it was intended to remove their paper-bag and wrapping department from Paragon works, which would give much needed room for development at Canning Town. The chairman moved the adoption of the report and the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 10 per cent. making, with the interim dividend, 12½ per cent. for the year, also that £10,000 be placed to general reserve. Mr. John Meath (managing director) seconded, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Immediately after the close of the general meeting an extraordinary general meeting was held, at which a resolution was passed to increase the capital to £1,000,000 by the creation of 250,000 new 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each.

An Advertisement is always working.

## Standardising Printing Papers.

### Ideal Proportions and Sizes.

Mr. Alfred Watkins, of the Watkins Meter Co., who is a Fellow and Progress Medalist of the Royal Photographic Society, takes a special interest in questions of weights and measures, and is well-known as an advocate of octaval notation as against decimalisation. His contentions are always worthy of consideration, and printers will doubtless be interested to know of some suggestions he put forward recently with a view to striking at the root of the present chaos in printers' sizes of paper.

If a sheet of Crown paper, he said, which has a proportion in breadth to length of 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (1 to 1.33), is folded in half, it produces a smaller rectangle which now has a different proportion, viz., 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (1 to 1.5), and if folded again the new rectangle returns to the first proportion of 1.33. The same principle applies to Post size which has a short proportion of 1.25 in full sheet, but a long proportion of 1.6 when folded.

This general fact of altered proportion when folded is so universal in commercial sizes for printing (even in writing papers there is only one exception—Super Royal), that printers generally regard folios, octavos, and 32 mos. as being long shapes; while quartos and 16 mos. are short. The only exceptions being a few "double" sizes, which being long to begin with, furnish short folios and octavos.

I was struck by the fact that the shorter the proportion of the rectangle in the whole sheet, the longer its proportion was when folded in half. I drew the inference that there must be one middle or nodal proportion for a rectangle, which would not alter when the rectangle was halved across its shorter side.

This mathematical proportion is one to the square root of two, in decimals 1 to 1.414; or expressed in geometry—as the side of a square is to its diagonal.

On setting a slide rule to it, I found that it is almost exactly represented by 6 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , and that a series of rectangles based on this (6 by  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by 12, 12 by 17, 17 by 24, etc.), are all 1 to 1.412, and 1 to 1.416 alternately, that is for all practical purposes the ideal proportion of 1 to 1.414, which is the nodal point.

No other proportion than 1 to 1.414 will give a rectangle which remains unchanged when evenly divided.

If therefore a sheet of paper 17 by 24, to which I give the name King, is halved into its folio, the folio will also have exactly the same proportion, and so will its quarto, octavo, and 16mo. If this sized sheet is adopted as a printer's standard, the printer will not be troubled with the usual change of proportions from quarto to octavo, but will have double the number of sizes of one proportion, which is neither long nor short, but a really handsome and craftsmanlike shape.

In practice one size of sheet is not enough,

as its quarto may be too large and its octavo too small for a particular want. I found it necessary to provide two intermediate sizes, as evenly spaced for area as possible, and as near the ideal proportion as practicable without troublesome fractions. I name these two sizes Queen and Prince.

I have not access to all reference books on the subject, and scarcely like to make a definite claim that I have re-discovered a technical point known well to fifteenth and early sixteenth century craftsmen printers, and lost to knowledge in the seventeenth century and later; but it looks very like it. This ideal proportion of a rectangle has been known to mathematicians, but I cannot find that in the later centuries printers have expounded, known or (except casually), used it. Out of 154 measurements of new books named in two weeks of the *Athenæum*, only seven come near the ideal size, and only one very near. Almost all are octavos over 1 to 1.46 in proportions. And yet I see evidence that its practical and artistic value was well known and used by the early printers.

I do not claim that this series and shape will supersede the shapes as provided by Crown or Post. But if introduced as an adjunct it will, I think, fill a want, both in shape and as tending to simplicity. Any large consuming firm making up its mind that it wants ideal sizes, will get them, however much papermakers may object to "add another size to our list."

## Japanese Paper for Export.

Overtures have been made recently by several foreign merchants for the purchase of large quantities of paper made in Japan, but the negotiations have not resulted in business owing to the difference of seven to eight sen per pound in the prices offered and asked. The Japanese Paper Manufacturers' Union has decided to allow a subsidy of five sen on every pound exported abroad in order to encourage export and dispose of the accumulated stock says *The Manchester Guardian Commercial*.

## Norwegian Box-Board Extensions.

The owners of Rena Kartonfabrik, Norway, are now progressing with the alterations and extensions to their machinery, which will mean that their production will be increased to about 9,000–10,000 tons per annum, and a greater variety of substances, qualities, etc., of folding box-boards. The qualities contemplated will be suitable for high-class boxes as well as for ordinary cartons. There has been unavoidable delay in the delivery of the additional machinery, but it is expected that the mill will be once more in commission by the end of April.

## Testing Gloss on Paper.

### The Improved Glarimeter.

An improvement has been made upon the instrument which he invented for testing the gloss or degree of finish on paper by Mr. L. R. Ingersoll, Associate Professor of Physics at the University of Wisconsin. A number of years ago he showed that the gloss or degree of finish of a paper surface may be conveniently and accurately measured by its polarising action on obliquely reflected light. The original instrument developed for this purpose—termed a “glarimeter,” since it measures glossiness by means of the glare or specularly reflected light—while it attained a measure of success, still left much to be desired, and had moreover the rather serious defect of requiring optical parts which were difficult to obtain. Accordingly, about a year ago an effort was made to improve the design so as to remedy this and some other defects.

After some experimentation it was found that the optical system of the “glariscopes” or polarimeter part of the original instrument could be profitably replaced by a modification of the so-called Pickering polarimeter, an instrument well known to meteorological observers for the measurement of sky polarization. This resulted in the double advantage of a considerable (two-fold or more) increase in sensibility and requirements for optical parts, viz., quartz Wollaston prism, nickel, lens, etc.—which would not be especially difficult of fulfilment.

The new glarimeter retains the main features of the old, save in the minor, but highly important matter of the improvement in optical system. The instrument is constructed in a more convenient and compact form, with several time-saving features. Gloss measurements are quickly and simply made, and do not require a darkened room. The sample of paper is placed under a clip in the camera-like box, this being done through an opening without change of position on the part of the operator—and illuminated. The gloss is then given (in arbitrary units) by the reading of the scale.

Among the uses specified for the instrument is that of enabling the manufacturer of paper to control the uniformity of his product, just as he now does its basis weight, strength and other qualities. Another field of usefulness lies in the assistance it will render the paper user in specifying exactly the degree of finish he desires.

Certain other uses are suggested as follows: It will prove useful in testing and grading photographic stock, it can be used to regulate the gloss in school book papers, it may help the printer in his choice of inks for certain purposes, and it will assist in the development of improved book or magazine papers.

The last point will bear explanation. There are really two distinct qualities concerned when we speak of the gloss or finish of paper

one being its mechanical smoothness or “feel,” the other its “optical smoothness” or glare-producing quality. In general the two are proportional, particularly in a given type of finish where the glarimeter which measures primarily only the latter quality serves with equal accuracy to determine the former. When widely different sorts of paper are concerned, however, this may not be exactly the case. An exaggerated example would be a sheet of super-calendered paper in which one had pricked many fine needle holes. Such a sheet would still give a high gloss reading, but would feel, on the burr side at least, decidedly rough.

Now the printer, having in mind his fine half-tones, desires a smooth paper, but because of the awakening public interest in the matter of eye discomfort from glare, must not use too highly finished stock. The development of a paper with smooth surface but low glare-producing quality is accordingly highly to be desired. Some decided progress has already been made along this line, but more is sure to follow.

While intended primarily for white or lightly tinted papers, the glarimeter can be used satisfactorily with coloured stock when a piece of glass of approximately the same colour is inserted in the eye-piece. Nor is its use even limited to papers, for the gloss of any non-metallic surface may be measured in this way.

**Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
“BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER,” 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.**

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Agencies.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—Advertiser, lately Agent for large concern in United Kingdom, now resident Cape Town, desires AGENCIES for Stationery and Sundries connected Printing Trade—Inks, Type, etc.—in South Africa.—Address, Z.T.289, care Deacon's, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C. 13829

### Miscellaneous.

**BOOKS** on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

**GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS** for sale, from stock; also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire. 13728

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

## Purchase of Bridge Hall Mills.

### A Profit of £86,000 and Alleged Conspiracy.

After being adjourned from January 20th, the hearing was resumed in the Chancery Division last week of the action by Messrs. Relph, Darwen and Pearce, paper merchants, of Finsbury-pavement, London, against Messrs. G. T. Temperley, of St. Vincent's-terrace, Whitefield, Manchester; Fredk. Whowell, of Hawkshaw, Bury; Wm. Bridge, of Bury; and James Bridge, of Gorsey Lea, Whitegate-drive, Blackpool.

The plaintiffs sought to recover damages for alleged conspiracy, and, in the alternative, for alleged breach of contract, in connection with negotiations for the purchase by the plaintiffs of the paper mill and other property belonging to Messrs. James Wrigley and Sons, Ltd., of Bury. The case was adjourned for Mr. Temperley to have separate legal representation if he so desired. He was now represented separately.

Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Maugham, K.C., and Mr. Dighton Pollock for Messrs. Bridge and Whowell; and Mr. Owen Thompson, K.C., and Mr. Archer for Mr. Temperley.

All the defendants denied conspiracy with misrepresentation, and they declared that the negotiations for the plaintiffs' purchase broke down, not only because of the excessive price asked, but because of the stipulations made by the plaintiffs. It was also submitted that negotiations never reached the stage when contractual obligations were imposed on the defendants such as to preclude them from negotiating for the property on their own behalf.

Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, re-stating the case for the plaintiffs, said Messrs. Wrigley's mill at Bury was established a hundred years ago, and remained to some extent a pride and glory of Bury. In 1919 they were disposed to sell out, and that came to the knowledge of the plaintiffs, who wished to buy. They knew nothing about paper mill management, but through one of their clerks got into communication with Mr. Temperley, who had had considerable experience in that direction. The idea of Messrs. Wrigley was to sell on their 1918 balance-sheet, included in which were £210,000 as the value of the mill, the Manchester warehouse and the London office, and £100,000 as the value of the stock. At a meeting in September, 1919, Mr. Temperley and his fellow defendants met Mr. Darwen, and it was arranged that Mr. Temperley should inspect the mill. This he did, and as a result he said that he could not advise the plaintiffs to have anything more to do with the matter, and that the assets were not worth more than £120,000. The plaintiffs believed him.

"Our case," said counsel, "is that all along the gentlemen knew that it was a very desir-

able purchase. But the defendants thought, apparently, 'a Lancashire mill for Lancashire people,' and considered that the London gentlemen should be squeezed out, and they would squeeze them out by telling them that it was no good. The defendants told us, and we believed them, and when they had squeezed us out, negotiations took place between the defendants and Messrs. Wrigley, which resulted in a contract for the purchase of the mill and for the resale of it, with the result that the defendants put £86,000 in their pockets without handling a single penny themselves. Our charge against them is that all along they knew that it was a good business, that all along they intended to buy it, and that all along they intended to put us out, and it is because of that that this action has been brought." Counsel said Mr. Whowell was a director of the Bleachers' Association, that Mr. William Bridge was a cigar merchant, and that Mr. James Bridge was a gentleman of independent means.

Mr. Maugham said there was no dispute about the profit that the defendants made. Their case was that when they were freed from any negotiations with the plaintiffs they made an offer to pay 14s. a share for Messrs. Wrigley's shares, that this was accepted, and that a Mr. Wilkinson came along and bought them at 20s. each, which gave the defendants a profit of, roughly, £86,000.

Mr. Julian Darwen, senior partner in the plaintiff firm, gave evidence bearing out counsel's statement. He said that Mr. Temperley told him that he put the value of the buildings, machinery and land at £120,000, adding that the mill was in a bad condition and not worth spending anything on, and the machinery was obsolete. From what Mr. Temperley said, plaintiff formed the conclusion that it was not desirable to go any further in the matter.

The hearing was adjourned.

## New French Companies.

HETIER FRERES.—Manufacture and sale of boards, etc. Capital 416,000 francs. Mesnay, Jura.

C. AND J. MARTEL.—Fancy paper. Capital 80,000 francs. Paris.

FABRIQUES DE TUBES DE BISCHWILLER.—Paper tubes and similar objects. Capital 300,000 francs. Bischwiller (Bas Rhine).

DEPOT CENTRAL DE PAPETERIES. IMPRIMERIE COMMERCIALE RADIOGOIS AND CIE.—Wholesale paper trade and manufacture of folding boxes and printing. Capital 650,000 francs. Rennes.

Mr. S. A. WOODROFFE has severed his 18 years' connection with Mr. W. Baldwin, Upper Thames-street, having taken over the position of buyer and sales manager of the wholesale paper department of Messrs. W. Turner and Co., Ltd., 159, Commercial-street, London, E.



## The Printing Exhibition.

(Continued from page 472.)

own contributions to the printer's service are seen to respond to all the treatment required. The various qualities of dry flong, including the photo-tone fine art flong and the "Everwear" oil and ink proof press rubbers are demonstrated under practical working conditions with success. As for the stereo plant, its substantial and efficient qualities are at once apparent. The demonstrations of the automatic stereo moulding press, the Winkler automatic casting apparatus, the automatic router and so on, give the uninitiated an insight into the operations of a newspaper foundry. As well as adding to efficiency, the plant controlled by Mr. Light aims at economy. Thus his firm exhibits an apparatus for regaining stereo metal in ingots, which is characterised by the fact that the metal is always taken from the part of the pot where no oxidation occurs. The working of the new type of flat bed printing machine, with an output of multi-colour work exceeding in speed that of ordinary black printing on the average two-revolution press, made an impression on the expert while it fascinated the lay visitor.

### **Timson, Bullock and Barber, Ltd.**

Among the exhibits at Stand No. 21, Gilbey Hall, the rotary paper lace making machine is seen to handle paper with great ingenuity. It is a special type of embossing machine for producing the multiplicity of laced papers used in decorating boxes, as well as laced paper decorations. A number of papers are taken at the same time together from webs, are automatically chalked, embossed and cut to shape, delivering the finished articles at a high speed. The patterns are produced from engraved rollers. The firm supply all kinds of engraved rollers and plates for embossing, etc., and have working during the exhibition one of their engravers, demonstrating how the engraving is done on steel rollers.

### **Averys.**

This London firm of photo-engravers are showing specimens of their block work in any number of colours in half-tone and line, as well as art work and retouching work, this latter covering all classes from catalogue to advertisement illustrations, and commercial photography. They lay special stress on the fact that they have a day and night staff so as to be always open to execute work in the shortest possible time.

### **Harrild and Sons, Ltd.**

"Everything for the printer, everything for the bookbinder, everything for the boxmaker," is the slogan at Stand No. 226, Gilbey Hall, and an inspection of the contents proves the truth of the claim. Here is a very comprehensive display, from printing presses to box-making apparatus. There are cylinder machines and platens, labour and space saving composing room furniture, stereo and electro plant, metal furnaces, and a host of other pro-

ducts for the printer. Equal service is performed for the binding and warehouse department. Included among the exhibits in this section are the Harrild self-clamp guillotine, perforating, paging, wire stitching and ruling machines. For the boxmaker there are the folding box and carton cylinder cutter and creaser, wire stitchers and bending machines. Every item is interesting, and the whole stand ranks high.

### **Federation of Master Printers.**

The Stand of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland is in the Gilbey Hall, where officials of the Federation are constantly in attendance to assist members in all matters relating to organisation, etc., and all the publications issued by the Cost and Charges Committee are on sale. Information and advice on costing questions can be readily obtained, and orders for installations or revisions may be booked at the stall.

### **Mr. Robert H. Ruddock.**

While there is no auctioneering to be undertaken at the Exhibition, Mr. Ruddock was ready at Stand No. 23a, Gilbey Hall, to discuss valuations for fire insurance, costing and "going concern" purposes. Furthermore, he provided a cosy rest-room and facilities for correspondence for clients and friends.

### **The T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., Ltd.**

A fine impression is produced by Stands No. 24 and 25, Gilbey Hall, where Messrs. Sheridan display effectively their various bookbinding appliances, which were fully described in our last issue. The various machines are to be seen in operation, and they present a very fascinating spectacle.

### **Vickers, Ltd.**

Of the twelve cardboard box-making and printers' stitching machines on Messrs. Vickers' Stand, No. 28, Row "B," Gilbey Hall, only one, namely, the Vertical Bending Machine, has previously been exhibited to the public. All the machines now shown have been put into standardised production in the course of the past year, and a very comprehensive range of power and treadle box-making machines of the highest quality is now offered. Of special interest to box-makers is the power-driven folding box plant shown, consisting of a rotary cutting and creasing machine, a folding box cutting machine and a folding box stitcher. To the last, an entirely new type of anvil is fitted, permitting of the work being fed straight through the machine to a receiving box at the rear. A Corner Stayer and Metal Edger, both for power drive, may be inspected, as also the Nailing Stitching Machine, for composite container and all-wood box work. The Nailing Stitcher presents many new features over previous designs. Printers were naturally interested by the three standard types of stitching machine for their use, hand, treadle and power with universal anvils. Photographs are shown on the Stand of the now well-tried and popular rigid box-making machines which have become familiar to the trade.

### GALLERY.

#### H. T. Knight, Ltd.

At Stand No. 6 Gallery, Messrs. H. T. Knight, Ltd., of Goswell-road, London, E.C.1, leather, and imitation, attaches and suit cases, portfolios, satchels, writing, commercial and blouse cases, brief and kit bags; and also show light fancy leather goods, such as card cases, wallets and pocket books, parachute and other purses, compendiums, etc.

#### Ashley Smith.

This firm of paper agents and merchants and wholesale manufacturing stationers show a selection of papers with the world-famous Original Turkey Mill Watermarks, now being put up in every suitable way for the high-class retail stationer. For printers who supply high-class business stationery, these papers are supplied and cut and trimmed ready for die-stamping in packets of 504 sheets. In addition to the wide range of Turkey Mill papers, they also show a big selection of writing pads, private and business stationery, type-writing papers, etc., made from St. Cuthbert's linen, and other high-grade papers of St. Cuthbert's Mill make.

#### William Crossland, Ltd.

The bookbinder will find at the stand of this firm several machines of special interest. Among these is the Boston No. 15 Stitching Machine which takes wire from the reel and makes it own staples. The head is interchangeable; can be used for either cross or parallel stitching, and has but one adjustment. The Boston No. 11 Small Box Power Stitcher for Folding Box Work, takes wire from the reel and makes its own staples; has but a single adjustment, the movement of one handle regulating for the thickness of work and length of wire.

#### Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd.

Visitors will find at the exhibit of this well-known firm a veritable Palace of Art. Among the attractive features is a fine collection of birthday, Easter and Christmas cards and post cards which will appeal to the stationer. There is an extensive range in design of picture post cards and Oilfacsim post cards, showing the actual brushmarks of original paintings, which indeed may be considered as perfect little gems in themselves. Christmas auto stationery is included in Messrs. Tuck's exhibit, and this is followed up in a really wonderful range of boxes of auto stationery cards, and children's picture books range from Father Tuck's A.B.C.'s to the Raphael House Library. Surrounding the stand are shown specimens of some of the beautiful works of art published by the firm.

#### Hartmann Bros., Ltd.

This Danish firm, whose agent in this country is Walter E. Kimber, Dobb's Weir, Hoddeston, Herts, are exhibiting a modern rapid running block bottom paper bag-making machine. This machine makes the best kinds of block bottom bags from all classes of paper in reels, and up to 110 bags per minute, makes bags in all sizes from 1 oz. to 4 lbs. and is

fitted with automatic counting delivery arrangement for making first-class lined (double) bags; is also made in large size, B.H.11., making bags in all sizes from 2 lbs. up to 20 lbs. The same firm also has the "Melior" Platen Printing Machine, an apparatus of very simple but modern construction.

#### Harrison and Sons, Ltd.

This well-known printing firm is endeavouring to place on the market goods that were formerly in the hands of the German, and the specimens they have showing include leatherette papers, surface papers, lining and book-end papers, brushed enamels, and several new series of fancy embossed papers, etc. Of interest, too, are the samples of stamps in sheets, books and rolls used in the collection of municipal rates, trade union contributions, and hospital funds.

#### Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.

At Stand No. 35, Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., the well-known general printers, display "Relief" nibs and other popular pens of Esterbrook's make. The special feature, however, is the attractive counter and showcases, a range for buyers to select most suitable lines for their trade or foreign market. Over a hundred styles and makes are displayed, including the "Relief" fountain pen, which is the only fountain pen fitted with a genuine gold relief nib. The whole range of Bradley penholders are shown, which are noted for their quality and variety.

#### The Nickeloid Electrotyle Co., Ltd.

This exhibit presents to the visitor a fine array of colour prints and specimens which the "Nickeloid" process is capable of executing. Other features are the latest development in electrotyping and its application to rotogravure printing. "Printex" plates, which are finding such favour everywhere, are shown, and are meeting with especial interest from the visitor.

#### Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd.

This firm of specialists in pictorial posters, showcards, etc., display the practical character of Hill, Siffken and Co.'s treatment of the poster. Art and advertisement are successfully combined, the designs being not only strikingly original but real business producers. Hill, Siffken and Co. have been entrusted with the printing of the posters for the Printing and many other important exhibitions.

#### Langley and Sons, Ltd.

These well-known printers to the trade are showing a variety of specimens of good workmanship, prominent being letterpress posters for hoardings, van bills and window bills for general advertising purposes. Posters produced in "the Euston way" enable advertisers who do not wish to incur the cost of special pictorial designs and lithographing in many colours to obtain publicity on hoardings without sacrificing their artistic tastes. Langley and Sons have cut specially designed founts of poster type to meet the wishes of those customers who appreciate beautiful lettering and have been unable to obtain it

without incurring the cost of special designs and lithographing.

### B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd.

This well-known firm of printing ink manufacturers display many of their prominent productions. Among these may be mentioned specimens of the work executed with their rotary photogravure, copperplate, offset, and high class letterpress inks. Bronze powders and printers' blankets also figure among their other exhibits.

### ARCADE.

#### Edwin W. Evans.

At Stand No. 8 in the Arcade, Mr. Edwin W. Evans, the well-known printers' auctioneer and valuer, of 150, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, is exhibiting various detailed inventories of letterpress and lithographic printing, book-binding, boxmaking, and engraving plants, which show how thoroughly the work is accomplished, being detailed and individually priced even to the smallest article—a unique exhibit of great interest to the trade. One of Mr. Evans' representatives will be available at all times to discuss the matter of valuation, and will gladly furnish any information required.

#### Johnstone and Cumbers.

At Stand No. 9, The Arcade, the impression created externally is nil! But internally this Stand should appeal to every practical printer, and everyone interested in the craft is advised to pass the Imperial Portals and explore the mystic depths, where will be found specimens of the firm's high class commodities ranging from intaglio inks to newspaper inks, dry colours, varnishes, etc. They are featuring offset litho., intaglio, and three-colour inks and Imperial fine art catalogue blacks, all of which should appeal to users of printing inks, showing ingredients from the raw to the finished product; the Stand conveys a perfect mine of information to those who will investigate it, and all are invited to do so.

#### New Pegamoid, Ltd.

At Stand No. 10 Arcade, the exhibit of New Pegamoid, Ltd., includes Pegamoid Brand Leather Cloth in bulk, showing the latest productions for bookbinding, etc., Pegamoid Brand Printers' Blanket and Cylinder Cloths, and Pegamoid Brand Map and Poster Cloths.

#### The Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd.

This firm exhibits some very fine specimens of monochrome, also two and three-colour machine printed photogravure. Their reputation for monochrome work of an extremely high quality is well known, but perhaps some of our readers are not equally familiar with their colour work, and those who are interested in reproductions of the very highest quality will find much to interest them at Stall No. 1 Arcade.

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## Designs for Cover Papers.

### Artists Invited to Compete for Valuable Prizes.

Those of our readers with an artistic temperament will do well to study the invitation of the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., to compete for cash prizes amounting to £100 for new catalogue cover designs to be executed on their well known "Sunburst" Cover Paper. The first prize is £50; second prize, £30; third prize, £20.

In addition to these three prizes the promoters are open to buy any designs submitted which they may select for future advertising purposes. Wide publicity is thus ensured to successful competitors and their work.

The competition is open to all without restriction as to choice of subject or treatment, and results are to be judged by experts appointed by the *Caxton Magazine*. Needless to say, the generous offer should make a special appeal to art students throughout the country.

Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., of Drury House, Russell-street, Drury-lane, W.C.2, market the "Sunburst" Covers in Great Britain for the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., and the paper also forms one of the attractions at the stall of the latter firm at the Printers' Exhibition. Literature dealing with the competition is there available to visitors, and intending competitors may also obtain full particulars of terms of entry (the closing date of which is May 30th), or from the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., Ltd., 11b, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4.

## J. A. Weir, Ltd.

### Retirement of Mr. John Lister.

A change in the old-established firm of J. A. Weir, Ltd., is caused by the retirement of the chairman and managing director, Mr. John Lister. He has been closely associated with the mills from the early years of Mr. Weir's ownership, and has been mainly responsible for the extensive schemes of reconstruction and extension carried out from time to time. He retires now with the hearty good will of his many friends.

In the position of managing director, he is being succeeded by Mr. Herbert S. Hooper, and the two mills will be respectively under the management of Mr. John Law (from Auchmuty) at Forth Mills, and Mr. James Smith at Strathendry Mill, with Mr. John S. Hetherington as commercial manager.

The mills are laid out for a large production of high-grade papers, and with improving trade should continue to give a good account of themselves.

## Some Paper Notes.

By Mr. F. HECKFORD.

"Nickel will be used instead of paper for books. A sheet of nickel one twenty-thousandth of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and more flexible than an ordinary sheet of book paper. It also will absorb printers' ink. A nickel book two inches thick would contain forty thousand pages. It would weigh only a pound, and the cost of the nickel would be five shillings."

This prophecy is what Mr. Thomas A. Edison is said to have made.

How thin plates or sheets of metal as a substitute for our present collection of vegetables called paper does not sound interesting enough to the romantic mind. One is used to exceedingly thin sheets of metal and mineral compositions, though a book about an inch thick, with 20,000 leaves would be a great economy in space. A cigarette paper is something less than one-thousandth of an inch in thickness. Feel one, and then think of a paper twenty times thinner. My "paper-maker" would have to find something finer than "beeswing" to describe such a paper.

Once I made reference to a writer who stated that there was nothing in the normal routine of papermaking to attract the æsthetic individual. I agreed with this, but ventured to say that there are real æsthetics in our industry. Like many things that outwardly present nothing to the man in search of the beautiful, when the surface is scraped a small phantasmagoria appears.

I remember how pleased I was when first I realised that nature was imitated by the papermaker in such a simple operation as paper sizing and the analogies I was able to draw. For instance, rosin is the residual product of the distillation of tree sap, and sap protects the wood from rain; therefore a tree robbed of its sap is deprived of its water resisting property. Now, in preparing wood for papermaking the resins are eliminated, and the paper made from such wood pulp would be water leaf and non-ink-resisting, but the papermaker imitates nature by putting resin back again with the wood fibres in the beating engine. And, again, a buffalo hide and a rabbit skin keep the occupant dry during its life time, and when dead the skin may be used as a covering for paper, *vide* gelatine—animal sizing.

To contemplate the likeness of the ultimate fibres to their respective stems is æsthetic. The esparto fibre, one-thirtieth of an inch in length and one two-thousandth of an inch in thickness, is of cylindrical shape, with tapering ends, resembling the stem from which it is extracted.

In looking at a field of corn one sees the kinks or bends in the yellow stalk, and knows that it contains thousands of cells of fibres with similar kinks, which characteristic in the

fibre helps to give the paper made from it a slightly different physical form from that of esparto. Again, paper is water-borne. No other liquid will perform the same function. On a fast running machine in three or four hours twenty, thirty, fifty thousand gallons of water will have deposited a mere two hundred or three hundred gallons of fibre on a piece of wire. A continuous flood rushes on and is rushed off after a few feet of travel. Enough water to wash the small quantity of fibre into nothingness; but it is only a carrier and a gentle depositor. At one point the fibres and their attendant accessories are whirling units, and a few moments later they have become a homogeneous sheet, made so by the friendliness of the water. Jostling, clinging, intertwining, down lie fibre, resin, alum, clay, starch and colour in a common watery bed, emerging undrowned and unified, to become mankind's great messenger of thought.

A piece of paper itself is an interesting thing. Under certain conditions it is nearly alive. With cold and heat, dampness and dryness, it will squirm and curl and stretch and shrink like its maker, whose messenger of thought it is.

Somehow I think friend Edison's metal paper will not satisfy our present civilisation. The manufacture of fibrous paper is surely still imperfectly carried out, and it holds out many problems yet to be solved, so that we cannot be on with the new until we have perfected the old, otherwise the thought and experiment expended by the papermaking world to-day—and a good many yesterdays, too—may not bear full fruit.

### Paper—the Messenger of Thought.

I find an interesting lecture given by Professor Aimé Girard on "Paper, its Antecedents and Progress." Mons. Girard said "If, as in a dream, our mind, leaving the nineteenth century, could go back 10,000 years before our epoch, we should find man in the midst of forests defending his savage life. Then, having managed to nourish and to clothe himself and to find a place to dwell, he begins to think, and the desire of transmitting the work of his intelligence follows; the memory of important events of which he may have been the witness takes possession of him, and as he had not yet discovered that great messenger of human thought—paper—he was obliged to find a substitute for it. As far back as we can go into the history of mankind we learn that the first men knew how to draw, that by pre-arranged signs they represented facts on the bones of animals. Then long after inscriptions on marble succeeded bones as the manifestation in embryo of human thought. Then followed bricks and pottery as a means of communicating messages of the human mind to future generations, and at a later date the peoples of Asia accomplished a new transformation by making use of the leaves of the palm trees; later still, parchment, obtained from the skins of sheep, was used."

"That great messenger of human thought," modern paper, first made some 500 or 600 years

ago, is now made in the same way, i.e., interweaving vegetable fibres with one another.

This invention greatly facilitated intercommunication of ideas, but the length of life of paper is much shorter than that of its bone, marble and parchment antecedents; on the other hand, it can be produced in much greater quantity, and is of more portable character.

Paper lends itself easily to reprints of historical reference, so that information can be handed down in profusion.

### Civilisation's Double Engine.

One of the most interesting references to the history of paper I've read was contained in a presidential address to the Royal Photographic Society by Lord Redesdale. Like Professor Girard, Lord Redesdale pays high tribute to paper.

"With the invention of the fount came the final perfection of the great double engine of civilisation—paper and printing—but of these two paper must be held to have been the *more important power*, for without it printing would have been of comparatively little value. Only think how few copies of any given book could have been printed on such costly and cumbersome materials as parchment or vellum, and you will realise the disseminating value of the new invention and its influence in the furtherance of all human knowledge."

In this lecture it is stated that the Chinese did not use cotton for papermaking. I have no acquaintance with the ancient Chinese, and only an outside idea of how they made their paper, and must also take it for granted now that cotton was not used and was ill adapted.

As distinct from raw cotton in ancient time, the cotton fibre is one of the most cherished for modern papermaking. The difference between the ancient method and the modern is the difference between the use of the stem or the natural conglomeration of the plant used as against the ultimate fibre.

No doubt all ancient paper was made after the manner of the papyrus article—i.e., by crossing layers of the stem, so a hard material which required little sizing would be a natural selection.

I was looking at another interesting lecture on ancient papermaking by a modern authority, Mr. Lewis Evans, and he states "the Chinese in the Far East had for a long time been making paper direct from cotton and some other vegetable fibres," and "this coarse cotton paper was known as Greek parchment."

It might be comparatively easy for an expert microscopist to determine whether an ancient Chinese paper contained cotton. The more difficult part might be to convince oneself that one had got hold of a piece of paper made, say, about 2,000 years ago. I have a fragment of papyrus labelled 1,000 B.C. and I have imagined it being handled by an early Pharaoh, but there is a doubt whether there might not be a thousand years to play with as regards its alleged date.

Other sentences in the address are: "Is it not wonderful that this invention, which was

destined to revolutionise the culture of the world, should have remained for centuries the monopoly of the most unlearned and retrograde of the so-called civilised nations? What were the Romans about? Their arm was long enough, one would have thought, to have wrested this great engine from almost savage hands which held it in their grip."

Well, it is strange, perhaps, that this mighty people did not make paper, but then it seems that the Romans spent the greater part of their rise and fall in actual fighting, in conquering and in being conquered. Their peaceful times were not sufficiently long to develop many of the arts or to contemplate inventions. When the Roman Empire had passed away the land of Italy rose to the greatest heights in some of the arts.

In the world to-day there is no important civilising and culture-giving agent which is the monopoly of any one nation. All of the great nations are equal in their comprehension of the principles of the sciences and arts, and differ in degree of method only, and if some small and obscure people were found to "make bricks without straw"; in other words, to invent a new paper—entirely new in principle, I mean—then the powerful nations—unlike their Roman predecessors—would possess it by peaceful abstraction.

## Crisis in American Paper Trade.

A critical situation has arisen in the United States and Canadian paper industry as the result of a vote taken by the workers' union on a proposal made by the employers to introduce a 30 per cent. reduction of wages and substitute a nine hour for an eight-hour day. An overwhelming majority of the men rejected the proposal, and in view of the fact that the agreements between the companies and the union expire early in May, the opinion is widely held that there is likely to be a complete stoppage shortly, crippling newspapers and printing and publishing houses throughout the United States and Canada. It is estimated that 50 paper mills would be effected.

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### Press Cutting

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# New Inventions.

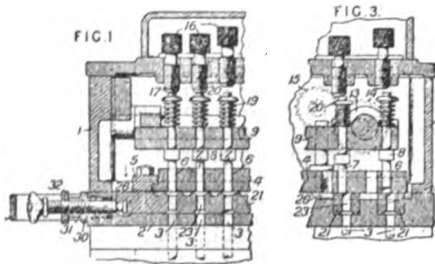
## Inking Apparatus.

An invention patented by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. relates to inking apparatus for printing machines of the general type shown in Specifications 20195/14 and 126,815 in which ink from a reservoir is forced by pumps through corresponding conduits to the distributing surface one pump and conduit supplying a column or section of the forme, the whole ink supply being variable, and each pump independently adjustable to vary the quantity supplied to each column, and provides a construction whereby the quantity of ink supplied to a series of conduits, such as those supplying a page, may be varied without affecting the supply to other columns. Improved constructions for the adjustment and operation of the pumps are also shown. Ink is supplied to a series of columns, etc., by a set of pump plungers 7 reciprocating in ports 6 in a member 4 slidably mounted in

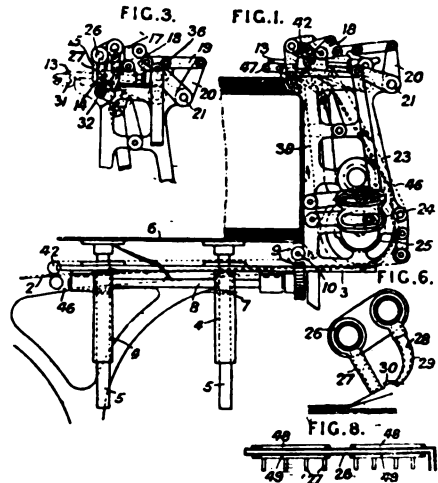
their upward strokes the ports 6 communicate with the reservoir, and on their downward strokes with the conduits 3. Stops 17, screwed into the top 16 of the reservoir 1, engage the flanges 20 and may be independently adjusted to limit the extent of the suction strokes and therefore the quantity of ink delivered to the corresponding conduits. Springs 19 fitted between the member 9 and the flanges 20 compensate for this adjustment and lift the plungers on the suction strokes.

## Feeding Sheets to Printing Machines.

Under an invention by Mr. H. Heenss sheets are fed to printing, folding, and like machines at a high speed by means of suction nozzles which are moved into contact with the rear edge of the top sheet, of a pile, and then are tilted and moved toward a sheet forwarding device on to which the separated sheet is de-



guides 5 within an ink reservoir 1 provided with conduits 3 communicating with the ports 6 which alternately act as suction and discharge ports as the member 4 is reciprocated. A controlling member 21 having ports 23, and by-pass channels 26, slides between the bottom 2 of the reservoir and the member 4, and is adjustable by a screw 31 rotating in a stuffing-box 30 and engaging a nut 32 so that a predetermined proportion of the ink supplied by the plungers 7 provided with collars 8 and end flanges 20 slidably engage holes in a member 9 grooved to receive an eccentric shaft having a head 13, Fig. 3, driven from any part of the machine by gear wheels 14, 15 so that an eccentric motion is given to the member 9 serving to reciprocate the plungers vertically and the member 4 horizontally, the operations being so timed that when the plungers are on



posited, the feeding of more than one sheet at a time being prevented by means of blasts of air delivered by nozzles arranged adjacent to the suction nozzles and tilted about the same axis as the nozzles. As shown, a pile table 6 is mounted above a feed table 2 attached to supporting rail 3 from which depend guide tubes 4 for racks 5 which keep the table 6 at a constant level by means of mechanism involving a finger 47 which acts on the pile and worm gearing 9, 10, and pinion 7 on shaft 8

which engages the racks 5. The rear sheet of the pile is separated by means of a series of nozzles 27, Figs. 1, 3, and 6, depending from a tube 26 which is connected to a suction pump and is carried by levers 15 pivoted to a slide 14 which is moved along pivoted guides 13 by crank and link mechanism comprising links 17, 19, a triangular lever 18, and a lever arm 20 on a shaft 21 which is oscillated to an adjustable extent by a connecting rod 23, adjustably connected to a reversing link 24 operated by a crank pin on a disk 25. In addition to its longitudinal movement along the guides 13, the slide is adapted to be raised and lowered by means also controlled from the crank disk 25. The disk 25 oscillates levers 32 with pins 31 which support the guides 13, the front ends of the levers 32 being connected by a rod 47 which limits the motion of the levers 32 towards the pile, the rod 47 also acting in conjunction with known means for controlling the feeds of the pile table. A projection on the slide 14 limits its motion to the left, and then the continued movement of link 19, and lever 18, causes the suction nozzle 27 to tilt about the tube 26 to the position shown in Fig. 6. The air tube 28 air blast nozzle 29, and deflector 30 move with the suction nozzle, and this effectively blows off any sheets adhering to the one raised by the nozzle 27. A pin 36 on link 19 in conjunction with a fixed cam surface, assists in raising the lever 18 to a vertical position to cause the tilting action described. The separator 27 carries the sheet in a rearward direction and when the suction is cut off, a dropping roller 42 feeds it into the bite of belts 38, 46, which carry it downwards,

then under the pile table, and forwards to the feed table 2. For dealing with sheets of varying widths the suction nozzles may be attached to tubes 48 which are adjustable laterally on an inner tube fitted with suction ports 49.

#### A Rotary Bronzing Machine.

A rotary bronzing machine, patented by Mr. G. Newsum, which dispenses with the use of grippers comprises a sheet-carrying cylinder on which the sheets are held frictionally by a number of driven rollers, some of which rotate at a higher speed than the cylinder, the whole being arranged in a chamber having openings to receive sheet feeding and delivery boards and the sheets being delivered by a brush rotating in the opposite direction to the cylinder. The chamber comprises a metal frame *a*<sup>1</sup> covered with wood *b*, a part *a*<sup>2</sup> of which is hinged to give access to the bronze trough *m*. Openings are provided in the chamber to receive sheet feeding and delivery boards *h*, *f* and an opening *c* is also provided for the passage of spent bronze to a drawer *e*. The sheet-carrying cylinder *q* has a polished and unbroken surface and is driven by gearing from a shaft *u* driven by a belt *s*<sup>1</sup>. A number of plush covered rollers 4...14 mounted in adjustable bearings 33 run in contact with the cylinder *q* and are driven by chains 36, 41. The chain 36 is driven from a sprocket on the shaft *u* and presses round sprockets on the shafts of the rollers 4...10 and round an adjustable tensioning sprocket 39. The chain 41 is driven by a sprocket 42 on the shaft of the roller 10 and passes round sprockets on



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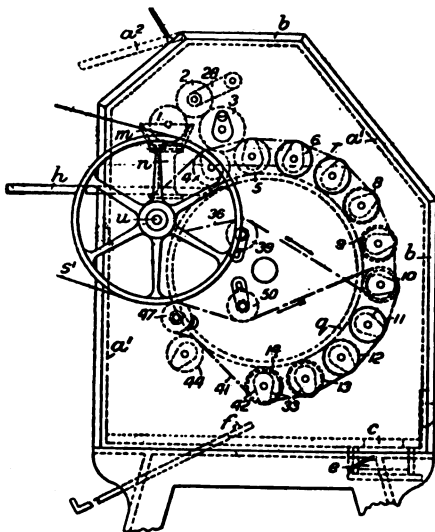
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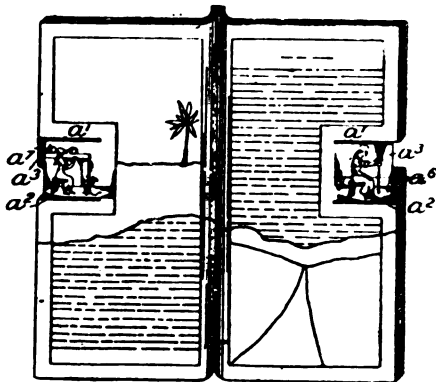
the shafts of the rollers 11...14, round a sprocket on the shaft of a sheet-delivery brush 44 so as to drive this brush in the opposite direction to the cylinder *q*, and round tensioning sprockets 47, 50. The rollers 4, 5 are driven at the same speed as the cylinder *q*, but the rollers 6...14 are driven at progressively higher speeds. The bronze powder is



applied to the sheets by the rollers 4, 5 to which it is transferred from a trough roller 1 by intermediate rollers 2, 3. The roller 1 is driven by a chain from the shaft *u* and the roller 2 is carried by pivoted arms 28 which may be lifted by hand-operated levers when desired to stop the supply of bronze.

### Moving-Picture Books.

Mr. A. T. Mason has patented an invention in which a book has its leaves cut in two places *a*<sup>1</sup>, *a*<sup>2</sup> to provide a series of flaps *a*<sup>3</sup> which are bevelled on their edges in two directions as shown at *a*<sup>4</sup>, *a*<sup>7</sup> to facilitate the



obtaining of a kinematograph effect by allowing the flaps to slip past the finger in either direction. The leaves have text and illustration in addition to the illustration provided in the flaps.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Anderson, W. J. Collapsible cardboard, etc., boxes. 10,632.  
 Bland, H. B. Machinery for making card tubes for cardboard containers for food-stuffs, drugs, etc. 11,144.  
 Butler, J. Envelopes. 11,521.  
 Cooke, E. Binders for loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 10,556.  
 Davies, J. W. Means for manufacture of photographic papers. 10,949, 10,950, 10,951.  
 Edwards, J. J. Envelope label. 11,527.  
 Esson, R. L. Binders, etc., for books, etc. 10,605.  
 Fitch, W. S. Tag-label-making machines, printing machines, etc. 10,421.  
 Grosse, E. Printing presses. 10,599.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Galley mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 10,794.  
 Johnson, W. A. Loose-leaf binders. 10,679.  
 Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Typesetting machines. 11,405.  
 Swift, G. W. Feeding mechanism for machines for producing cardboard, etc., blanks for manufacture of boxes. 10,720.  
 Salkind, D. E. Type-composing machine matrice. 11,507.  
 Setten, R. S. Wedding cake postal boxes, etc. 11,160.  
 Vincent, H. E. Rotary printing machine. 11,409.

### Specifications Published.

1920.

- Routley, D. N. Address labels, wrappers and the like. 161,377.  
 Steedman, H. P. G. Production of imitation oil paintings. 161,406.  
 Ritchie and Son, Ltd., A., and Cullen, J. Apparatus for supplying sheets of cardboard, millboard, and the like, to the receiving tables of box-making and like machines. 161,430.  
 Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Typographic casting machines. 151,252.  
 Powell, D. T. Cylinder printing machines. 161,636.  
 Terrey and Sons, H., and Terrey, A. V. Devices or means for perforating paper and the like. 161,672.  
 Hardy, A. Automatic paper feed for wrapping and like machines. 161,686.  
 Rushworth, G. A. W. Rotary duplicating machines. 161,737.  
 Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf books or binders. 161,869.

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1921.

- Leumann, R. Apparatus for unwinding paper strips from a roll of paper in wrapping machines. 161,935.

## Teaching Printing at Leeds.

### Annual Meeting of Masters' Association.

The annual meeting of the Leeds M.P.A. was held at the Masonic Hall, Leeds, on Friday, April 15th, 1921, when there was a large attendance of members, the chair being taken by the president, Mr. Harry Cooke.

After a few remarks by the president, in which he referred to the different conditions of to-day (owing to the great shortage of work) from the state of the trade as revealed in the minutes of the last meeting, when at that time the great difficulty was to obtain sufficient paper, the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follow: president, Mr. Harry Cooke; vice president, Mr. G. F. Storey; treasurer, Mr. H. Wood; with a very strong and representative executive. The Leeds Association believes in a large Executive, and the wisdom of this is proved by the great interest taken in their weekly meetings and the good work done by the members of the Executive.

As an instance of this, the following report by Mr. Wigley, chairman of the Technical Education Sub-Committee, will be of interest: "The Technical School Department of Printing is under the control of the Leeds Education Committee, who, along with H.M. Treasury, find the money necessary to carry on the work, by giving grants in aid for approved successful teaching. Another Government department, the Ministry of Labour, is now also taking an interest in the school owing to the presence of ex-service men who are being taught various branches of the trade. It is gratifying to know that 70 per cent. of all apprentices in the Leeds area have attended the school at some period of their apprenticeship during the last five years. During the last two years twelve students who are the sons or relatives of master printers have attended, mainly, of course, young ex-service men. The evening courses this session have been a great success. There were admitted 251 students, and the number of class entries totalled 625. The attendance has been uniformly good, and in the bookbinding section it was a record. At the day classes 40 students attended in preference to going in the evening, and 16 older students were present at the special lithographic classes held on Monday afternoons. The examinations are all voluntary, and it is creditable to find that three-fourths of the boys who entered actually finished the session and sat for examination. There are between 40 and 50 ex-soldiers in training, mostly in day classes, and we all ought to feel proud that this school is doing such good work in helping men broken in the war to resume their places in our workshops, feeling themselves to be as competent as the others who have not been called upon to make great sacrifices. The plant of the school is being kept up to the highest standard, which means that it still is the best equipped print-

ing school in the kingdom. There are four linotype machines; a monotype keyboard; another litho off-set machine is on the way and soon to be delivered; and the four sewing machines and other new bookbinding plant have been a great help to the school. For the first time in the history of technical education girls and women are officially enrolled as students under the new regulations. The costing classes have been very successful, mainly owing to the boundless energy of the vice-chairman of the L.M.P.A. The teachers and officials at the school are a capable and conscientious group of men, full of enthusiasm in the making of better craftsmen to follow the noble art of printing."

## "Colour Grammar" for Paper.

Details of what is called the "Colour Grammar" for the paper trade were given at a recent meeting of the Strathmore Mill and Merchants' Association, Springfield, Mass. The "Colour Grammar" is described as being to the art of printing and papermaking what the grammar and the dictionary are to the English language; it expresses in colours what mere words cannot express. It has taken three years' effort to produce the "Colour Grammar" despite many discouragements. The men responsible for the success of the work were Mr. H. A. Moses, president of the Strathmore Co.; Mr. H. H. Munsell, who spent his life in perfecting the Munsell System of Colour; Mr. Arthur S. Allen, Messrs. Rudolph Ruzicka, E. P. Kendrick, T. M. Clelland and C. W. Deardon.

Mr. Allen, with the aid of coloured charts, demonstrated at the meeting the Munsell Colour System for the measurement of colour, and stated the exposition of it in the "Colour Grammar" was not intended to present a creed or dogma for the use of colour, nor to supplant the instinct and trained perception. It is intended as a training for colour perception and the quickening of the instinct for colour, thus avoiding to a large degree the outrages upon colour harmony which are constantly being committed in every-day practice. It is intended to further add to the quota of human knowledge and become of permanent benefit to all engaged in printing, advertising and paper manufacture.

An unusually large number of members attended the eighty-second annual general meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, held on Tuesday the 26th in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, under the chairmanship of Viscount Burnham, the president. A report was presented showing that the total contributed and funded income last year was £3,903 11s. 10d., and the amount expended in pensions and relief £2,331 1s. 4d., both figures being considerably above the pre-war standard.

## The Stationers' Company.

### Interesting Record of an old Livery.

The Worshipful Company of Stationers and their historic Hall are coming a little more into the open, with advantage, we believe, to the Company itself and with greater usefulness for their headquarters. Social gatherings of the paper, printing and allied trades are now almost a regular feature of Stationers' Hall, and those who attend these gatherings will, no doubt, read with interest a short account of the Company's history.

The Stationers' Company, founded in the early part of the fifteenth century for the protection of manufacturers and vendors of books, was incorporated in 1557, and has henceforth discharged the various duties of—  
 (1) A Livery Company of the City of London;  
 (2) a trading company of publishers for the benefit of the partners providing a common stock; and, until recently (3) the custodian of the registers of copyright works.

### The Hall.

The present Hall was erected in 1671 upon the site of Burgavenny House, the town residence of the Earl of Abergavenny. The Court Room on the north-west of the Hall is of the same date as the Hall, but was enlarged at the end of the eighteenth century by the addition of the Card Room, which was built on the site of the old City Wall. The garden on the south side of the Court Room and west of the Hall is the place where the heretical books, which were seized by order of the ecclesiastical authorities and ordered to be burnt, were destroyed.

In the Court Room the meetings of the governing body are held, and applicants are admitted to the Freedom and Livery and the apprentices bound. In the printing trade the ancient custom of binding apprentices is still largely followed; each apprentice bound at Stationers' Hall receives from the Company a Bible and prayer book, and many of these books have been produced as valuable treasures 50 and 60 years afterwards. Formerly all apprentices were bound to members of the Company as indoor apprentices for seven years, but upon the application of the Court of this Company, the Court of Common Council framed an act enabling outdoor apprentices to be bound for a shorter term, if required.

The Company has for many years past awarded valuable prizes to apprentices who sit for examinations in their respective branches of the trade, and a scheme is maturing, whereby it is expected that these examinations will for the future be held in Stationers' Hall, under the immediate supervision of the Company and members of the various trades concerned.

From the Liverymen of the Company are chosen the members of the Court of Assistants, which constitutes the governing body. The selection has usually fallen upon the senior

members of the Livery in strict rotation, and for many years past an interval of about forty years has elapsed between admission to the freedom and admission to the Court of Assistants.

### Ancient Trade Boom.

It is well known that the charter granted to the Stationers' Company by the Crown in 1557 was granted with the object of controlling the Press and creating a powerful engine for the repression of literature distasteful to the Court and ecclesiastical authorities; at the same time it is equally clear that the Stationers were desirous of obtaining it for the purpose of advancing their trade which was then increasing rapidly in extent and value. Books seized by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury or Bishop of London were brought to the Hall and damasked or burnt in the adjoining garden.

The number of presses was limited, and strict supervision kept over what issued from them; thus the printer to the Company of Parish Clerks was required to enter into a bond of £50 to print nothing on his press but the weekly bills of mortality. At this time numerous presses were battered and the letters melted by order of the Star Chamber.

Ordinances controlling printing were made by Parliament in 1643, but these were not effectual, and in the following year Mr. Warden Crooke was requested to speak with Sergeant Keeling concerning the bill drawn up for printing, and prevail on him to press the Attorney-General for dispatch, also to move the Bishop of London to be procurable in forwarding its passing into an act and to give such fees as he sees cause. The Warden's intervention and judicious distribution of fees was effectual, and in 1662 the bill was passed into law. The duties cast upon the Master and Wardens by the High Commissioners were very onerous, and much time was spent in searching for illegal presses. The present freedom accorded to the Press has, of course, long ago rendered these duties inoperative.

For many years before the incorporation the Stationers carried on a lucrative publishing business which has been continued now for unwards of four centuries. The publications, are, however, at present confined to Carey's *Gradus ad Parnassum*, the Stationers' Almanac and *Vox Stellarum* (Moore's Almanac).

The capital formerly employed in business is invested and is known under the name of "The English Stock." This is held by certain members of the Livery called "Partners," who become qualified by election to possess, at first, a small portion; this is gradually increased until the Liveryman is called on to the Court, when he is entitled to hold £320. From the revenue derived a sum of £400 is distributed to the poor, and interest is paid half-yearly to the Partners.

### Benevolence.

Many of the members have left considerable sums of money to the Company for disposal as gifts or pensions. These are distributed under the supervision of the Court.

The Company established a school in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, in 1858. It was afterwards



removed to Hornsey, where the present school building was erected by the Company, and is now governed under a scheme of the education department by a governing body, composed of members of the Stationers' Company, members of the Middlesex County Council and members of the Hornsey Borough Council.

One of the curious customs appertaining to the Company occurs on Ash Wednesday. In the afternoon the Court and Livery, arrayed in their Gown, Scarlet Hood, and Tudor Cap, march in procession through the West Door of St. Paul's Cathedral to the Church of St. Faith, situated in the Crypt beneath, there to hold a service and hear a sermon or address appropriate to the occasion. A sum of money was left to defray the expenses, to distribute to certain poor persons, and to supply "cakes and ale" to any of the Company who attended.

Quite recently a Committee of the Livery has been formed which is intended to be the medium between its members and the Court of Assistants, and through which any matter concerning the welfare of the Company may be brought forward and considered. Further, the Committee have arranged to hold a series of lunches in the Hall on the third Wednesday in each month when distinguished visitors are invited to attend and speak on matters of general interest. It is hoped by these and other means to revive the object for which the Company was originally founded, and also extend its usefulness as a centre for the Livery members of the allied trades.

## Coated Paper Combine Stopped.

Judge John C. Knox in the United States District Court, on the application of Mr. Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, granted a perpetual injunction against the American Coated Paper Co., Inc., National Coated Paper Corporation, Pawtucket Glazed Paper Co., and others, restraining them from engaging or carrying into effect an alleged combination in restraint of trade. The Department of Justice alleged in its petition for the restraining order, that the defendants named were in a combination to maintain uniform prices in the sale and distribution of their products contrary to the provisions of the Anti-Trust Law.

A "SMOKER" and presentation was given, on the 14th inst. by the paper trade representatives to Mr. John Nugent, buyer of the Heavy Paper Department of Messrs. Begg, Kennedy and Elder, wholesale stationers and paper merchants, Glasgow, who after 35 years has severed his connection with the firm, and sails this week with his wife and family for Canada. Mr. Nugent was very popular with all mill representatives, and the best wishes of his many friends accompany him in his new venture. Mr. Nugent was presented with a wallet containing Treasury notes, and his wife with a seal morocco hand bag. The employees have also made a presentation of a fitted dressing case.

## Papermaking Sixty Years Ago.

### Major Gray Relates His Early Experiences of Papermaking.

A lecture on "The Old Hand-made Paper Industry" was given by Major Gray, of Messrs C. Davidson and Sons, at a recent meeting of the Aberdeen Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association held in Robert Gordon's College. Col. T. Davidson, of Messrs. C. Davidson and Sons, occupied the chair.

#### Two-Vat Mill Model.

Major Gray, who is one of the oldest and most experienced papermakers in Great Britain, described the mill in which he commenced his career over 60 years ago. The lecture was illustrated by a series of neatly-made wooden models of the whole plant, constructed under Mr. Gray's supervision. It was a two-vat mill, making chart and hosiery papers from rags, and the production was 5½ reams per day. Step by step the lecturer described the various processes of preparing and pulping the rags, and the subsequent operations of making, couching, pressing, sizing and drying the sheets. By means of the models he demonstrated the operations of the various workmen, the vatman, the coucher, the lay-boy, the pressman, etc.

A number of interesting facts were brought out during the course of the lecture, not only with regard to the technical details of the process, but also concerning the conditions of working. Work was commenced at 4 a.m., and if the whole staff had not turned up by 5 a.m. there was no work done that day.

#### Highest Pay 20s. a Week.

The highest paid papermaker got 20s. per week, and the wages graduated from this down to 1s. per day. Every man was his own mechanic, and the fireman, who attended the boiler, also assisted in the mill at the presses. The first job that the apprentice tackled on entering the mill was washing the couch-felts, during which operation he had to stand all day over the knees in cold water. Mr. Gray said it was hard work, but very healthy.

After the lecture numerous questions were asked and answered concerning practical details.

The Chairman remarked that they were all very much indebted to Mr. Gray not only for the trouble he had taken in preparing the models but also for his clear exposition of the subject.

#### Models to be Exhibited in Edinburgh.

The secretary (Mr. J. Strachan) said that Major Gray was to be congratulated on the production of what was really a most valuable contribution to the history of the industry. The matter was of more than local interest, and he proposed that the models should be exhibited at the Edinburgh meeting this coming summer, so that their southern members would share the interest. This was approved of by the meeting.

## S. O. as a Purchaser of Paper.

An interesting paper by Mr. E. A. Dáwe was recently given before the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association on the subject of the "Stationery Office and the Papermaker." The following brief extracts from the paper will no doubt be of interest to printers and others.

### Early S.O. Contracts.

Going back to 1814, it is seen that there was an annual contract for the supply of paper to the Stationery Office containing 29 separate items, totalling 155 tons. In 1831 the number of items increased to 50, and the prices ruling were: Writings at 1s. 2d. per lb., printings at 10d. per lb., and wrapping at 35s. per cwt. The names of the contractors may revive memories in the elders of the company. They were Magna and Co., Key, Morgan and Jones, Wiggins and Co., and Richard and Williams, who shared the 50 items between them.

In 1851 there was still an annual contract, then increased to 88 items, with such names as Hodgkinson and Co., Grosvenor, Chater and Co., Morgan and Co., and Watson and Phipps. Prices varied a little from the previous quotation—writings, 8½d.—1s. 2d.; printings, 8d.; and wrappings, 43s. per cwt.

As time went on the inquiries for Government requirements became more frequent, the number of contractors making supplies increased, and the prices of paper steadily declined. For many years purchases were made from wholesale stationers, and later paper agents were added as means of obtaining supplies.

The list of papers stocked by the S.O. has grown in the course of years, and there is now a schedule of 13 distinct classes of paper. Although the varieties are many and the quantities ordered are large, the majority of the mills of the United Kingdom do not appear to make paper for the British Government. There are reasons, doubtless, best known to the papermaker for this abstention.

### Method of Obtaining Supplies.

The quantities of paper purchased by the S.O. are much larger than those required by the ordinary consumer, and as far as possible, the deliveries are spread over a reasonable time. In some cases the sizes and quality of the paper are peculiar to the S.O., and unless the papermaker has had previous experience of making supplies for the Office there is some diffidence in quoting for these particular papers.

The method of obtaining supplies may be described very briefly. The responsible officials aim at maintaining stocks of papers of such magnitude (or the reverse) as shall suffice to meet the demands of Government departments for a brief period. The exact time may be influenced by many things which are settled by others than the S.O. staff. At certain intervals a list of requirements is prepared, printed, and circulated to a number of papermakers who have expressed

their desire to have the opportunity of quoting for the supply of paper.

The form of tender sets out a description of the paper gives a specification, which sometimes includes furnish, sizing agent, strength, and other factors necessary to guide the manufacturer in making his bid.

### Specifications and Modifications.

If there is one thing that the average man likes to avoid doing it is reading through a contract of any kind. In others we call it stupidity, but in ourselves—well, it is weakness. But because the S.O. is progressive, it is very important that every form of tender should be read through. As far as possible the attention of contractors is called to significant changes, but it does not affect the conditions of the contract if these have not been studied by one of the contracting parties.

### Examination of Supplies.

The necessity for subjecting all supplies to a series of tests, the scheme for which varies for different papers, cannot be understood by the layman. It is at once apparent that structures of all kinds must be properly inspected and tested, and must be able to bear stresses far beyond those to which they will be subjected in the ordinary course of employment. While it must be clearly understood that paper is not to be classed as a structural material, yet on the other hand it will be admitted that there must be a considerable margin of safety in certain of its characteristics, or the paper will often be very poor stuff.

### Mutual Understanding.

The aim of this paper is to attempt in a small way to reconcile points of view, which appear to some people as divergent, yet when they are presented together are found to lead to the same end. The manufacturer (the papermaker) and the consumer (the Government department of the country) desire efficiency. If the consumer demands the maximum of efficiency at a minimum of expenditure there is a factor which makes economy of manufacture desirable or even imperative, and, if successfully attained, there is progress in which many benefit. It is easy to see that although the Government is a large—perhaps the largest—individual purchaser of paper, the major portion of the output of the mills goes in other directions.

SING SING prison's newspaper, the *Sing Sing Bulletin*, started twenty two years ago, has suspended for lack of funds.

STATIONERS' SOCIAL SOCIETY GOLF.—The knock-out golf competition under the auspices of the Stationers' Social Society has been in progress during the past three weeks. So far the successful players are Messrs. P. W. Kennett, Harrison Savory, R. R. Thomson, E. Lewis Winn, G. Smart and J. H. Green. The competition for the Horsburgh Cup is due to be played off on May 26th at Porters Park, Radlett. We understand there will be a good turn out, so intending competitors should note that entries close on May 12th.



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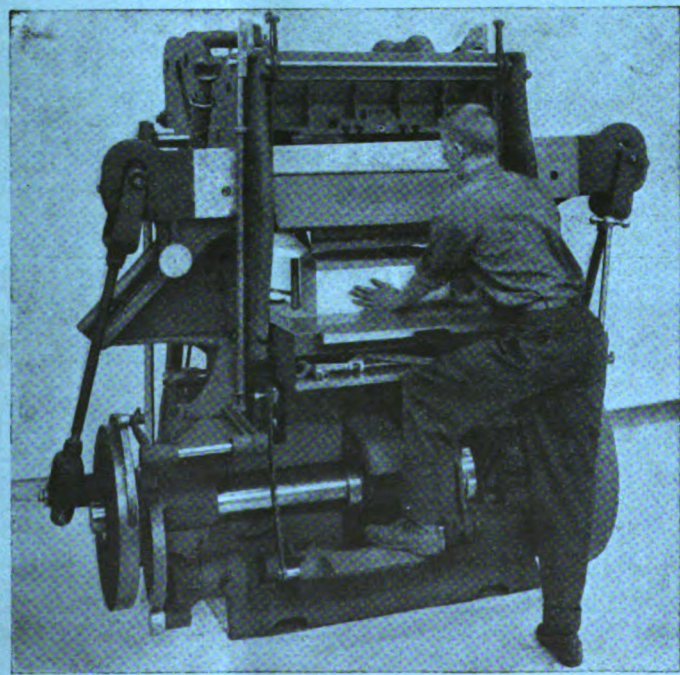
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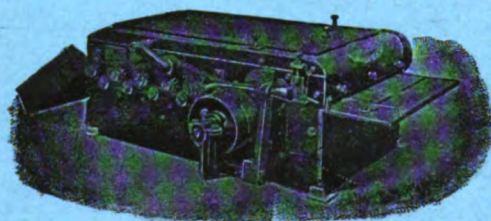
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 19.

LONDON: MAY 12, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# The Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd.

**A Peep into the Well-known Bookbindery,  
St. Ann's Works, Herne Hill, London, S.E. 24.**

The Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., dates its history from the establishment, over 80 years ago, of the bindery of Fisher and Sons in Bride-court, the firm in those days consisting of Mr. Thomas Fisher and his three sons. The works were subsequently moved to Carter-lane, and a factory acquired also at Church-entry. It was at this stage of the firm's evolution, in 1883, that Mr. Edgar P. Woodman joined the concern as representative, and his activities were so successful in extending the firm's turnover that the two factories mentioned were soon found insufficient for the growing requirements of the business, and accordingly a further move was made to premises that had just been erected behind the *Times* office in Queen Victoria-street. But though the building here was more commodious, and a good deal of new machinery was installed, there soon came trouble into the camp, it being found impracticable on the death of old Mr. Thomas Fisher, to carry on the business as then constituted. In the end a liquidator was appointed and the debenture holders and creditors were paid out, the brothers Fisher afterwards separating. Mr. Woodman thereupon started the business afresh himself. He floated the present company—this was in 1901—under the style of the Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., purchasing the Herne Hill premises, at which the business has been carried on ever since. The date, 1912, was inserted in the name of the firm when the company was, in that year, reconstructed for the purpose of increasing the capital. Mr. Woodman still remains at the helm, being managing director and chairman, while the secretary of the company is Mr. J. Frankham.

## **The Premises and Machinery.**

Pleasantly situated facing Brockwell Park, St. Ann's Works are well adapted for the efficient handling of bindery work. The main building is a very long one of only two storeys, the general plan of procedure being that sheets, etc., are received—by crane—into the upper storey, are circulated through the requisite departments, and finally delivered into vans from the ground floor, which is just a little above the level of the street. Besides the main building, the premises include a large number of railway arches, many of them surprisingly light and airy, and these provide excellent warehousing accommodation and serve also to house some of the subsidiary departments, such as the engineering repair shop, the stereotyping department, and the works kitchen in which the women workers' meals are prepared by a cook employed for the purpose.

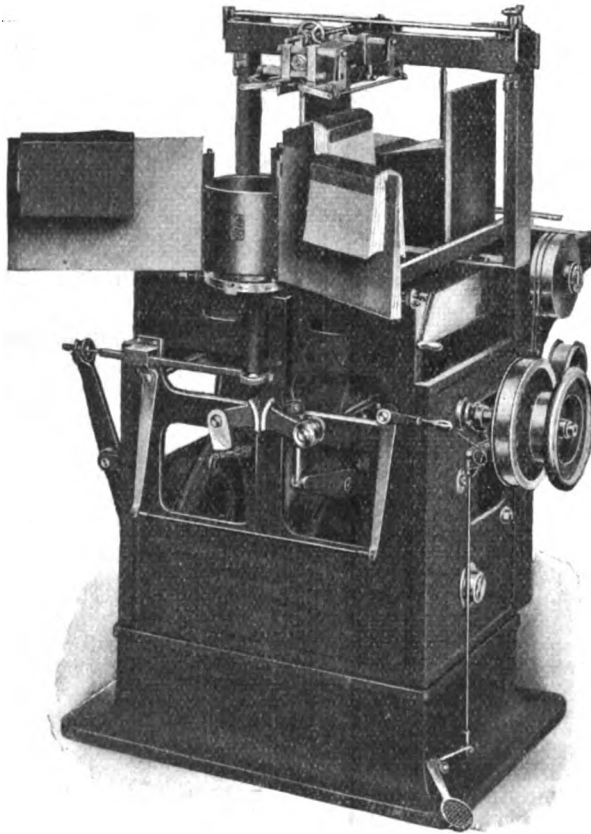
It would take too long, and would encroach on ground already covered, to follow in detail the course of the work from the printed sheet to the finished volume, but it may be said in brief that the visitor to St. Ann's Works finds side by side with the older hand processes a fine selection of up-to-date machinery at work. There are a large number of guillotines of different types, folding machines too, and a big battery of sewing machines. Among the latter are no less than 14 Smyth No. 3 sewers, while there are to be seen also the larger Smyth No. 4 sewer, together with a number of Brehmer machines. A little further on one finds several of the ingenious Smyth case-making machines, and for the lettering and decorating of the cases there are a number of blocking and inking



presses of various kinds, which are to be seen turning out attractive designs in gold, aluminium, three colour and other styles. Rounding and backing are done on Crawley and other machines, and the casing-in is also done largely by machinery. Prominent in connection with the casing-in process is the Smyth casing-in machine, that very interesting piece of mechanism by means of which the rather exacting, messy and troublesome process of pasting books into their covers is performed with admirable accuracy, cleanliness and speed. The machine having been provided with a pile of covers, it feeds these

manufacture of all the paste required in the works, while room is found, too, for some fine motor vans which deliver throughout the London area, the Fisher Co. attaching great importance to the possession of up-to-date delivery facilities.

While this bindery specialises in binding for printers, and is entrusted with the work of houses of the highest standing in the trade, one finds all kinds of binding in course of progress through the factory, including publishers' orders and the many minor classes of work which go to make up the total output of a general bindery. The volumes bound



**The Smyth Casing-In Machine.**

forward seriatim, pasting them and applying them to the books as the latter are placed by hand in position on moving arms of the machine. As this machine has not been illustrated in the preceding articles of this series, an up-to-date illustration is included herewith.

In making a tour of the arches to which reference has already been made, one comes across several further interesting auxiliary items. Provision is made, for instance, for the regrinding of guillotine knives, also for the

range from tiny booklets which slip easily into the pocket up to big atlases and volumes of the *Times*—for which journal, by the way, the Fisher firm are the official binders.

#### **Brighter Times Ahead.**

Like every other house in the trade, this firm has shared in the severe business depression of the last year or two—a state of affairs which they found to be in striking contrast to the rush period of the War, when Government Departments were clamouring for de-

liveries, and when, with a large proportion of employees on war service of one kind and another, every available worker and machine was kept going to fullest capacity. Before the coming of the present national strike crisis, the company found inquiries definitely on the increase and business seemed to be well on the mend. And though the crisis has brought a set-back for the time being, the Fisher Bookbinding Co. is wisely taking the optimistic view and getting ready to utilise their resources to the best advantage in coping with the increased volume of business which, when this latest industrial storm shall have been weathered, is sure to come.

### THE

## World's Printing Trades Congress.

### Important Conferences at the Exhibition.

Of all the gatherings and conferences that have been held in connection with the Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, the most important is the World's Printing Trades Congress, which occupied the whole of two days—Tuesday and Thursday of this week. There was a good attendance at the opening session, when Mr. E. W. Humphries (President of the Federation of Master Printers) occupied the chair. He briefly opened the proceedings with a reference to the comprehensive character of the subjects down for discussion.

"The Standardisation of Paper" was the first problem considered, introduced by Mr. Howard Hazell, who has done so much to press this matter forward. We hope to give the addresses of Mr. Hazell and others in a later issue.

It came out in the course of the discussion that Holland and Denmark are also endeavouring to secure standardisation of paper, but the difficulties there, as in this country, come from the mills and the merchants.

In the end a resolution was passed, on the initiative of Mr. Pollock, giving support to further efforts towards standardisation of number, size and weights of paper, and Mr. Humphries undertook that the question should be put on the agenda for the Scarborough meeting.

The Congress heard with much regret that Mr. Vincent Brooks, who was to have given an address on "Recent Developments in Litho and Colour Work and Future Outlook," was unable to attend owing to the regrettable fact that he was in hospital. He had prepared an interesting and vigorous paper, however, and this was read by Mr. Frank Colebrook, who took the opportunity of paying tribute to the high place which Mr. Vincent Brooks occupies in the lithographic craft of this country.

There was a second innovation at the morning session. Mr. G. A. Isaacs (general secretary of the N.S.O.P.A.), otherwise engaged in the afternoon, offered his observations on "How

to Secure Healthy Printing Works," sketching the work of the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council. Dr. E. Halford Ross's contribution to the more scientific aspect of the question came along in the afternoon.

"Salesmanship in Printing" was the final topic for consideration before the interval. It was introduced by Mr. J. Crowle Smith (Hazell, Watson and Viney), who illustrated his telling points with many inimitable stories. Mr. Josh. Bailey (Manifoldia, Ltd.), who, as the president remarked, has built up one of the largest businesses in England, followed on the same subject, with many useful practical hints.

Delegates to the Congress were subsequently entertained to luncheon, when foreign and colonial visitors were toasted, responses being made by Mr. J. M. Holtz (Amsterdam), Mr. K. V. Koch (Denmark) and Mr. Green (Madras).

In the afternoon, when Dr. Jas. Maclehose presided, discussion ensued on the question of salesmanship, after which Dr. E. Halford Ross gave his address, some interesting views following.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary to the Federation of Master Printers) then dealt with the "Methods Adapted to Printing Works for Adjusting Wages and Working Conditions in Various Lands." Mr. A. E. Holmes was to have given the views of the unions on the question, but he was obliged to be in Brighton for a meeting of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

The discussion on this subject produced a comprehensive review of the position in Holland, Denmark and South Africa, thus illustrating the wide scope of the Congress.

Not the least interesting contribution to the day's programme was Mr. J. K. Riddell's able discourse on "Technical Education in All Lands," illuminated by thoughtful observations from Mr. J. C. Smail.

Wednesday was a special day at the Exhibition set apart for the comfort and convenience of members of the allied trades at home and from overseas.

To-day (Thursday) the World's Congress is being resumed, the subjects being as diversified and interesting as on the first day.

## Holiday Pay and Short Time.

The Hours and Holidays Committee at a meeting held on May 9th, re-discussed the question of payment for holidays in those instances where short time is being worked. The following are the decisions reached:—

"That in the case of any employees who are working short time, payment for Whit Monday shall be one-sixth of the weekly wages earned, taking the average of the four weeks immediately prior to the holiday, i.e., four weeks up to and including the pay day in the week ending May 14th. Payment for the annual week's holiday is to be made at full rates without any deduction because a firm may have been working short time."

# The Joint Industrial Council.

First Annual Convention made the Occasion for a  
Presentation to the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.

While it was in some respects regrettable that the arrangements to hold the First Annual Convention of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades at Brighton on April 12th had to be postponed owing to the national industrial unsettlement, it was nevertheless a happy circumstance that linked this historic first convention with the Printing Exhibition. By invitation of the organisers of the Exhibition, the Convention was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall on Monday.

The many delegates were first entertained to luncheon, Mr. W. H. Lock and Mr. F. W. Bridges welcoming them very heartily in the name of the Advisory Council of the Exhibition.

Mr. E. W. Humphries, who was in the chair, referred to the postponement of the Convention and expressed cordial appreciation of Mr. Bridges' kindness in offering them accommodation at the Exhibition and incidentally inviting them to luncheon.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman corroborated, saying that no one had rendered greater service in respect of the initiation and advancement of the Joint Industrial Council than Mr. Bridges.

Mr. Bridges then briefly replied.

The Convention proper commenced at 2.30 and the session lasted until about 6 o'clock.

## The Chairman's Speech.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, chairman of the J.I.C., presided and in an introductory speech said that the past year in the printing trades had seen moments of acute difficulty, but they had survived them. He looked forward to the future with considerable hope, because he was satisfied with the success that had attended the work of that conference so far. Referring to the need for forming more district committees, he spoke appreciatively of the strenuous work of the two joint secretaries of the J.I.C., and suggested that they should receive additional assistance in order to make possible their arranging meetings in various districts for the purpose of forming district committees. Speaking of unemployment insurance he emphasised the importance of the employers' suggestion that they should be allowed to share the burden of the industry in this respect. With regard to increased production, he asked them not always to blame the workman for unsatisfactory results. So far as workmanship was concerned he believed they would not find better workmen in any country in the world than in our own. But up-to-date and ample appliances were essential. He stressed the importance of the opportunities provided by the J.I.C. and expressed the conviction that only good would result from its activities. There might be troublous

times ahead of them, but if their discussions were conducted in the same spirit that had characterised previous meetings they would get over their troubles without friction, each side securing the confidence and goodwill of the other side.

## Presentation to Mr. Bowerman.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bowerman's speech Mr. E. W. Humphries asked leave to encroach upon the duties of chairman, and, Mrs. Bowerman having been invited to the platform, there followed the pleasing incident of the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman of a suitably inscribed silver tea and coffee service, a spirit kettle, a silver salver and a cheque, on behalf of a very large circle of well-wishers in the trade, both employers and employed.

Mr. Humphries, in an eloquent speech, dwelt upon the way in which Mr. Bowerman had filled one position of trust after another with conspicuous success from the time when he worked as a compositor up to the present day when he was honoured not only by his fellow workmen, but honoured also by Parliament and by the King. Making courteous reference to Mrs. Bowerman as worthy to share in the honour done to her husband, Mr. Humphries made the presentation to them both, amid the very hearty applause of the meeting.

Mr. H. Skinner, general secretary of the Typographical Association, heartily associated himself with the presentation on behalf of the employees' side of the Council.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman then both made fitting acknowledgment of the gift.

## Reports of Committees.

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with, reports being presented by the representatives of the various committees, and some discussion ensuing. Mr. G. A. Isaacs presented the report of the Health Committee, Mr. J. S. Waterston that of the Unemployment Committee, Mr. J. C. Coppock that of the Apprenticeship Committee, Mr. E. W. Humphries that of the Conciliation Committee and Mr. H. Skinner that of the Organisation Committee.

A SUCCESSFUL whist drive was held on Saturday at the White Café, Cook-street, Liverpool, in connection with the Letterpress Machinemen's Guild. In the absence of Mr. George Hampson, Mr. Houston (secretary) acted as M.C. The prizes were contributed by Messrs. Turner and Dunnett, Rockliff Bros., C. Tinling and Co., Hughes and Treleven, E. Craig and Co., Lorilleux and Bolton, Fleming's, L. S. Dixon and Co., and Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan.

## THE P. M. & O. A. Day at the Exhibition.

**Some Specially Interesting Features  
Mark the Visit of the Printers'  
Managers and Overseers  
Association.**

Last Saturday was the day on which the Printers' Managers paid their official visit to the Printing Exhibition, and right royally did they utilise the opportunity provided not only for "broadening the basis of friendship"—to use the words of the programme—but also for discussing matters of the Association's organisation and of technical progress, the Exhibition providing an ideal rendezvous.

Though transport arrangements naturally restricted somewhat the number of provincial members attending, there was nevertheless an imposing representation of this large and growing Association. The official delegates from the Centres were the following:—London: Mr. S. M. Bateman (vice-president), Mr. E. H. Berryman, Mr. J. C. Pugh and Mr. E. W. Whittle (general secretary). Liverpool: Mr. H. R. Caldwell and Mr. J. N. Poole. Manchester: Mr. T. Rignall and Mr. F. J. Hughes. Yorkshire: Mr. L. C. Mennell and Mr. W. H. Wray. Birmingham: Mr. J. Birch and Mr. W. E. Martin. Edinburgh: Mr. R. N. Stuart and Mr. F. B. Sandie. Glasgow: Mr. W. Guild and Mr. J. H. Adamson. North Midlands: Mr. G. Low and Mr. J. T. Wells. Leicester: Mr. W. H. Bailey and Mr. W. H. Crane. West of England: Mr. J. M. Dodds and Mr. J. Bowen.

### **Czecho-Slovakian Delegation.**

A very interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the presence—by courteous invitation of the P. M. and O. A.—of a large deputation of members of the Association of Overseers in Printing Offices and Letter Foundries in the Czecho-Slovak Republic. This delegation consisted mainly of prominent printers' managers and technical experts from the Czech Republic, and the fraternal hospitality shown them by the British sister association will doubtless long be to them a very pleasant memory.

The Czech delegation made careful inspection of the many interesting features which the Exhibition presents, and the result should not be without its value to this country's export trade. While these visitors did not, we gather, find much that was startlingly new in the exhibits, they were keenly interested in many of the machines and other goods on view, and they must have gained much useful information as to what the British manufacturer can do in the way of displacing the German supplier who has hitherto had the Czecho-Slovakian trade almost entirely in his own hands.

These foreign delegates, while not, of course, attending the delegate meeting of the Association, which was private, took part in all

the day's social festivities with evident enjoyment. While the majority of them were not English-speakers, there were several interpreters present, by whose aid the language difficulty was minimised.

### **The Delegate Meeting.**

In the course of the day there were two important sessions of the delegate meeting, at which the business transacted had to do chiefly with the Association's rules—business which has previously been referred to in these pages, and which will doubtless be again referred to later.

Soon after one o'clock the large Barford Saloon was crowded with P.M. and O.A. members and their Czecho-Slovakian guests, who sat down together to an excellent luncheon, the vice-president Mr. S. M. Bateman being in the chair.

### **The President's Greeting.**

The luncheon had not proceeded far before the reception of a telegram from the Association's esteemed president Mr. A. E. Jarvis—absent an account of illness. This message read: "Best wishes for the success of our united gathering. Greetings to the Czecho-Slovak delegation, and my kindest regards to you all. Wish I were there in person." This was received with great cordiality, and the secretary was instructed to send a telegram in reply. Mr. Whittle then proposed the toast of "Mr. Jarvis," adding the wish of a very speedy recovery and happy convalescence.

When the toast list proper was reached, precedence was given, of course, to the toast of "The King," which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

### **The Czech Visitors.**

Mr. Bateman then gave the toast of the occasion—"The Czecho-Slovakian Delegation." In a humorous speech he pointed out the similarities—and differences—between the two associations, and after telling the delegates of the very enthusiastic manner in which P.M. and O.A. members had endorsed the proposal to invite the visitors to share their festivities, he wished the Czecho-Slovak delegation a prosperous voyage back, prosperity after their return, and proffered them the heartiest good wishes of the P.M. and O.A.

Reply was made by M. Maly, the president of the delegation, whose speech in the Czech language was interpreted passage by passage. Beginning with hearty greetings on behalf of his association, he congratulated British printers on "the advances of English printing and the achievements of the British spirit." He pointed out that this "splendid association," the P.M. and O.A., had aims similar to those of their own society, and he wished the British association every success in its work. "The great World War," he said, "has brought our liberation, and we are thankful to our invincible allies, amongst whom the English are the first, and we are proud that it is your nation which enables us to come here as representatives of an emancipated and illuminated nation." He asked the acceptance by

the P.M. and O.A.—as a souvenir of the occasion and a mark of gratitude—of an interesting and handsomely bound volume, a reprint of the oldest and most precious Bohemian book, of 1648, a reprint which members of his association had produced in 1918. Concluding with renewed expressions of goodwill, he expressed the wish that representatives of the P.M. and O.A. should visit Prague, so that his association might reciprocate the hospitality shown them here.

At the conclusion of this speech the Czech-Slovak delegation showed their hearty en-

tea, on which occasion there was only one toast to be honoured, that of "The Exhibition Organiser"—Mr. F. W. Bridges.

Mr. J. C. Pugh gave this toast, expressing appreciation of the interest Mr. Bridges had always taken in the P. M. and O. A. He spoke of the previous Exhibitions to which Mr. Bridges had invited the Association, and said the present occasion was especially welcome in that it had provided an opportunity of meeting their Czecho-Slovakian colleagues. He returned the Association's thanks to Mr. Bridges for the splendid manner



**Mr. E. W. WHITTLE, General Secretary, P.M. & O.A.**

dorsement of the sentiments expressed by joining in a thrice-repeated shout of the Czecho-Slovakian cry of approbation or homage—"Na Zdar!"

Secretary Whittle courteously accepted the gift volume on behalf of the P.M. and O.A. He thanked Mr. Bridges for giving the Association the opportunity of extending their hospitality to these overseas brethren in the craft, and he expressed the hope that the friendly relations so happily begun would be continued.

**Mr. Bridges Thanked.**

Some 700-800 members, their ladies and friends assembled in the Congress Hall for

in which he had entertained them that day

Mr. F. W. Bridges, in reply, recalled that on four previous occasions the P. M. and O. A. had thus foregathered from North, South, East and West at his invitation. To-day, however, was a record day. This was a great gathering. He stressed the big possibilities for the good of the trade, in the hands of printers' managers, and said he hoped they would go away feeling they had a trade they were proud of, a trade worth working for, a trade which it was worth their while to do all they could to uplift. He concluded with complimentary reference to the Czecho-Slovak delegation, expressing the hope that their visit would be a pleasant and profitable



one, and that they would go away with happy recollections of the way they had been received in this country, and of their meeting with the P. M. and O. A.

#### The Concert.

Even the big attendance at the tea tables was eclipsed at the bohemian concert in the evening, when the Congress Hall was filled to overflowing.

We fancy the members responsible for arranging the concert will not on this occasion—as has been known to happen in the past—be subjected to criticism in respect of the quality of the entertainment provided. All the items were of a high order, and—if one may judge by the applause elicited, and by the fact that several of the artists received even double encores—the programme was heartily enjoyed by all. The concert party was under the guidance of Miss Gertrude Mayo, who ably rendered several pianoforte solos, acted most acceptably as accompanist throughout, and also contributed a couple of songs at the piano. Miss Edith Price's comedy songs were extremely well done, and raised great laughter and applause. The more serious songs of Miss Nellie Walker were also entirely successful. Miss Daisy Hogwood in some songs making considerable demand upon vocal resources, showed herself the possessor of a remarkably flexible soprano voice. Clever banjo solos by Miss Dorrie Courtney were heartily applauded, as were also Mr. Leo Savage's tenor songs. Very marked approval was accorded to the miscellany of humour submitted by the comedy duettists, Messrs. Robert Pitt and Langton Marks, while the exceptionally clever living marionette show of Mr. Wilby Lunn and Miss Connie Hart received unstinted applause.

Brief speeches interpolated the concert programme. The vice-president, on behalf of the Council, expressed London's welcome to the provincial delegates; then at intervals during the evening replies were made by representatives of the provincial centres, including Liverpool, Manchester, Yorkshire, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester (whose representative put in a word on behalf of the North Midlands delegates, who had to leave earlier), and the West of England. All these representatives expressed, one after the other, the hearty appreciation felt by the provincial delegates for the generous hospitality afforded by the London centre.

#### A Distinguished Visitor.

In the course of the proceedings, announcement was made of the arrival of Dr. Adalbert Masny, the Ambassador of Czecho-Slovakia, to whom was expressed the Association's welcome and members' appreciation of the honour done them by his visit.

Mr. G. H. T. Freeman, the Association's indefatigable pensions secretary, found an opportunity of putting in an earnest appeal on behalf of the pensions efforts of the Association. He announced that a collection towards this object, taken after the tea, had realised only about 18 guineas, a sum which was regarded as unworthy of the occasion.

In this appeal he was supported by the Leicester delegate, who suggested that a further pensions collection be taken at the door—which was accordingly done.

#### The Finish.

As the concert programme neared its end the general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle (who had himself had a most strenuous day, as the active centre of all the proceedings), proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dawson, Mr. Hart and the rest of the committee who had so successfully acted as stewards.

The vote of thanks having been carried very cordially, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Hart both made happy response.

Mr. W. H. Gill then gave further expression to the Association's satisfaction at the presence of the Czecho-Slovakian delegates, and at his call they were given very hearty cheers, followed by the singing of "For they are jolly good fellows."

After the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne," what will probably be remembered by the P. M. and O. A. as their "Czecho-Slovakian Day" came to a fitting close by a response from the Czech delegates, who, at the call of their president, rose to their feet and again shouted in hearty unison their thrice-repeated "Na Zdar!"

## Modern Reproductive Processes.

Many claims are made upon Mr. J. R. Riddell, the principal of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, to give addresses throughout the country, but nothing more useful could have been arranged than the address which he gave to the members of the Fine Art Trade Guild at the Royal Society of Arts on Thursday, May 5th.

The lecturer's lucid and interesting explanations of the modern photo-mechanical processes by which an artist's work can be reproduced was illuminating and must prove helpful to art dealers who are handling the best examples of the printer's Art.

Mr. Riddell gave a brief outline of the various processes by which colour pictures are reproduced, making reference to wood-cut, line, half-tone and tri-chromatic printing, photogravure (dust grain), mechanical gravure (screen), pure lithography, photolithography and collotype. There were some excellent examples of colour printing representative of the various processes referred to.

The interest of those present was sustained throughout the address and at the finish there was a close examination of the prints on exhibition, all of which were produced by leading printers in this country.

Mr. C. Gerald Agnew, the chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks, complimented Mr. Riddell on the manner in which he handled his subject which by the elimination of technical terms, had given a great deal of helpful information which would no doubt be of great assistance to those who are responsible for the marketing of high class prints.



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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Last Days of the Great Show.

THE course of the Printing Exhibition is almost run, and with the closing of the doors on Saturday evening there will come a sense of regret that such a fine collection of up-to-date appliances could not be kept on view for a week or two longer. A single visit, or even two or three visits, to such a show do not sufficiently enable one to obtain a grasp of the many machines on view, or to take in the ingenious and interesting details that go to build up these modern examples of mechanical ingenuity. At some of the stands where the larger collections are shown a whole day would be little enough for a thorough grasping and appreciation of the mechanisms and their labour-saving qualities, while the smaller exhibits scattered about the Hall also demand the closest attention. The attendance of visitors has been good, though it might have been better; and if there are still any printers who have not seen the show they should lose no

time in doing so, for whether they want to buy or not, they will get a liberal education as to what has been done by the engineering section of the trade to give them up-to-date plant and to enable the printer and book-binder to bring their works into a state of modern efficiency.

## From the Gallery.

Looking down from the Gallery of the Agricultural Hall, one gets quite a kaleidoscopic effect of the great expanse of floor space below, and of the various exhibits that are seen from that elevation. The stands of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Furnival and Co., the Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Fry's Metal Foundry, Dawson, Payne and Elliott, and others, are seen to advantage, and Jubb's metal display stands out like a silver castle in the sunlight, while the colouring of the various decorations, the swift movement of sheets passing through the machines at work, the animated crowds of visitors passing up and down the aisles between the exhibits, make an interesting picture, full of life and movement. For the non-technical visitor this is perhaps the best point to view the exhibition from, but the interested practical man will want to get down to the main floor, and see the whole of the exhibits at close quarters.

## Some Features.

THOSE who remember the earlier exhibitions will doubtless notice the almost entire absence of the flat-bed lithographic machine from the present show, and the manner in which the rotary offset press has ousted it from the field it once occupied. To-day all the principal printers' engineers are showing offsets. Mann and Co. have a splendid range of them at work, including rotary offsets for tin printing, a class of work that until quite recently was considered especially suitable for flat-bed printing, and other makers are not behind them in the construction of these now popular presses. As to the fall in value of the flat-bed litho press, it may be noted that at a recent sale in London a quad-demy machine by one of the leading makers, with all modern improvements, only brought £50, while other similar presses were knocked down at almost the same price. The "super-offset" press shown by R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., of Leeds, and fitted with automatic feeder, is a distinct advance in this class of machine. Another feature of the Exhibition is the number of automatic feeders for platen machines which have made their appearance

since the last time the show was held. There is the "Miller" automatic feeder shown at the stand of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, the "Humana" and the "Klymak" at the exhibit of Messrs Caslon and Co., and others. It is evident that the difficulties so long attached to the designing of automatic feeders for platens have now been overcome, and that that small, though useful, machine has now been brought up-to-date, and its output increased. The automatic platen press shown by Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., in the King Edward Hall, under the title of the "Princepts," is really the most interesting machine of the platen class in the show. The press has self-contained automatic feed and automatic delivery, and is a marvel of ingenious construction that will give an output of from 2,400 to 3,200 per hour, while it has the remarkable advantage of allowing the printer to work off several small jobs at once. Thus, say in the case of printing envelopes, four or five can be printed at one impression, and a cardboard and a tissue job may be worked at the same time, if required. This is certainly a press that is worth inspection.

#### **No Longer a Mystery.**

PHOTOGRAPHURE, which of recent years has come well to the front, and is now taking a front place among illustrative processes, was for long quite a mystery to the ordinary printer who looked upon it as a method to be left to artistic experts. This was certainly true in the old days when the printing was only done from flat plates, but with the advent of the rotary machine, the engraved cylinder, and the automatic wiper, the process was simplified and brought within reach of every enterprising printer. Here, at the Exhibition, one may see "how it is done" at several stands, and the mystery is a mystery no longer. That printers are interested in the process is evidenced by the small groups of visitors that crowd round Penrose's "Velo-graphure" Machine and other exhibits in the photogravure class.

#### **A Display Composing Machine.**

THE ordinary everyday practical printer will be much interested in the Ludlow Typograph which is on view in the Gallery. This appliance provides a means for setting display composition from twelve to sixty-point, on slugs, in bold and extended faces, and, in fact, may be termed a display composing machine. It covers but little floor space, and greatly increases the capacity of the jobbing office, while at the same time it does away with

dissing and there is no limit to the number of lines that may be set up and cast. Four compositors can be at work at once, and the saving in time and increase in output are remarkable. The Ludlow Typograph has been in use in the United States for some time, and this is the first time it has been shown in this country. The action of the typesetter is simplicity itself and presents no difficulties to the ordinary operator.

#### **For the Bookbinder.**

THE bookbinder who visits the Exhibition cannot complain that his section of the trade has been neglected by the manufacturers, for there is a larger collection of binding appliances than has been seen at any previous display of machinery for the printing and allied trades. At the Sheridan stand there is a selection of machinery of a high class, and from the Smyth-Horne collection a binding shop could be fully equipped with the latest labour-saving appliances. Valters, Jackson and Co., the Canadian-American Co., the J. L. Morrison Co., Oscar Friedheim, the Hobbs Mfg. Co., Hampson, Bettridge and Co., and other firms all cater for the binder and offer him a selection of tools to suit his every purpose. In the matter of materials, too, the binder has been well provided for, and leather, leather substitutes, cloth, papers, threads, wire, glue, and the many other articles that are used in the binding shop, are all offered by reputable makers.

#### **Improving the Plant.**

WHILE it cannot be said that there is anything quite new or revolutionary in the way of printing machinery to be seen at the Exhibition, it is very noticeable that the various makers have been improving in their designs and details of existing appliances, with a view to greater simplicity in working and increase of output. Some appliances, in fact, have been practically reconstructed, and there are very few that have not been improved in some way since the last Exhibition. In this connection may be noticed the remarkable smoothness of working and absence of noise, especially in the larger and heavier class of machinery, a feature that was remarked on by the majority of the practical men who visited the Hall. This points to finer and more accurate workmanship by the printers' engineers, and the reduction of noise is all to the good in the sometimes rather nervous atmosphere of the busy printing office.

AN Advertisement is always working.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 98s. 9d., 93s. 9d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 6d., 18s. 3d.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 14s. 11½; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 6s. 1½d.; **International Linotype**, 5½; **Lamson Paragon**, 18s., 18s. 6d.; **Lanston Monotype Corporation**, 10s. 7½d.; **Charles Marsden**, Pref., 17s. 10½d.; **George Newnes**, 12s. 3d.; **Newnes-Pearson Printing**, 8 p.c. Deb. (Reg.), 90; **Odham's Press**, 11s. 6d., 11s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 9d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 47s. 6d.; **A. M. Peebles**, 1st Deb., 91, 91½; **Roneo**, 35s., 35s. 6d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 16s. 3d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 17s. 7½d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 16s. 4½d., Def., 7s. 6d., 6s. 6d.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 15½; **Weldon's**, Pref., 13s. 9d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.**, 1919, 18s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 9d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**THE "GENTLEWOMAN" ILLUSTRATED**.—On the 6 per cent. preference shares, 6 per cent. per annum; and on the ordinary shares, 4 per cent. per annum.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**WOOD'S DIE PRESS IMPROVEMENTS CO., LTD.**—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, typesetters, die sinkers, die pressers and die press makers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with **F. W. Wood**, **W. H. Cook**, **H. T. Johnson** and **T. Cook** Private company. Subscribers: **W. C. Gascoine** and **W. Barrier**. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 10, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet street, E.C.

**LEWIS ANTHONY CO., LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; music publishers and retailers, dealers in musical instruments, etc. Private company. Subscribers: **J. W. Smith**, **H. G. Phillips** and **Anthony Lowry** (managing director). Registered office: 30, Westbourne-grove, W.

**H. S. CROKER AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares (5,000 8 per cent. pref.); engravers, wholesale and manufacturing stationers, die sinkers, relief stampers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: **H. S.**

**Croker and H. B. Croker**. Registered office: 10, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, W.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with **Hoxton and Walsh (1915), Ltd.**, and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: **J. Wheatley** and **P. Wheatley**. Registered office: **Philos Chambers**, 195, Oxford-road, Manchester.

**LEWIS, COATES AND LUCAS, LTD.**—Capital, £100, in 1s. shares; law and general stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, photographic printers, engravers, die sinkers, envelope manufacturers, papermakers, paper bag and account book makers, boxmakers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: **Major P. R. Thornton**, **A. C. Lewis** and **A. B. Coates**. Registered office: 115, High Holborn, W.C.1.

**CINEMA ADVERTISING CO., LTD.**—Capital, £4,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of advertising agents and contractors, carried on by **S. B. Anderson** and **W. J. Coupe**, at 30, Hall Gate, Doncaster, as the "Cinema Advertising Co." Private company. First directors: **S. B. Anderson** and **W. J. Cooper**. Registered office, 30, Hall Gate, Doncaster.

**WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, LTD.**—Capital, £15,000 in £1 shares; waste merchants, papermakers and merchants, spinners and manufacturers of tow, jute, flax, hemp, yarns, sailcloth, etc. Private company. First directors: **W. S. Taylor**, **J. R. Taylor** and **J. S. Taylor**. Registered office: 3, Raglan-street, Dundee.

**HARRIS PUBLICATIONS, LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a publisher, journal and publication proprietor, philatelic bookseller, stationer and philatelic exchange club proprietor, carried on by **A. H. Harris**, at 87, Emmanuel-road, Balham, S.W. Private company. Directors: **Mrs. T. A. Harris** and **A. H. Harris** (chairman). Registered office: 87, Emmanuel-road, Balham, S.W.

**CAMDEN CARDBOARD BOX WORKS, LTD.**—Capital, £3,500, in £1 shares (3,000 preference and 500 ordinary); manufacturers of and dealers in plain and fancy boxes, cases, packages, jars, discs, tubes, rings and washers made of cardboard, paper, papier mache, pulp, felt, fibre and other materials, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: **F. G. Hackney**, **W. M. Coombes** and **C. M. Thomson**.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**ALFRED JUBB AND SON, LTD.** (Printers, etc. Huddersfield).—Satisfaction in full (a) on April 30th, 1911, of debentures dated May 1st, and October 17th, 1901, securing £11,000; and (b) on April 27th, 1921, of debentures dated May 1st, 1911, securing £11,000.

**KENT, MILNE, AND PARTNERS, LTD.**—Issue on April 8th, of £2,400, and on April 22nd, 1921, of £1,100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**WESTERN MAIL, LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1920, of mortgage dated November 8th, 1894, and debentures dated May 4th, 1896, securing £55,000.

**WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD.**—Particulars of £2,000 debentures authorised February 25th, 1921, present issue £700; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject as to freehold properties in Belle Vue-road, Sea-combe, to a mortgage for £700.

**MANCHESTER PRINTING BINDING AND BOX-MAKING CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, authorised April 24th, 1921; present issue £1,100, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to mortgages for £1,700.

**WYMAN AND SONS, LTD.**—Land Registry Charge and as collateral security thereto, a mortgage, both dated March 31st, 1921, to secure £5,000 charged on 29 and 31, Breams-buildings, E.C. Holders: Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.

**CANNON AND CLAPPERTON, LTD.** (Paper manufacturers, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford).—Particulars of £40,000 debentures, authorised March 24th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD.**—Charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to prior charges), dated April 22nd, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to mortgagees. Holders: Hertford Investment Co., Ltd.

**MCCORQUODALE AND CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £200,000 debentures, authorised by resolutions of March 10th and April 13th, 1921, and covered by trust deed dated April 18th 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: A. C. McCorquodale and H. McCorquodale.

**HUDSON AND KEARNS, LTD.** (Printers and stationers, London).—Mortgage and Land Registry charge on Hatfield-street Works, S.E., and two sinking fund policies, both dated April 26th, 1921, to secure £50,000. Holders: Legal and General Assurance Society.

## Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

### May Monthly Meeting.

The usual monthly meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the "Old Bell," and was mainly of a social character. Mr. S. M. Bateman, vice-president, was in the chair.

After the approval of the minutes of last meeting, the general secretary made the welcome announcement that Mr. A. E. Jarvis, the Association's president, was making very satisfactory recovery from his illness, though it would probably be some time before he would be well enough to attend meetings again.

As is customary with this go-ahead Association, several new names were put forward as nominations for membership. On this occasion the following were elected:—Messrs. A. Brooks (Nathaniel Lloyd, Ltd., Burrell-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1, overseer—litho); H. Jay (Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable, overseer—letterpress); A. E. Leggatt (E. C. Barlow and Sons, Ltd., Urswich-road, Hackney, E., manager—litho); W. W. Shaw (Suttley and Silverlock, Ltd., 92, Blackfriars-road, S.E., works manager); and C. Sumner (The Press Printers, Ltd., 69-76, Long-acre, W.C., overseer—composing).

The general secretary then made an announcement as to the latest arrangements with regard to the P. M. and O. A. day at the Printing Exhibition, and intimated that there was every promise that the occasion would be a very successful one.

On the meeting being thrown open for "any other business," Mr. G. H. T. Freeman put forward a query about the recent election for the Printers' Pension Corporation pensions; he wished to know whether provincial members were being properly informed as to the Association's pensions efforts and their outcome.

The general secretary was able to assure him that the matter of the provinces in respect of the pensions appeal was being very carefully attended to, and that provincial members would be kept fully informed on the subject.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a members' concert, the talent for which was provided by members and their friends. Miss Alice Palmer and Miss Minnie Davies, friends who have previously helped at the Association's concerts, contributed several songs apiece, and were appreciatively received, while several of the members present also contributed to the programme. Mr. J. J. Smith was heartily applauded on showing himself sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to entertain the room again with some of his rollicking stories. Mr. T. Little contributed a pianoforte solo and also acted as accompanist. Mr. G. H. T. Freeman proved himself able to recite effectively, and a hearty reception was given to songs by Messrs. Condliff, Northam and H. Barnes.



Notes and News for

# The Bookbinder.

## Bookbinders and Their Costs.

Several comments have reached us to the effect that the contribution dealing with cost-finding in the bookbinding trade which appeared in the last issue of this journal dealing with that section was very much apropos. There is a desire in every part of the country to conduct the trade on sounder principles than hitherto, and even in trade union circles there is a more sympathetic interest in works organisation. The stumbling block is the timing principle, and at this obstacle the whole system of works control and determination of job costs breaks down. The whole development of the industry turns on the time docket, for time is the basis of production, cost and charge. Upholders of the antique method of guessing at probable and possible times and ignoring the relative cost and value of machine against handwork are finding it difficult to justify their support. The sole argument in their armoury of defence is that which every opponent of progress clings to, the claim that old methods have sufficed in their time, so why change? Even the times are changing, and we must change with them. To stand still is to go backward when all else is moving. The bookbinder of to-day is facing competition, high costs of production and the probability of a dwindling demand for his commodity by reason of its cost. Organisation and efficiency will do more to increase demand and lower the cost of production than would result even from longer hours or lower wages. The right use and economic application of the material and equipment at his command is the key to increased efficiency. The larger the workshop the greater the need for honest facts and figures, and the less the value of personal overlooking on the part of the management. From the time docket alone come the data which will prove the cost of the job and the relative weakness or strength of the organisation as a whole. The name on the docket is of no account except as a check on accuracy and a safeguard against repetition. But the analysis of and investigation into the aggregate hours and the classification thereof are the means by which the business may be built or extended.

## Trade Unions and the Docket.

Most of the officials of the Binders' Union have no personal objection to time dockets, and, in fact, the executive endorse their use so long as they conform to requirements. It is

understood that where the installation of dockets is desired, the Binders' executive will co-operate with the Federation in helping to secure the installation. In practice, some of the local branches refuse to recognise time dockets, and in certain areas the rule books have a clause imposing a fine on any member infringing the law against filling dockets. Even in these areas the officials, or many of them, quite uphold the cost-finding system and admit the necessity and efficiency of the time docket. There is a wavering fear on the part of some of them, and on the part of some of their members, that too much in the way of time analysis or dissection might be asked of them. Possibly there is also some lingering doubt as to the purpose and intent behind the docket, but the experience in every other department of the printing trade for 10 years goes to discount this entirely. If, then, the opposition to time dockets boils down to a question of the arrangement of the form and the data desired by the management, it may safely be taken for granted that dockets will be in general use within a very short period. No purpose of a cost-finding system is served by imposing a burden of clerical work on the operator, and commonsense dictates that close analysis of bookbinding time on miscellaneous work is an utter impossibility. An hour or so round a table occupied by half a dozen practical men from both sides of the craft and a chairman selected from the Federation by the Union officials themselves would see the end of the trouble over the time docket.

## The State of Trade.

The bookbinding trade is quiet all over the country, but hardly so dead as the printing trade. We hear of some stationery binding establishments who are busy enough to keep the full staff employed. Government work has fallen off considerably, and in the large manufacturing stationery establishments very little of the accustomed stock trade is moving. There is too much uncertainty in the outlook to sanction the making up of stock lines. Paper prices continue to decline, though very gently, and bookbinding materials have not yet touched bottom. Under these circumstances the general policy is to work hand to mouth and avoid accumulation of stocks whether of material or made-up goods. The coal stoppage put "paid" to a promising movement which set in as a result of good inquiries from abroad. But for this, much stationery would

have been in request by now. As it is, no improvement is looked for until Whit week and the coal trouble are things of the past.

#### **Bookbinding at the Exhibition.**

The Printing Trades' Exhibition reveals the extent to which machinery is being introduced into the bookbinding section of the industry. Despite the exclusion of late enemy countries there is a wonderfully good showing of the later types of equipment which owe much of their evolution to the painstaking efforts of German engineers. It serves no good purpose to blink the fact that the bulk of the ingenious and delicate machinery for both boxmaking and bookbinding formerly came from Germany and in only lesser degree from America. The British engineers, who thoroughly understand book-sewing machines for example, could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. In the more substantial machines, the old foundations of the trade—as guillotines, blocking presses, paging machines and perforators—we always had the lead and still retain it. Apart from the auto-knockup machine and new English makes of stitching and perforating machinery, etc., there is really no marked development since before the war. What we look for at the next Exhibition is a striker ruling machine with *reliable* self-feed and self-inking attachments, also less complicated booksewing machinery of English origin. We may also anticipate improved methods in mechanical indexing, marbling and the making of spring tubes.

#### **Trade Solidarity.**

Events crowd thick and fast in the allied trades. The Exhibition, World's Trade Congress, the Annual Conference at Scarborough, all within a week or two! Ample opportunity is afforded for the mingling of North and South, England and the Colonies, not to mention America and the Continent. This is all to the good and marks the new era in fraternisation. Not many years ago the

printer didn't know his neighbour and side-slipped his competitor. The bookbinder jealously safeguarded his secrets and fancied they would die with him. To day the trade is friendly, one man has found he is much like another; the knowledge of one helps the lot and comes home to his own advantage. We are only at the commencement of the new phase and goodwill is but in its infancy. The trade is one, and in its whole it is dependent on the parts. The parts are not yet welded as they must be, but the time is coming when masters will look on masters as their friends and men as their friends in equal degree. Two-sidedness will give way to single unanimity in the development and pursuance of mutual interests.

## **Bookbinding Trade in 1920.**

The 39th annual report—for the year 1920—of the London Chamber of Commerce, just issued to the members, contains several points of interest, that dealing with the Bookbinding Section being especially interesting.

The report states that the main features of the year 1920 in the bookbinding industry, in common with many others, were a period of good trade accompanied by further rises in wages, commensurate with the increasing cost of living, and subsequent scarcity of orders so general as to necessitate the consideration of a scheme for short-time throughout the shops.

The number of meetings of the Section was not great, but the Master Bookbinders' Association met every Tuesday, all the members of the Association being identified with the Section. Negotiations with the National Union of Bookbinders (London Branch) were continuous, to such an extent that, owing to great pressure on both the employers' and employees' organisations many matters requiring settlement were still left outstanding.

## **BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.**

**P**RINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

*We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.*

**THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,**  
**St. Ann's Works, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24.**

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON."

Telephone: BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines)

## The Victoria Platen Machines.

### An Improved Series of Presses.

There is at present on view at No. 353, Upper-street, Islington, N., a fine series of the well-known "Victoria" Platen Presses that have been so much appreciated by all printers who have installed them. The machines shown, however, are an improvement on the presses that were formerly supplied by the manufacturers, and embody many improvements in details that bring them thoroughly up-to-date and add to their efficiency and the accuracy of the work they turn out. The exigencies of modern printing makes exacting demands on the machines used, and what was good enough in the way of impression and register a few years ago will not do now that half-tone and three-colour has become so popular, but the designers and builders of the newer class of platens have devised and embodied improvements that fulfil the necessary conditions of modern printing.

The No. V. Victoria platen has been a favourite with all printers who have installed it, and the "Special Model" on view at Upper street combines all the advantages of the old machine in addition to a number of improvements that place it in the first rank of this class of appliance. Much attention has been given to the inking powers, and the rollers, in passing over the forme, give a thorough distribution of ink on its surface, while by simply pulling a small lever all the rollers, including the ductor, may be thrown out of gear. The chase is held on the bed by a special catch that can be instantly released when desired to change a job, and a special feature is an improved safety guard that makes it quite impossible for the operator's fingers to be caught while feeding-in sheets. It is well known that the feeder of a platen press has a strong objection to guards, and very often surreptitiously removes them, and to prevent this the guard in question has been so devised that the machine refuses to work if it is taken off. This in itself is an improvement that should be appreciated as eliminating accidents to the worker. Another feature is that should anything drop from the forme while the press is running the rollers immediately fly back to position at the top of the machine, thus avoiding the possibility of a breakage, a thing that often occurs from this cause. There is a special three-point clutch that can be immediately thrown in or out and the machine started or stopped instantly. The working of the press, as in all the Victoria models, is very smooth and there is little or no vibration. For working-off half-tone or three-colour illustrations No. V. Victoria is specially adapted, while at the same time it may be used on any class of commercial work that comes within the limit of its size. The No. V. Normal is a similar press to

the one described, and is fitted for the best class of commercial and other work.

No. IV. Victoria is also made in the Special and the Normal grades and what has been said in the description of No. V. as to the accuracy of workmanship, fine inking powers, and the attachment of the safety guard equally applies to these presses. They are ideal machines for commercial work, and are effective, speedy and economical in working, very little power being required to drive them, while the solidity of their construction enables them to withstand the impression of the most solid form.

A cheaper form of platen press, suited for the general work of a busy printing office is the "Victoria-Merkur." It is a good commercial machine, with excellent ink distribution, and embodying all modern improvements. It can be worked either by treadle or power, and the size, inside chase, is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This machine, like the others, is fitted with a hand guard of an effective character; its construction is solid, and for ordinary jobbing work it is effective and reliable.

Another press on view at the Upper-street show-rooms is the "Kobold." This machine is the cheapest in the range offered and is a thoroughly well-built and strong press, well suited for general jobbing work. It has two inking rollers, with disc distribution, is fitted with a guard, and can be worked either by treadle or power. A special feature of the "Kobold" is that the platen is not hinged, as is usual on this class of press, but moves forward with a parallel motion that issues perfect contact at all points of the impression. Printers who have a knowledge of platen working will know that this arrangement greatly facilitates the work of making ready and getting good results. Another advantage is that the frisket fingers can be laid back flat on the platen and easily set without danger of damaging the type.

Another very powerful machine on view is the "Herkules" press, which is intended for embossing, cameo, and showcard work. It is massively built and possesses great strength, as is necessary in an appliance of this kind, giving such a powerful impression. The platen is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  by  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the bed of the press can be easily raised or lowered, by a hand lever, to suit the job that is being worked, so that either thick or thin plates can be used. Very high embossing can be done on the "Herkules" on account of its great strength. This press is also provided with a hand guard that prevents injury to the worker, and it also possesses the great advantage that the platen can be stopped at any moment of the impression, a feature that may prevent "spoils" by errors in feeding on the part of the operator. Naturally a powerful press of this character requires to be well lubricated, and this has been well attended to by the designers who have given it an effective lubricating attachment.

Another platen press, the No. II., is intended for either printing, embossing, cutting, creasing, and cameo work of a smaller class than the "Herkules" is suited for. It, also, is a very

solidly built machine, designed and constructed to take heavy pressures, and is a most useful appliance for general work of the class it has been intended for. For the cutting and creasing of folding boxes and the embossing or printing of them it is just the thing, and its installation in a printing office would enable many jobs to be done on the premises that now have to be sent out to those who cater for trade work.

The Victoria presses which we have described are made by the Victoria Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of 209, Balham High-road, London, S.W.17.

### COLOUR PRINTING to the TRADE

**BETTER, QUICKER and CHEAPER**  
— than can usually be obtained. —

**Litho'd Posters**, 64 by 44 in one Sheet.  
Design made, drawn and proved, and printed complete or any part of it.

**Transparencies and Transfers**,  
either for advertising or decoration.

**Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, &c.**  
Publishers of Chromo Almanacs and Art  
Card Calendars, Date Blocks, and Monthly  
Leaflets—Large Variety, Choice Designs.  
Catalogues on application

ESTIMATES OR INFORMATION FREELY SUPPLIED.

**TAYLOR BROS.,** The Trade Colour Printers, Leeds.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-  
TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

### SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MAN-  
AGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-  
NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY  
and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of  
the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or  
under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion  
after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Miscellaneous.

**GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS** for sale, from stock;  
also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper  
Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.  
13728

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND  
RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan.  
A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill  
and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT  
CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket  
Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Stan-  
dard size (12-in. long). in boxwood; £2 2s.—Ston-  
hill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London,  
E.C.4.

You can get Presses much like  
ours——but they are not  
The **VICTORIA** **PLATEN**  
**PRESSES**

Write us and we will tell you more about Victorias.

**VICTORIA "Hercules" Embossing Presses.**  
**VICTORIA Stop Cylinder Presses.**

**VICTORIA "KOBOLD" JOBBER.**

This press is a first-class universal machine, the bed and base being cast in one piece is a great advantage over ordinary platens, and extensively used for Jobbing and fitted with a parallel platen movement.

**VICTORIA "MERKUR" JOBBER.**

For the printer who requires an all-round press at a moderate figure, it combines the advantages of the Art Platen in a Jobbing machine.

**VICTORIA PLATEN PRESSES No. 2, 4, 5 & 6.**

Machines for doing any job coming along, Half-tone, Three-colour, or a simple circular up to embossing a catalogue cover.

**THE VICTORIA PRESS MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,**

Telephone—

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## HELPING THE LETTERPRESS PRINTER

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"Why, you are helping us all the time," said a printer to us at the Printing Exhibition.

"Because I have been unable for a long time to come to London—but the Exhibition brought me—I have been unaware how greatly your products are helping the letterpress printer to lower his machinery costs, make his product better, and, incidentally, help him favourably to compete with his brother printer—the lithographer."

*Service is rendered in  
Every kind of Colour Process Blocks  
and Line Blocks*

*Lead and Wax-moulded Electros*

*Multigraph and Roneo Plates*

*Curved Plates for Carton Printing*

*Printex and Lithotex*

THE NICKELOID  
ELECTROTYPE COMPANY, LTD.

*(For 21 years a branch of Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd.)*

NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4

*(Where is operating a complete  
plate-making service for  
originals & duplicates)*

## Trade Notes.

Owing to pressure on our space several important items have had to be held over.

MR. WALTER LONG, M.P., was plaintiff in actions for libels which had appeared in the *London Evening News* and the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the *Hampshire Telegraph*. Unreserved apologies were tendered by the proprietors of the newspapers, and damages were agreed at £500 in the first case, and £100 in the last, with indemnities for cost.

CHRIS. FOWLER MEMORIAL PENSION.—A bohemian concert was held on Friday evening at the Talbot Restaurant, in aid of the A. Chris. Fowler Memorial Pension. The concert was of a high-class order and the amount of the plate—£50—gave every satisfaction. Mr. Walter Bond presided and the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (president), and Mr. Wilson Howes were also present.

A DINNER was given at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday evening to the chiefs of staff and heads of departments connected with the enterprises controlled by Messrs. Wm. E. and J. Gomer Berry. Mr. Wm. E. Berry said that the combination employed 5,000 people, less 20, and had a pay bill of £21,000 per week. Mr. George Eaton Hart (managing director, St. Clement's Press) was among the speakers.

L.M.P.A. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.—The annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association is to be held at Stationers' Hall, Stationers'-court, Ludgate-hill, to-day (Thursday), commencing at 11.30 a.m. The agenda comprises the approval of the Financial Statement and Report; the approval of a subscription of one-half-penny in the £ of wages paid, subject to deductions; the election of auditors; and the consideration of certain alterations and additions to the rules.

NORTH-WESTERN "T.A." CONFERENCE.—On Saturday last (May 7th), the North-Western Group of the Typographical Association held their Annual Conference at Blackpool. A civic reception was given to the sixty delegates by the Mayor of Blackpool (Councillor C. W. Callis), supported by Mr. E. Machin, president of the Trades and Labour Council, and Mr. Fredk. Ayre, president of the Blackpool branch. The proceedings were held in the fine Council Chamber of the Town Hall of the Borough. Among those present were Mr. J. D. French (general president of the T.A.) Mr. H. Skinner (general secretary), and Mr. T. Roberts (organiser), and several members of the E. C. During the proceedings a presentation was made to the retiring president, Mr. A. Guest, who severs his connection with the Group, owing to his acceptance of the position of Labour Agent to Mr. T. O. Roberts, M.P. The dinner was held at Jenkinson Café. The menu card was one of exceptional merit and was printed and presented gratis by J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea. The proceedings were of unusual importance covering questions of hours, wages, and labour conditions.

## The Printing Exhibition.

### Further Notices of Exhibits.

To the numerous notices already given of the exhibits at the Royal Agricultural Hall we add the following:—

#### THE ARCADE.

##### W. G. Monnery and Co., Ltd.

This firm shows printers' sundries of all kinds, prominent being a fine showing of printers' blankets.

##### H. G. Oakley and Co.

Materials for the bookbinder are exposed on Stand 5, such as gold bronze and aluminium powders, blocking foils, etc. Printing inks for offset, litho and letterpress also shown.

##### Albion Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd.

Cords, twines and threads for the stationery, printing and bookbinding trades are stocked in great variety by this firm. For the bookbinder two qualities of thread are stocked in various sizes and lengths, on tubes or cones, for special machines.

##### S. Fry and Co., Ltd.

This firm are showing a comprehensive range of all shades and grades of bronze and aluminium powders, especially to suit the requirements of the printing and allied trades. Among their specialities are: "Esefco" label and ticket bronze, "Urapet" embossing bronze, "Urapet" stamping bronze, "Silbrite" aluminium powder, etc. The firm suggest that printers would be well advised to consult them on any thorny problems regarding the application of bronze powder.

#### MAIN HALL.

##### T. G. and J. Jubb.

Those interested in printers' metals have been paying many visits to the excellent exhibit of this well-known Leeds firm of manufacturers. The ingeniously constructed stand, which is partly composed of an interesting miscellany of stereo plates, contains evidence of the use of Jubb's metals by important newspapers all over the country, while there can also be seen other items that appeal strongly to printers, including notably a demonstration of Mackay's Patent System of Poster Composition.

##### M. C. Ritchie.

Boxmakers will be much interested in the demonstrations by this firm of machines for box glueing, corner staying, piecing on, and the other operations incidental to the box-maker's craft.

##### W. R. Nicholson and Co., Ltd.

At this stand are to be seen zinc and aluminium plates in various grains for chromo, commercial and poster work, offset rubber blankets, "Nixo" brand in red or grey colour, embodying the latest improvements, accuracy of gauge to within .001-in. and uniformity of thickness being the chief features, also lithographic materials and sundries.

### The Aerograph Co., Ltd.

Much interest is attracted by the working exhibit of the Aerograph Co., Ltd. (the inventors and pioneers of spraying), which consists of a complete work bench designed for one operator.

### Simplex Machines, Ltd.

Some unique features are to be seen in this exhibit, which includes the "Bowns" Patent Rotary Strip and Edge Gumming Machines (both single and double roller principles); strip gumming attachments; surface Gumming machines for labels, etc.; "Bowns" Patent Rotary Perforators, run through and stop models; also combined rotary stop perforating and interleaving machine; guillotine knives; circular cutters; drying racks with or without heating apparatus, etc.

### Usher-Walker, Ltd.

Much interesting running machinery is to be seen at this exhibit, which is a most comprehensive one, and comprises a display of inks, rollers, and other products of Messrs. Usher and Co.'s factories. The "Potter" Rotary Offset Press, with Dexter Automatic Feeder and Pile Delivery—the latest in offset presses, and many other presses and other machines which are not to be seen on any other stand in the exhibition.

### Peter Carmichael and Co., Ltd.

Envelope making machines at work attract much attention to this stand. The chief machine the firm make is the "Carmic" Adjustable Envelope Folding Machine, in five standard sizes: No. 1 will fold envelopes any size from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 by 7; No. 2 produces both envelope or wallet shape in any size from  $4\frac{3}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  up to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by 5; No. 3 will make official bag shape in any size from 4 by 3 up to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by 5; No. 4 gives official bags of any size from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  up to 13 by 7, and is considered the most useful machine for general commercial purposes. The "Carm" Power Envelope Gumming Machine is also seen producing gummed envelope blanks; it will gum blanks from 4 by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  up to 12 by 10.

### GILBEY HALL

#### Cross Paper Feeder Co.

The latest model of the Cross patent continuous automatic feeder is seen on a No. 1 Miehle printing press supplied by Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. There is also attached to the press the Chapman electric neutraliser, in connection with which is an electrically-controlled drying apparatus for drying the sheets as they are delivered.

### Richard Burley and Co.

This firm of consulting lithographic experts and printers' engineers are at Stand No. 12.

### London Lithographic Co.

Art lithographers and folding box manufacturers, this company have decorated No. 12A with samples of lithographic work and specimens of folding boxes suitable for various trades. The variety of work is only equalled by its artistic qualities.

### P. Lawrence Printing Machinery, Co., Ltd.

At Stand No. 13 is to be seen the Lee Press substantiating its claim to be the simplest

two-revolution press on the market—smooth, quiet and easy running, and giving perfect register of all classes of work at all speeds; constructed to give the maximum efficiency of output. The bed movement has double bearings that ensure accurate register, while the ink distribution is simple and decidedly effective, with ample rolling power. The action of every working part has been carefully thought out. Only two styles are built, which run at from 1,600 to 2,000 per hour.

### Hall Trading Co., Ltd.

The features of this firm are a series of important lines of adhesive for the boxmaker, bookbinder and printer, including their "Wonder" gum and barnacle liquid glues for box-making, labelling. Samples of work on which these adhesives have been used are on view, together with special dry and liquid gums for envelope making and gummed papers, and other varieties of vegetable gums, dextrines and animal glues.

### Spencer and Cook.

Several interesting machines are exposed at Stand No. 20 in the Gilbey Hall. There is the Mark Smith patent safety vacuum flat bronzing machine with gripper delivery and jogger, double-crown size, excellently constructed for its particular work. The British job and magazine semi-automatic drop-roll, high-speed folder has second, third, and fourth fold delivery and sheet-perforating attachment. The firm's power baling press for paper stock has new features, such as an automatic end pressure release and sliding lid, while the baler for scrap tin and metal possesses a mechanical safety overload device and automatic platen return.

### James Taylor and Sons (Cleckheaton), Ltd.

This firm specialise in the production of wire for bookbinders, printers and cardboard box-makers. Every class of wire is manufactured, and the new mill which is on the point of completion will enable a higher production at lower cost, combined with quality, to be attained.

### Hesco, Ltd.

The transporter truck exhibited at Stand No. 25A demonstrates the ease with which half-ton loads can be lifted with the left hand. A feature of construction is that the wheels are inside the frame, giving a wide surface to carry the platforms.

### Metal Powders, Ltd.

Gold, bronze and aluminium powders in various shades and degrees of fineness, together with exhibits illustrating their application in the printing and allied trades are shown at Stand No. 27.

### Odham's Press, Ltd.

A veritable picture gallery may be found at Stand No. 29. Odham's Press, Ltd., are showing some very good specimens of reproduction by their photo engraving department. On the walls of the stand are proofs of line, half-tone and colour reproductions, including some very excellent fine art pictures.

### GALLERY. Shannon, Ltd.

This firm show a fine collection of office furniture suitable for the stationery and allied trades. Especial interest centres round the Efficiency Desk, which is fitted with steel frictionless suspension slides. Up-to-date binding cases, and the new and improved Shannon File and Cabinets go to make an interesting exhibit.

### Dennis and Webb, Ltd.

Among the many features shown by this firm are embossing presses and rubber stamps in a most comprehensive variety, "Royal" Self-Inking Stamp Pads in an improved form, and stencil plates, brass door plates, office supplies and all kinds of engraving combine to make an interesting exhibit.

### Percy F. Talbot and Wilson and Sons.

The former firm are showing the "Postette" series of miniature stationery and the "Fumsup" series of illustrated children's stationery; the latter firm are stationery manufacturers and have a comprehensive variety of writing pads, compendiums, and printing and embossed calendars.

### The Ludlow Company.

The Ludlow system of display composition from 8-point to 60-point is creating much interest by its unique capabilities. There is also shown Ebrod lead and rule caster for casting leads, slugs, rules and borders.

### Geo. Gibbons and Co.

At the Stand of this firm are shown a comprehensive range of fine colour reproductions by their "Similart" process, including colour prints for framing and subjects for calendars, book illustrations, show cards, etc., and folding boxes and general commercial stationery are also shown.

### Wynne and Selby, Ltd.

Offset inks for single and two-colour machines are shown by this firm, as well as a striking display of three-colour letterpress inks. They are also showing "Chromoist," their latest production, being a liquid drier suitable for all grades and classes of printing.

### W. Rickatson and Sons.

Pigskins and various kinds of bookbinding leathers are shown by this firm in a wide variety of colours. Loose-leaf ledgers, bag and fancy work are also included in a well-arranged exhibit.

### National Loose-Leaf Co., Ltd.

To the bookbinder the exhibit of this firm will especially appeal, showing as it does such useful lines as ledgers, transfer binders, loose-leaf books, etc.

### The City Litho Roller Co.

This firm has on view a quantity of litho machine roller skins of various sizes, Hand-Press Rollers and Skins, Roller Skins in the unfinished stage, which show the manner of the seaming and also number of hides, to enable visitors to thoroughly examine the quality and the workmanship of the lithographic

rollers and skins they manufacture, from the dressed hide to the finished article.

### Vincent Brooks, Day and Son, Ltd.

Quite an interesting show is put up by this firm who show some of their current work in chromo-lithography by offset and otherwise. There are also examples of auto-lithographs by artists of eminence.

### The Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, Kent.

Here are to be seen the outlines of this popular Seaside Convalescent Home for the workers in the Printing and Allied Trades, which since its opening has benefited no fewer than 9,262 persons.

### Brunton and Williams.

At this stand are shown many important requirements of the bookbinder and stationer in the form of gummed labels, stationers' sundries, rubber bands, etc.

### Henry Booth (Hull), Ltd.

The firm is showing in roll form samples of the "Nautch" easy-tearing roll tickets, bottle deposit labels and seals, imprint tickets, Millers' labels in cloth, manilla and paper, auctioneers' numbers, drapers' pinning tickets, packers' tickets, etc.

### Caxton Convalescent Home.

All information regarding the work of this excellent institution are displayed on a well-arranged stall. Friends of the Home and other workers are in attendance giving information to those interested. A framed picture of the printing and allied trades' Roll of Honour, to contain the names of the 2,500 names of men from London and district who fell in the war is on view.

### Printers' Pension Corporation.

The objects and aims of this well-known organisation are set forth clearly in picture and printed form. Among the information to be obtained by the visitor is the fact that the Corporation at the present time is supporting 800 pensioners, 1,400 war orphans, 45 inmates at the Printers' Almshouses, and that £25,000 a year is distributed in benefits.

### The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants.

Photographs and descriptive plans of the "Natsopa" Memorial Home, with explanatory leaflets.

### Cassell and Co., Ltd.

This famous house show a wide range of their publications—books, magazines and weekly periodicals. Selections from a number of their well-known publications and other general literature are on exhibition, and represent not only the very latest word in the world of letters, but also specimens in the art of good printing and binding.

### N. Zang, Ltd.

Line blocks of extreme depth and cleanness and absence of "shoulder" are being exhibited at this Stand; also high-quality brass and steel engraving and photo process blocks; brass blocks, embossing dies and steel dies, as

well as brass type made of very hard metal in 250 faces from  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. to a largescript 3 in. high. Bookbinders' tools and handle letters, rolls, etc., are included in the list of goods put up for inspection.

### A. Wilmo Collier, Ltd.

The bookbinder will find many things of interest at the stand of this firm, who are showing specimens of "Gloy" paste, "Dex" photo mountant and "Gluak" vegetable glue. With regard to "Dex" mountant, a paste specially prepared for photographic purposes, and for use in the library, is sold upon highly advantageous terms. "Gluak" vegetable glue is a stiff adhesive for book-binding, cardboard modelling, etc., and is meeting with much demand.

### D. Harper and Co.

Diaries, pocket books, loose-leaf note books, gold and silver blocked calendars for desk and wall, pocket calendars, art calendars, wallets, season ticket cases, match box covers, vesta cases, ash trays, puzzles and numerous other advertising novelties are among the attractive goods displayed by Messrs. D. Harper and Co. In addition there are gold and silver blocked showcards. The following articles for stationers to re-sell are also being shown:—Fitted pencil cases, fitted mirror and comb cases, blotters, telephone call recorders, telephone indexes, loose-leaf note books, "Toyzenet" constructional jig saw puzzles, "Jungle Jinks School," "Jonathan" patent walking toy, "Hook-a-Fit" patent puzzle and ordinary jig saw puzzles.

### Lowe and Brydone, Ltd.

This firm shows examples of music engraving, music printing, three-colour block printing, litho colour printing and general letterpress printing.

### Wallsall Lithographic Co.

Cameo and lithographed seals and embossed showcards, produced by the latest and most up-to-date methods, are the main features of the interesting exhibit put up by this firm.

### Avery and Martin.

Here is to be seen a rapid "Simplex" Index Cutting Machine and Index Printing Rolls for indexing account books, etc.

### Ashley Trading Co., Ltd.

"Rex," one of the principal productions of this firm, is being exhibited for the first time. This paste is made instantly with cold water and is ready for immediate use, remaining fresh for at least 10 days. The makers claim for it that it is free from acids and absolutely pure. Several specimens are being shown of books in which "Rex" has been used and in which there are no traces of staining, or anything approaching an evil smell. The paste has been in successful use for many years by many enterprising British houses and the visitor has an opportunity of inspecting its suitability for the bookbinding and box-making industry.

### W. and H. Rollings, Ltd.

The general printer will find at this stand of this firm type cases, dust-proof cabinet frames (single and double), wood letter bulk,

lead and galley racks, planers, mallets, reglet cases, etc., stencil boxes, letter trays, stationery boxes and filing cabinets.

### R. W. Higgs and Co.

At the stand of this firm is shown how platen machines can be re-built and made equal to new. Specimens are displayed of the company's work as platen machinery specialists and examples are given of the all-steel tubular roller-stocks suitable for use on platens and similar machines. Accessories are also on view.

### Hudson and Stracey, Ltd.

The Watford system of drying by electricity for the printing and allied trades. By the use of this system interleaving can be avoided with all classes of commercial work, and the work is handled with safety in half the time usually allowed.

### The Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association

have a very interesting exhibit, comprising a fully-equipped First Aid Station, with trained attendants upon duty at all times when the Exhibition is open. There is also a Revolving Chalet, as used at the principal sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, in charge of trained attendants, and giving visitors the opportunity of seeing the present method for the treatment of consumption. All interested in welfare work should see these P.M.A. exhibits.

### Ministry of Labour.

The printing section of the Ministry of Labour have a fine showing of excellent examples of the work produced by disabled men undergoing a course of training as printers at different centres throughout the United Kingdom. Examples of work done in Bristol, Manchester and other parts of the country clearly show the excellent work carried on in this direction by this Government Department.

### St. Bride Foundation Printing School.

"The Printer's College" have a fine show of specially arranged examples of work done by disabled men and apprentices attending St. Bride School for a course of technical training. The examples represent all classes of work, including bookwork, design and advertisement, letterpress and lithographic printing, and colour work.

### Electromotors, Ltd.

Electrical driving for printing machinery is shown by this company, whose exhibit forms an equipment specially designed for Linotype and Machinery Limited, and also made suitable for driving Miehle and similar machines. In addition, electromotors have some 40 to 50 equipments of various patterns and with different forms of control gear on printing machine makers' stands in the exhibition.

### W. F. Pickford.

Bookbinders' glue and paste brushes; also glues (cake, powdered and undried). Agent for W. W. Hill, Son and Wallace, Ltd., Manchester, manufacturers of "Gumara" cold glues (brown and white); also George Kent, Ltd., "Whisk" paste and glue mixing machines.



## The Printing Exhibition.

### Paper and Stationery Exhibits.

Paper and manufactured stationery occupy no inconspicuous position at the Sixth International Printing, Paper, Stationery, Book-binding, Box-making and Allied Trades Exhibition.

#### Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd.

Printers and users of paper generally will have an opportunity of inspecting various productions in the way of paper at the exhibit of Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd., of 16, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.4, who are the manufacturers of a very wide range of papers, and are quite able to meet the requirements of all kinds of work. Their specialties include chromos, enamels, photographic papers, leather papers, calf papers and boards, etc. Most of their leading lines are well stocked enabling orders to be expeditiously transacted.

#### The British Crepe Paper Manufacturers, Limited.

Visitors will find at Stand No. 64, Gallery, many interesting novelties in the way of creped paper, etc. Quite a unique feature has been introduced by the company in its method of marking goods in order to prevent petty pilfering. Among the various specialties may be mentioned coloured crepe paper, coloured and plain white serviettes, toilet rolls, dental bibs, barbers' rolls, dental rolls, crepe paper tablecloths, dish papers, D'Oyleys, etc.

#### John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

From the Croxley and Home Park Mills, Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. are showing a range of their well-known art and coated papers suitable for high class illustration, letterpress printing, as well as photogravure papers. The exhibit also contains examples of other lines of papers and manufactured stationery, for which this well-known firm are famous. Visitors can see for themselves how the photogravure papers behave under practical conditions, since the Sun Engraving Co. have a photogravure machine in operation. Messrs. Dickinson supply the art paper for "Illustration," which is produced by the Sun Co., and which demonstrates the fine quality of the Croxley product. No better tribute could be paid to a printing paper than to be chosen to reveal the fine characteristics of process work, and the Dickinson products do this to perfection.

#### Dux Chemical Solutions Co.

"Duxeen," the new bookbinding and box covering material, is much in evidence at Stands Nos. 39 and 40 in the Gallery, and the Exhibition authorities have adopted it for the catalogue. Novelties were introduced to illustrate its waterproof and durable character. A glass tank filled with water and containing goldfish and "Duxeen" waterproof books

and book cases arrests attention; while other features, which have been described in these columns before, are the white ant-proof book; a complete book that has been boiled; and a book that has been seven years in water. The material is described as being of a fibrous nature, tough, hard-wearing, flexible; does not rub up or stain when wetted, and has other special properties which make it particularly suitable in climates where heat, damp and insects are prevalent, as it is damp proof, mildew-proof and insect-proof. It takes gold and all colours. "Duxeen" is made 38-in. and 33-in. wide, in rolls of 72 yards long, and in several qualities. Double-texture is very tough, for use where special strength is required; Single-texture is used for medium-sized books: a half-texture "Duxeen" is now ready for small and cheap books, and when required "Duxeen" is supplied backed in cloth. The range of colours is wide and is continually being added to. The material is in large demand for box-covering and fancy goods and for purposes where leather and bookcloths are used.

#### Gummed Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

At Stand No. 14, Gallery, is arranged an extensive collection of "Tiger-Tiger" brand gummed tapes, and three models of sealing machines, including the semi-automatic Sealer de Luxe. Parcels sealed by this method are not only very attractive in appearance, but are regarded as pilfer-proof. It is claimed that the tape is considerably more economical than string and much more satisfactory. The Sealer de Luxe is a smart-looking machine and is designed to cut predetermined lengths of tape from 2-in. to 9-in. long.

#### Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd.

This company's exhibit is divided roughly into four sections, namely, the Camberwell Mill productions, Devonvale Mill productions, fancy and box papers and general lines. In regard to the latter the firm are well known as wholesale stationers generally and buyers need no introduction from them on that score. Gummed paper of every sort and description is the firm's chief manufacture, and there are displayed as well a selection of white and coloured wood and esparto papers, etc. The productions of the Devonvale Mill are represented by some fine specimens of white and tinted two-sided arts, chromos, enamels and surfaces. In regard to marbling papers these are shown in "Parian" and Carrara, and there are specimens of M.F. and S.C. printings, imitation arts, coated papers, etc.

#### Limehouse Paperboard Mills, Ltd.

Stand No. 65, Gallery, is occupied by this firm, who are showing many of their leading lines. Paperboard for use in the manufacture of cartons, folding, rigid and collapsible boxes, tickets and show-cards are placed well within the reach of the visitor for his close inspection. As regards thickness, the boards vary from .014 to .050-in.

#### Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., Ltd.

At Stand No. 56 the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., Ltd., are showing their ex-

clusive series of papers of especial interest to printers, advertisers and in fact all consumers of paper. They include Warren's standardised lines of printing papers (coated and uncoated) recognised universally as "Better Paper—Better Printing"; Hampshire Paper Co.'s Old Hampshire Bond; also catalogue cover papers, writings, bonds, ledgers, blottings, photographic coverings and mount papers, box-makers papers, index Bristols, etc. The well-known Hammermill paper products are shown in the various stages of manufacture. These items are augmented by a fine display of products of The American Writing Paper Co. (makers of Eagle A mill brands), who have 26 mills, covering all classes of papers and boards. The sole selling distributing agents for these papers are the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., Ltd., who have been recently appointed in Great Britain. A further interesting feature are the products of The Union des Papeteries, Belgium—thin printing, white and coloured banks, pastings, etc. Interesting to stationers are the high-class boxed papeteries, writing pads, envelopes and stationery novelties, which are well worth inspection.

### Loeber, Ltd.

Some fine samples of papers and boards are on show at Stand No. 51, Gallery. Loeber, Ltd., have all their usual stock lines on view, the range being very wide and the quality in keeping with the variety. This firm specialises in high-grade papers suitable for brochure work and advertising, and are the sole selling agents in the United Kingdom for the District of Columbia Paper Mill Co.'s specialties, of which a very attractive display is made, which publicity experts especially should not fail to see.

### Martin and Clarke.

This firm of wholesale paper merchants display at Stand No. 79 in the Gallery a good range of papers. The series of thin papers include Japanese and other copyings, white tissues, manifolds, banks, bonds, and "Purley Linen" for typewriting. Then there are drawings, azure laids, arts, printings, writings, white and coloured duplicators, tinted manillas, artistic covers, rolls for electrical trades, pencil carbon papers, serviettes. No. 285 Mill varieties, etc.

### Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd.

Manufactured stationery of the artistic order can be set out in the most effective manner, as can be seen at Stand No. 20, where Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd., have arranged the great variety of their products. Papers of every description are arranged with great effect. The range embraces printings, writings, bonds, banks, coated art papers, enamel and surface papers, browns, krafts and other wrapping papers, label manillas, cards and boards, blottings, tissues, marble papers, account books, billheads, note papers, envelopes, pads and compendiums, etc. Account books made up in every form to suit the manifold requirements of to-day are exhibited in their serviceable bindings. Not the least effective feature of the Stand is the boxed

stationery and compendiums, which are conceived with artistic taste and executed with skill. The appeal which the decorative boxes make is not the only one, however; the quality and the design of the writing paper and the envelopes are equally high. One of the most recent achievements of Messrs. Chas. Morgan is "Jutland Bond," a high grade paper in cream and tints, and it is worthy of taking its place alongside the other productions which have given the firm so great a reputation wherever papers of merit are appreciated.

### National Paper and Pulp Co. (1920), Ltd

In the Gilbey Hall, the Stand No. 8A of the National Paper and Pulp Co. (1920), Ltd., is a conspicuous object by reason of the rolls of paper of every size and colour. This is the first time the company has been seen at an exhibition, and although Mr. G. H. Wilkinson modestly remarks that they have "much to learn" in matters of display, the Stand represents a varied and extensive range of papers. Printings, writings, wrappings and waxed papers cover every grade. With the command of something like a dozen mills, there was wide scope for selection. The Bridge Hall Paper Mills, whose reputation for the last 120 years has extended over all parts of the earth, alone provide a great choice. An interesting picture on the stall shows the mills as they stood in 1800, while other photographs illustrate one of the large machines and the handling of the finished paper. But it is the paper on view which bespeaks attention. In this connection a book of Wrigley's art papers demonstrates with what effect colour printing can be produced. For any description of printing, the company can provide the paper, whether for letterpress, advertisement, pictorial or cheque. Carbon tissues and duplicating papers are to be seen in great variety. The writings are made from rags, esparto and wood. Cartridges, hosiery papers, brown wrappings, strips, together with envelope papers, manillas, M.G. sulphites and caps are among other specialties of the National Paper and Pulp display, supplied in either sheets or reels. A feature of the Stand is the collection of waxed tissues and waxed wood pulp boards which serve such useful commercial purposes. Not without reason, therefore is the collection of papers described as "one of the most varied and extensive exhibits of all kinds of paper ever shown."

### Smith and Young.

At Stand 1, Gallery, Messrs. Smith and Young, of 4, Maiden-lane, London, E.C.4, show a good range of envelopes, including tough manilla, cartridge, cloth lined and gusseted envelopes, together with writing pads and boxed notepapers and envelopes; also examples of high-class engraving on copper and steel, including business headings stamped from steel dies. The actual process of stamping can be seen on the joint Stand of Waite and Saville and W. H. Lockett and Co. (Main Hall, Row B. No. 20), where Smith and Young are supplying the engraved steel dies and also operating the Waite die press

during the exhibition. Smith and Young also have a complete show of their various presses for embossing and perforating, which range from their cheap "City" press up to large screw presses suitable for embossing the official seal of corporations, etc.

### James Spicer and Sons, Ltd.

It is appropriate that this firm of wholesale stationers and paper merchants should have their stand in juxtaposition to the great printing machines and appliances which fill the Main Hall. Their papers cover every branch of printing, newspaper, commercial and domestic, and the striking display at Stand No. 22 illustrates how fully Messrs. James Spicer can cover the needs of printers, large and small. They exhibit a full range of writing, printing, coloured, coated, surface, flint, enamelled and art papers, browns, wrappings, waxed papers and bags. An excellent display is also made of boxed stationery, note papers, writing pads, compendiums, envelopes, account books, office files and filing devices. Very attractive lines there are also of ivory boards and cards, fancy cards, index cards and a varied selection of many other qualities of boards and cards set in tastefully dressed cases. When it is added that the wares are explained with courtesy by a capable staff, it may be understood that a visit to the exhibit of Messrs. James Spicer and Sons is to combine pleasure and profit.

### Vickerys (1920), Ltd.

The exhibits at Stand No. 6 have an interest alike for the papermaker, the paper merchant, and the printer. The "Vickery" patent self-adjusting, non-scoring doctor for paper machine calender and intermediate rolls, drying cylinders and M.G. cylinders, is coming into favour in paper mills. It overcomes the defects alleged against some existing doctors in that it automatically adjusts itself to irregularities and does not score the roll. The examples on view substantiate the claims made and they are in themselves finely finished specimens of work. Equally interesting to papermakers is the "Vickery" non-stop felt cleaner for cleaning paper machine felts. While the machine is running the work of cleansing proceeds, with the aid of this new device, which has the effect of lengthening the life of the felt, increasing output and gives a more consistent quality of paper. All who handle paper will be attracted by the "Vickery" automatic loading transporter, although it is adaptable for use in moving all classes of material. There is something alluring in the arrangement for loading a wooden platform with reams of paper, passing underneath when required the "Vickery" transporter, lifting the load automatically and wheeling it away with a 6 lb. pull for half a ton.

An old papermaker has passed away in the person of Mr. James Bryant Holiday, who died at Laverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. last month, in his 91st year. He was formerly with Messrs. James Baldwin and Sons, King's Norton, Worcestershire.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Carter, M. J. D. Method of reproducing manuscript, printed matter, etc. 12,425.  
 Grosse, E. Printing presses. 12,371.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing machines. 12,390.  
 Morement, C. E. Register matrice for colour printers. 11,795.  
 Murray, J. Bookbinders' press. 12,434.  
 Pickup, W. Rotary multi-colour photogravure printing machines. 12,178.  
 Sattler, R. Plate printing machines. 12,208.  
 Timms, A. B. Paper, etc., roll writing device. 11,869.  
 Timson, A. R. Machines for making capsules, containers, etc., from paper, etc. 11,952.  
 Trist, A. R. Photo mechanical printing. 12,387.  
 Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Feed mechanism for printing, etc., machines. 10,895.  
 Warnock, W. S. Printing plate holders. 12,193.  
 Webber, W. J. Stencil printing frame for automatically delivering printed sheets. 11,636.  
 Wells, G. N. Loose-leaf binders. 11,778.  
 Westaway, J. C. Postal envelopes, wrappers, etc. 11,688.  
 Woodbury, J. E. Printing presses. 12,112.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1919.

- Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Printing machines 162,017.

#### 1920.

- Chipperfield, W., and Roneo, Ltd. Sheet feeding mechanism of printing and like machines. 162,052.  
 Chipperfield, W., and Roneo, Ltd. Duplicating and like rotary printing machines. 162,053.  
 Hedman Manufacturing Co. Machines for printing upon checks. 138,350.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Driving mechanism for multi-couple printing machines. 162,209.  
 Ramage, J. P. Envelope making machines. 162,030.  
 Steedman, H. P. G. Production of imitation oil painting. 162,140.

A RESOLUTION of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Paper-making Industry regarding the purchase by H.M. Stationery Office of stationery of British manufacture has been received by the Conference of Joint Industrial Councils. Copies of the resolution have been sent to all Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Committees for information, it being decided that the convening Committee should take any action considered necessary and approach the Government departments concerned.



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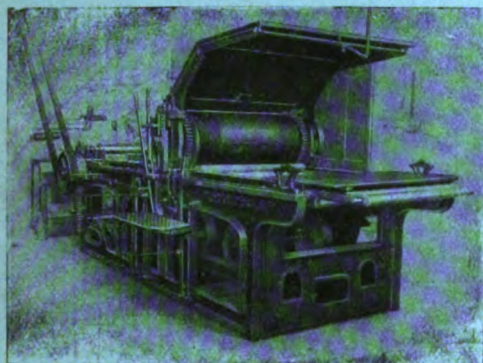
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 20.

LONDON: MAY 19, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

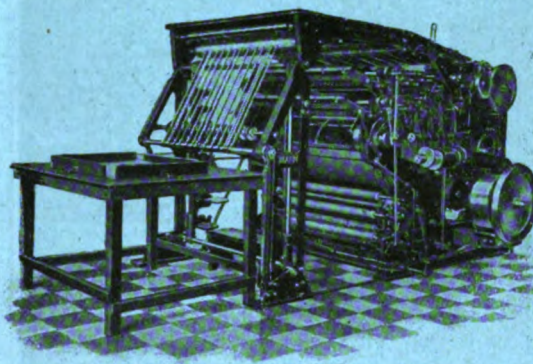
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# From "Case" to Privy Council.

The Career of the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.

The mark of esteem bestowed upon Mr. Bowerman at last week's Convention of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades (reported in our last issue), draws attention to what is a romantic life-story of achievement such as would have delighted the heart of old Samuel Smiles, and such as must bring satisfaction to every printer who is proud of the printer's craft.

It was in Devonshire that Charles William Bowerman was born on January 22nd, 1851. Brought at an early age to London, he eventually settled in Islington, in which famous old borough he has lived continuously since 1873.

## Compositor and Trade Union Leader.

Mr. Bowerman's association with the printing trade began when in August, 1866, he was apprenticed on the staff of the *Watchman*, a weekly newspaper, which with the *Methodist Recorder* was produced in Fleet-street. He early took up a card in the London Society of Compositors, of which Society he has been a member continuously since May, 1873, still holding his card to-day. His first position as journeyman was in the printing office of the *Hour*, a daily newspaper, Conservative, which ran for about four years before it collapsed—after two or three fortunes had been sunk in it. Having spent about a year in that office, he left to join the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, his connection with which is well known as it lasted about 19 years. There he occupied the position of Father of the Chapel, later that of Clerk of the Chapel, and from there he was elected secretary of the News Department of the London Society of Compositors. That was in 1889, and it marked the beginning of his activities as a trade union official. Then in 1892, on the retirement of Mr. Drummond, Mr. Bowerman was elected general secretary

of the L.S.C., a position which he occupied with great success until he was in 1906 elected to Parliament as member for Deptford, when the Society made him their Parliamentary Secretary, an office which he holds still. Mr. Bowerman's term at the head of the L.S.C. covered some very difficult periods of transition in the industry, including the momentous changes caused by the introduction of mechanical composition, and his able hand at the helm was largely responsible for the success achieved in peacefully negotiating this dangerous corner with due advantage to the workpeople concerned.

With the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation Mr. Bowerman has also had much to do. He dates his connection with it from its establishment about twenty years ago, and he is still its president, as he has been since 1902.

Mr. Bowerman's influence in trade union circles extends far beyond the limits of the L.S.C. Elected in 1897 as a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, he continued to serve in that capacity, and was in 1910 appointed secretary of that committee. In 1901 he was appointed president of the Trades Union Congress held at Swansea, thus attaining the most influential position to which any labour leader can aspire.

## Parliamentary Honours.

It was in 1906, as already stated, that Mr. Bowerman was elected to Parliament, being returned as member for Deptford. This success was regarded at the time as most remarkable, the contest being a three-cornered one, and the seat being wrested from a Tory member who had held it for about 30 years. Mr. Bowerman was re-elected for

Deptford in the two elections of 1910 and again in 1918. His Parliamentary ability has led to his being chosen for special services. Thus he is a member of the Publications Committee of the House; he was one of the commissioners in the recent Royal Commission on Income Tax; and he is a member of the Divorce Committee. Then in 1916 he received the very high honour of being made a member of the Privy Council, an honour which was hailed with rejoicing by the trade union with which he is especially associated, and, indeed, by the industry as a whole.

#### **Relations of Capital and Labour.**

In all labour questions Mr. Bowerman stands very definitely on the side of that wise policy which is responsible for making the printing industry to so great an extent a pattern to other industries in the matter of the avoiding of destructive conflicts between employers and employed, the better method being chosen of open negotiations, in which it is sought to subordinate sectional interests to the interests of the trade as a whole. A good example of his influence in industrial disputes was seen in the crisis of last year, when the Manchester-Liverpool trouble threatened to have disastrous consequences for the whole industry. It was largely owing to Mr. Bowerman's good offices that it was then found possible, through the agency of the J.I.C., to bring about a settlement without detriment to the general good relations of employers and employed in the industry. Mr. Bowerman is a firm believer in the principles underlying the report of the Whitley Committee, and he has put his ideas into practice by rendering most valuable service on the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, of which he was elected the first vice-chairman, and was last year made chairman. He regards this council as having more than justified its existence in the benefits which have come to the workers through its means—which benefits have included reduction of working hours, the granting of a week's holiday in the year to every man, woman, boy and girl employed in the trade, also the agreement that the six statutory holidays should be paid for.

#### **The Industry's Philanthropy.**

There is no figure better known in connection with the many charitable activities on behalf of printers and their dependents than Mr. Bowerman. He has been one of the moving spirits of many of these most necessary charities right from their commencement. He is treasurer of the Caxton Convalescent Home, president of the Printer's Medical Aid Association, and is one of the trade auditors of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to which he has been a subscriber for about 50 years. An indication of the appreciation felt for his efforts on behalf of printing trade charities is to be found in the fact that Brixton, Streatham, and Clapham auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation have recently established a "C. W. Bowerman Pension" in connection with which the first pensioner was elected last month. Moreover, Mr. Bowerman

has been connected with Ruskin College from its inception, and has for many years been the chairman of the executive committee of that college.

Of his services as Alderman of the L.C.C., and of his visits to America—including one in 1917, when he went with Mr. J. H. Thomas, at the request of the British Government, to inform labour in America of the part which labour on this side of the Atlantic had played in the Great War, also one in 1919 as delegate to the International Labour Convention—we have space for no more than a mention.

Still hale and hearty, kindly, approachable, with sympathies and ideals which the years have failed to dim, Mr. Bowerman looks forward to much further active usefulness, and we think the whole industry will join us in congratulating him on last week's little recognition of his worth to the printing craft, and in wishing that there may be in store for him a time that will be even happier than the years he spent at "case"—years which, as he has often said, he regards as having been the happiest period of his life.

## **Remarkable Engraving Feat.**

One of the most interesting things to be seen at the Printing Exhibition was a small copper plate bearing on its surface a name composed of twenty letters which name is repeated and engraved entirely by means of the photographic camera, in all 300 times and yet the entire 6,000 letters occupy only a space of about two by three inches. The astonishing thing to realise is that this name thus repeated has each separate time, notwithstanding its minuteness, been the subject of a separate photographic exposure. A stepped-up negative had been made in the celebrated Step-and-repeat Camera, made and exhibited by Pictorial Machinery Limited, and this negative so made had been used to print this multi-name plate. To everyone interested in photography—and who is not these days?—this plate and its method is of great attraction. Camera users to-day are as the sands of the seashore almost in number, but all take photographs of a single subject unless users be of the stereoscopic type, but the Step-and-repeat Camera of the above-named company is designed especially to take multi-negatives, that is, duplicate negatives of the same subject. So exactly does this appliance do its work, that a photograph can be taken of any design required, which can be repeated over practically any size and spaced out as required, or a design can be photographed and joined up and thus a continuous design covering any area be made. When it is realised what this means to the printer who can thus make his own printing plates either for lithographic printing or for typographic work, it will be seen that once again the photographic camera has come into an immense field of use, a field that perhaps may even rival the immense field of cinematography.

## THE World's Printing Trades Congress.

As mentioned in our last issue, Thursday of last week brought the second day's session of the World's Printing Trades Congress. Though the attendance was not worthy of the occasion, much interest was aroused and some discussion elicited by the delivery of several further addresses upon subjects of special importance to printers. As these addresses contained matter of some permanent trade interest, we hope to report them either complete, or in abridged form as our space permits.

Notable in the morning's session was Mr. W. Gamble's contribution under the title of "Process, Zincograph and Plate Work," while the important subject of "Printing Types" was dealt with by Mr. G. W. Jones, and Mr. J. C. Coppock told of the "Methods of Selecting and Training Apprentices in Different Countries."

Mr. A. H. Lockington's paper on "Rotary Photogravure" had to be held over until the afternoon session, at which Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh presided, when it was heard with much interest. Mr. Douglas Cockerell delivered an address on "Bookbinding as a Craft and Industry," covering a wide field and touching many points of practical importance. Mr. Robert R. Hyde, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, dealt with "The Welfare Movement in Printersdom," and his enthusiastic and comprehensive treatment was productive of a good deal of discussion; two foreign visitors, Mr. Holtsch (Holland) and Mr. Gasson (Switzerland), told a little of the progress of the welfare movement in their respective countries; Mr. J. W. Carley also took part, emphasising the relation of welfare to scientific management, and Sir William Waterlow cordially supported the plea of Mr. Hyde, also referring to some of the practical difficulties and possibilities of the welfare movement. Then, at the chairman's request, Mrs. Cameron-Swan, who is the organiser of the Women's and Girls' Department of the Industrial Welfare Society, ably supplemented the remarks of previous speakers, laying special stress on the requirements of women and girls.

The afternoon session having proved rather protracted, it was decided to close the Congress without hearing Mr. A. Williamson, who was down to speak on "Costing in Various Lands." We hope, however, to be able later to publish an outline of what Mr. Williamson had intended to say, as this will doubtless be of general interest.

By the generosity of Mr. Oscar Berry, a representative of Billingsgate on the City Corporation, the Guildhall Library, the Coal Exchange, Fishmongers Hall, the Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, and other public buildings, have become the possessors of some valuable old prints which the donor has spent forty years in collecting.

## Casual Employment Insurance.

### Special Unemployment Book.

Workers claiming Unemployment Benefit have hitherto been required to lodge their Unemployment Books at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour. This requirement has given rise to difficulty affecting both the workers concerned and their prospective employers in the case of workers in casual employment or otherwise employed intermittently on short jobs, in whose case it is frequently not practicable to deliver the Unemployment Book to the employer for stamping before the employment ends.

It has therefore been decided, as an experiment, to issue a special Unemployment Book, to be known as a "Casual Employment Book" for the use of workers following such employment as that described above. The Ministry of Labour is accordingly asking for the co-operation of employers in making this experiment a success.

The Casual Employment Book will be issued to the worker when the ordinary Unemployment Book is lodged at the Local Office. It is available for four calendar weeks and contains seven spaces for each week (one for each day in the week). The Unemployment Insurance Stamp for any week is to be affixed to the stamp space provided for that week. Once the book has been duly stamped for the week no further stamp is required for that week, but what the employer is asked to do, whether or not he is required to affix a stamp, is to mark a cross (X) in the space for each day on which he employs the holder of the book. The object of this is to assist in preventing claims to Unemployment Benefit from being made for days on which the holder of the book is at work.

The Casual Employment Book may be kept in the possession of the worker if his employer so agrees.

**WAGE REDUCTIONS.**—Among the industries where wage reductions have been agreed to, as announced by Dr. Macnamara, are the following:—Gypsum mining (Nottingham, etc.), papermaking (youths and girls) (Lancashire), wallpaper manufacture, waste paper trade (London). Negotiations are in progress in connection with other industries.

**IMPORT OF CATALOGUES INTO SWITZERLAND**—A special correspondent at Geneva, writing in the *Times* (Trade Supplement), states that on account of the prohibition now in operation on the import of printed matter into Switzerland, it is desirable that British firms should send their catalogues by book post only—otherwise delay will occur while the necessary import licence is being obtained, and the licence may even be refused if the catalogues are printed in German, French, or Italian. The prohibition has been imposed to prevent Swiss firms from ordering their printed matter abroad.

## The L.M.P.A. Annual Meeting.

### Important Matters Mentioned.

Several points of special interest—notably an official mention of the expected conference between the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom on the subject of wages, also the announcement of the election of the new secretary of the Association—were dealt with at the annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association held at Stationers' Hall on Thursday of last week.

The president, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, was in the chair, and referred apologetically to the meeting having been called for the morning, as was necessitated by the unavailability of the Hall for the afternoon, and by the proximity of Whitsun week and the Federation annual meeting.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the annual report (previously circulated to members) was taken as read.

Mr. J. H. Williams, hon. treasurer, then presented the financial statement and report for the period March 26th, 1920, to March 25th, 1921. This showed a very satisfactory state of finances, there being a large credit balance.

The president remarked that this was the first time in the career of the Association that there was an adequate balance to the good.

### The Question of Wages.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in his speech from the chair, drew attention to the annual report, and amplified some points of importance. Speaking of the two wage increases that had occurred during the year, he remarked that, now that the index figure for the cost of living was rapidly falling, there were just as good arguments for a reduction of wages as there had been for the increases. The Association had sent a resolution on the subject to the Federation, and the Federation Council had now invited the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation to a conference which it was proposed to hold shortly after Whitsun week.

He referred with satisfaction to the formation during the year of the London District Committee under the scheme of Whitley Councils. Mentioning the exemplary work such a district committee had done in the Cardiff district, in promoting social intercourse between masters and men, he thought London presented special difficulties in this respect, but suggested that the parent body of the J.I.C. might later have work they could delegate to the London District Committee.

Referring to the Manchester-Liverpool strike, he pointed out that a new precedent had been created by the assistance given through the Federation to the master printers in the affected districts. London, he said, had contributed a total of nearly £14,000 out of the total of £44,000 raised.

He reported that relations with the trade

unions were, on the whole, satisfactory. In regard to the compositors' piece scale, provisional agreements had, after about 15 months' negotiations, been reached in respect of hand case and linotype work, but the Council would have seriously to consider whether the consolidating of the bonus was worth the concessions given. In regard to a piece scale for the monotype, even a provisional agreement had not been come to, but an agreement respecting monotype caster attendants had been effected with the Typefounders' Society.

### Future Work of the Association.

In referring to the need for further organisation, Mr. Austen-Leigh remarked upon the large number of master printers in London still non-members, but said he thought there were now no firms of really important size outside the Association. He wished the system of extra discounts to members, as arranged with the process engravers, could be extended to include the papermakers and ink makers. It was desirable also that the Association should get more adequate and worthy premises.

### The New Secretary.

Mentioning the resignation of Major Fordyce Birch, the president remarked that although that gentleman had been handicapped by being unacquainted with the printing art when he came into the position of secretary, he did extremely good work in putting the subscription register on a proper basis, and improving the correspondence and filing system. A Selection Committee having been appointed to fill the vacancy, they advertised and interviewed various candidates. They had only that morning finished their labours, and had appointed to the position a gentleman well known to all members, the late assistant secretary, Mr. W. Whyte. (Applause.) Mr. Austen-Leigh added that he was glad to observe the favourable manner in which this announcement was received. He thought they were all satisfied that Mr. Whyte had the printing business at heart and never spared himself in anything by which he could promote its interests.

The president concluded by thanking for their respective services during the year the Council, the officers of the various district associations, the chairmen of the various district committees—especially Mr. Cecil Clay whom they were extremely sorry to lose from the Labour Committee, also Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh and Mr. Langley. He thanked also the staff of the Association, mentioning particularly Mr. Whyte, on whom the burden of the work had been thrown on account of the late secretary not being well up in the technicalities of printing. He mentioned also Mr. Willsher, Mr. Johnson, who, as organiser, had added very considerably to their membership, and Mr. Low for the trouble taken with the cash receipts; also the good work accomplished by the latest "recruit," Capt. E. G. Baker.

On the motion of the president, the financial statement and report were approved and adopted.



Mr. Wrights, referring to the election of the new secretary, remarked he was glad that a practical man had been appointed.

In reply to Mr. H. N. Prentice, Mr. Whyte stated that it was in order to elect trade rulers and account book makers as members, a special section of the Association being provided for them.

#### Subscription to the Federation.

Mr. J. H. Williams moved as a resolution "that the subscription for the year 1921 to 1922 be on the basis of one halfpenny in the £ of wages paid, subject to deductions for amounts exceeding £50,000, £100,000, and £150,000 respectively, with a minimum of £1 is. and a maximum of £500, the subscription to include the Alliance contribution to the Master Printers' Federation."

Mr. Northam seconded.

Mr. W. H. Burchell drew attention to the large amount of money contributed by London to the Federation. He thought that far too much was paid, especially in view of the keen country competition which London printers had to face, of which he cited a hard case. He suggested the L.M.P.A. should pay to the Federation an affiliation fee only.

The hon. treasurer remarked that London was only one Alliance of the Federation, and had to do exactly the same as the others. If any member thought the amount of subscription to the Federation too great, he had better attend the Federation annual meeting at the end of the month and try to get the subscription reduced.

Mr. Langley pointed out that whilst the London Alliance could regulate their own subscription of 1d. to the London Association, as to the Federation 1d. they had merely to collect it, the amount of the subscription being fixed by the Federation Council, on which London had representatives.

The Chairman said the Federation 1d. was levied on the individual printer; it would be invidious if any distinction were made in favour of London.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried.

On the hon. treasurer's motion, it was agreed to re-elect as auditors Messrs. A. C. Roberts, Wright and Co.

Some proposed minor alterations to rules were then discussed, the alterations proposed being eventually approved as circulated.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. T. J. Hunt.

Job printers in America employed on numerous plants throughout New York are striking owing to the refusal of the proprietors to grant a 44 hour week, and it is estimated that nearly 5,000 have struck in Chicago. Several newspapers have been compelled to cease publication or else to issue joint editions or publish curtailed editions.

A SILVER clock and salver were presented on Tuesday to Sir David Duncan, of the *South Wales News*, by the members of the Southern Federation of Newspaper Owners.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance at the monthly meeting of the Association held on Tuesday the 3rd inst. at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. Mr. A. W. Hunt (president) occupied the chair and Mr. H. Milton (vice) supported. At the conclusion of formal business Mr. F. Arnott delivered an interesting lecture on "Leather."

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

On the proposition of Mr. J. Cox, seconded by Mr. S. J. Wills, the following new members were unanimously elected *en bloc*:—Messrs. E. J. Warren, ruling, Waterlow and Sons; E. F. Chibnall, litho, C. and E. Layton; F. E. Felix, binding, Chas. Letts; A. S. Long (hon.), Winterbottom Book Cloth Co.; W. R. Wellman, ruling, Blades, East and Blades; C. Salter, paper department, Blades, East and Blades.

The president in the name of the Association expressed in felicitous terms his pleasure in welcoming the new members and reminded them that they would find in the ranks of the Association a strong spirit of comradeship.

#### New Technical School.

A letter was read from Lord Riddell stating that the London County Council was now prepared to proceed with the arrangements for the new technical school in Stamford-street.

It was stated that the cost would be between £10,000 and £12,000 and that a sum estimated at £1,500 would be required annually from various representative bodies in the trade if they wished to have a voice in its management.

It was also stated that St. Bride Printing School would be incorporated with the proposed new school. Suggested amounts which the committee had allocated to the different bodies in the trade were also announced.

Mr. Geo. A. Eden, the representative of the Association on the council of the proposed new school, moved that in the event of their being asked to provide a sum of £25 annually for a period of three or five years they should be prepared to do so.

Mr. A. W. Hunt seconded and said the principal thing was, were they as a body willing to give expression of approval to such a scheme by contributing the amount towards the maintenance of the proposed new institute?

Mr. E. W. Tuff asked what fund it would come from.

The secretary explained that the whole thing was in a suggestive stage. All they wanted to know now was what support they were likely to get for it.

Mr. J. Lee spoke in support of contributing the £25 as suggested, and said it would prevent them accumulating a large banking account, which was itself a good thing.



Mr. A. J. Daines moved an amendment that the amount be restricted to £10. He thought charity should begin at home, with an increased subscription he thought a better policy would be to increase their various benefits and so make their Association of more service to the members.

Mr. E. W. Tuff seconded.

Mr. Tom Hunt suggested that the matter be left for another month to enable fuller information to be obtained on the subject.

A member thought the amount suggested as the Association's contribution was too high in comparison with the amounts asked for from other organisations.

Mr. A. E. Walters proposed, and Mr. A. G. Aves seconded, that the Association support the scheme but that the question of the amount of contribution be left for some future time.

The previous amendment having been withdrawn, this proposition was carried with one dissentient.

In regard to the concert cancelled at the Exhibition, the secretary expressed thanks to those members who had arranged to contribute to the programme.

### The Lecture.

Mr. F. Arnott at the outset said that the subject of leather was a very old one and full of interest. The skin of an animal, he said, was a complex anatomical structure, and its constituents belong to the class of uncrystallisable substances known as colloids. He thought it was very necessary that the printer and binder should know something about the various materials of which leather was composed. Good leather was a great national asset, and the most important materials for leather manufacture are furnished by domestic animals, especially by the ox and sheep. After dealing in an interesting manner with the formation of cells and different layers of the skins, Mr. Arnott next referred to the washing and softening of the hides. After speaking of the operations employed in tanning, the lecturer explained the processes of dyeing and colouring. The old method of dyeing was to handle or turn two or three dozen skins in a bath or tray until coloured to shade, the dye being added in two or three successive portions. The skins, after dyeing, were struck out and dried and very frequently nailed on boards to strain and flatten them. The graining of morocco covers and skins was an interesting process, and was done by laying the skins, which are damped, on a flat graining board or table, a portion being folded over and the crease drawn across the skin with moderate pressure to get the nice morocco grain.

### How to Find the Cost.

Mr. Arnott said the best way to get at the actual cost of leather was to find the average value of square inches. When the skin is received the square feet are marked on the skin, that being the value measurement of the tanner, which of course takes in all useless flanks, etc. Now to strike a fair average covering cost, it is best to measure out a dozen

skins with a crown 8vo. size cover. Find how many covers you can cut out of a dozen skins. Presume the dozen skins cost 20s. and that one is able to cut 10 out of a skin, which will bring the cost of the cover to 1s. each. Then measure the crown 8vo. cover to get the superficial measurement, which is 144 inches, then divide these inches by 12 which will bring it to 9½ inches per penny. The lecturer concluded by stating that the binder should have by him, for reference when asked to quote, for bound books, a simple price list such as he had indicated.

A short discussion followed, after which a vote of thanks to Mr. Arnott for his interesting paper brought the meeting to a close.



### Mr. Charles Ernest Marsden.

We regret to have to announce that Mr. Charles Ernest Marsden, co-managing director with Mr. H. C. Bolton, passed away after a brief illness, on Monday, the 9th inst., in his 52nd year.

Mr. Marsden was born at Halifax (Yorks) and at an early age spent several years in Vienna, where he acquired a knowledge of Continental languages, which proved valuable on entering the service in 1887, of Messrs. Lorilleux and Co., printing ink-makers, of Paris. Mr. Marsden came to London in 1911, to take charge of the London depot of Messrs. Lorilleux and Co., which he managed with conspicuous ability, until the amalgamation of Lorilleux and Co. with Messrs Morris and Bolton, Ltd., in 1919.

He was loved by all his friends, and respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. A man of sterling character, he will be sadly missed, both in France and England.

The fourth Annual Conference of the North Wales and Border Counties group of the Typographical Association will be held at the Wynnstay Hotel, Wrexham, on Saturday, May 21st.

AN EXHIBITION SOUVENIR.—The souvenir produced by Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton shows in an excellent manner the wide range of their various inks and their capability of executing work of almost every class.

BELGIAN TARIFF CHANGES.—Under modified Belgian Customs regulations the "co-efficient of increase" has been increased from 2 to 4 on the following typographic productions: Typographic prints, lithographs, chromolithographs, photolithographs, chromotypographs, phototypographs, phototypes, zincographs, or other reproductions of drawings or engravings on wood, metal or stone, not specially mentioned, albums and picture or drawing books.

## Trade Notes.

UNDER the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades a District Committee has this month been formed at Lincoln.

AMONG the week's dissolutions of partnership is that between James Arthur Gregory, Albert Edward Rostron, and James Brookes, printers, 231, Oldfield-road, Salford.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to raise a fund for Mr. George Howard, Tabley-road, Holloway, who is the last of Dickens' compositors, as he set up a portion of "Edwin Drood," at Messrs. Clowes' works in Stamford-street.

THE Typographical Association is proceeding with the arrangements for its triennial delegate meeting to be held at Hastings in the second week of June, when a very important agenda will be placed before the delegates.

AT the eighty-first annual dinner of the Newspaper Society, held at the Waldorf Hotel last week, there was a large gathering of the representatives of the newspaper world and distinguished guests, Mr. Valentine Knapp (the president of the society) in the chair.

THE Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom held its annual administrative council conference at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 11th, 12th and 13th. Some account of the proceedings will, we hope, be available for publication in next week's issue.

NEWSPAPER ORGANISATIONS. — Under a scheme adopted finally this week, the four bodies representing the interests of the proprietors of the daily and weekly provincial press of the United Kingdom (except Scotland) have become consolidated. The four bodies are the Newspaper Society, the Linotype Users' Association, the Newspaper Federation, and the Southern Federation of Newspaper Owners. They will be embraced in future in the organisation of the Newspaper Society, which has reached the eighty-fifth year of its existence.

FUNERAL OF MR. L. R. TANNER.—Several hundred people attended the funeral on Thursday, May 5th, at Frome, of Mr. Lanfear Robson Tanner, managing partner of the firm of Butler and Tanner, printers, of Frome and London. The firm which has one of the largest printing works in the kingdom was established by his father, the late Mr. Joseph Tanner, in conjunction with the late Mr. W. T. Butler. Subsequently the business was carried on by the deceased and his brother, Mr. Russell R. Tanner, who, however, retired from active participation in the business some years ago. Mr. Lanfear Tanner was contemplating a similar step when his death occurred at Boscombe, Bournemouth, whither he went for the benefit of his health. Latterly, Mr. Beardsley, of London, and Mr. Humphrey Tanner, of the third generation of the family, have been the more active members of the firm.

MESSRS. WILLIAM RITCHIE AND SONS, LTD., Elder-street, Edinburgh, inform us that Mr. George Jamieson, the secretary of the company, has been appointed a director in place of the late Mr. Thomas Scott.

"THE LIBRARIAN AND BOOK WORLD."—This monthly, now in its tenth year, is to take a new lease of life, and is to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd., who also control the advertising side.

LICENCES are still required for the export of the following goods from Norway:—Cellulose and wood pulp, paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof, rags (old cloths) and printed materials, etc., from Russia.

MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD., send out a fine selection of their Croxley printing, writing and cover papers, with the advice that "buoyant optimism and large-hearted cheerfulness are the two outstanding factors with which to fight the present-day trade depression."

MR. JOHN LAW, who has been for the last 30 years with Messrs. Tullis, Russell and Co., Ltd., Markinch, Fife, has resigned his position to join Messrs. J. A. Weir, Ltd., as general manager at their mills at Kilbagie and Leslie. Mr. Law is the patentee of a revolving strainer and also an instantaneous felt washer, both of which are manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Walmsley and Co., Ltd., Bury.

MR. W. V. MARCHANT (trading as E. Mayer and Co., Stuart-house, Tudor-street, E.C.4.) informs us that Messrs. Ignaz Spiro and Sohne, of Krummau, Czecho Slovakia, for whom they are the sole representatives in the United Kingdom, have revised their prices for the British market. The papers include all pure sulphite papers bleached and unbleached, M.G. or glazed, also greaseproof white or coloured, glazed and unglazed, label manilla, printed tissue and embossed papers.

SUMMONSES have been served on the National Labour Press, Ltd., of Johnson's-court, Fleet street, and Albert George Norton Rose, their manager, of Westcliff-on-Sea, in connection with the alleged printing and publishing of a document called "The Theses of the Communist International," in regard to which proceedings are being taken against Albert Inkpin. Both summonses are returnable at the Mansion House Police Court to-day (Thursday).

MR. A. B. SWAIN, envelope maker, whose premises at 69-73, Mansell street, Aldgate, London, E.1, were damaged by fire, which occurred on Saturday, May 7th, states that the effects of the fire on output have already been overcome, and that all orders can be executed, while inquiries and correspondence will receive immediate attention. The offices have recently been removed from 20-21, Queenhithe, E.C.4, to the Mansell-street address, in order to secure greater co-ordination, while simultaneously the factory and warehouse have been considerably enlarged to give increased production. We are informed that all through the slump the factory has been very busy indeed.



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THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## Wages in the Printing Trade.

WE understand that it is likely that a conference will take place next week between the representatives of the Federation of Master Printers (together with representatives of the newspaper interests), and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom to consider the general conditions in the industry and possible revision of the wages paid.

## L.M.P.A. Milestone.

ANOTHER milestone in the record of the London Master Printers' Association is marked by the appointment of a successor in the secretariat to Major Fordyce Birch. In promoting Mr. Wm. Whyte to the office, the Council and the members of the Association have only given honour where honour is due. During the difficult period which has intervened since Mr. Lake gave up the reins of office, the burden of the technical negotiations from the administrative side has fallen upon

Mr. Whyte, who handled the negotiations with both tact and knowledge. He is, as a matter of fact, a practical printer who is *au fait* with the conditions of an intricate and many-sided craft. Moreover, there have been arrayed against the master printers a number of very alert and talented trade union officials, who, but that they were matched with men of equal ability, might have had things all their own way. Thus the negotiations which have marked the progress of printing in London during recent years have represented a battle of wits in which nothing has been given away on either side. The fact that in spite of the keenness always displayed in the innumerable conferences, good temper and a friendly exterior have been preserved only testifies to the merits of the partizans. And in all these negotiations Mr. Whyte has played a valuable if an unostentatious part. He and London master printers alike are to be congratulated upon the high office to which he is called. It is a popular appointment also, and Mr. Whyte has been the recipient of congratulations from every quarter.

## Postal Rates.

THE proposals to increase postal rates are causing some concern in the minds of printers, and the Federation of Master Printers is taking action with a view to convincing the authorities that any further increase in the postal rates on post cards and printed matter would probably lead to a diminution in the revenue rather than any increase. Experience on the Continent with regard to increased post card rates has proved conclusively that if a certain critical point be passed in increasing the costs, the public ceases to use post cards.

## Paper Imports.

IMPORTS of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom during April show a substantial decline, due to depression in trade and its accentuation on account of the coal strike. The total receipts amount to only 331,596 cwts. of the value of £672,523, as compared with 876,626 cwt. and £2,105,120 for the corresponding month of last year. The quantity imported last month, therefore, shows a decline of 62 per cent. and the value a drop of 68 per cent. Of the reduction in imports of 545,030 cwts., the drop was chiefly in packings and wrappings, amounting to 369,686 cwts., the shipments from Norway and Sweden being greatly curtailed. Packings and wrappings received from Germany amounted to 11,844 cwts. valued at £26,170, the quantity being 2,050 cwts. in excess of that received from

Norway. Finland supplied 7,075 cwts. of packings and wrappings, valued at £17,900. The falling off in the imports of printings, etc., last month was 80,969 cwts. as compared with April of last year, Norwegian supplies being particularly small. There were no arrivals from Newfoundland. From Germany 5,496 cwts. were received of the value of £8,539. Among other declines may be mentioned 8,577 cwts. in coated papers, and 127,406 cwts. in mill, leather, card and pasteboard. Owing to the extremely small arrivals of strawboards during April of last year, the receipts last month show a comparative increase of 48,506 cwts. Taking the average value per cwt. of the imports during April of this and the previous year a depreciation is shown of from 16 per cent. to 17 per cent.

### \* \* \* Paper Exports.

THE decline in the exports of British papers is not so great as in the imports of paper into the United Kingdom. Last month's total shipments amounted to 111,828 cwts. and the value of £662,563, a decrease of 52,612 cwts. and £51,567 as compared with the returns for the corresponding month of last year. The quantity shows a depreciation of 31.9 per cent. and value only 7.2 per cent. It is noteworthy that whereas the average value per cwt. of imported paper amounts to £20s. 6.7d. that relating to exports is as high as £5 18s. 5d. Instead of any depreciation being shown as a year ago, there is an average increase of £1 11s. 7d. per cwt. It is satisfactory to find that the exports of British printings were better than a year ago—60,660 cwts. as against 55,653 cwts. A greatly improved trade has been done with Australia, in fact the demand on the part of British Possessions accounted for 50,355 cwts. as compared with 30,175 cwts. in April of last year; Foreign Countries, on the other hand, have proved poor markets, the supplies last month amounting to only 10,305 cwts. as compared with the shipments of 25,478 cwts. during April of last year. British writings show a poor export demand, the supplies last month to British Possessions amounting to only 8,590 cwts. and to Foreign Countries 1,723 cwts., as compared with 10,056 cwts. and 5,518 cwts. respectively during April of last year.

ARRANGEMENTS are proceeding for the holding of the cost congress and annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers at Scarborough at the end of this month, there being ample reason to suppose that the coal crisis will be over and railway facilities improved before these important gatherings are due to take place.

## Personal.

AT the offices of the Southern Federation of Newspaper Owners in London, last week, a presentation of a silver clock and salver was made to Sir David Duncan, of the *South Wales News*, by the members of the Federation.

ALDERMAN SIR GEO. ROWLAND BLADES, J.P., has headed the list, with 1,107 votes, for the council of the London Chamber of Commerce. The period of office is for three years.

THE Court of the Stationer's Company have paid a well-merited compliment to the public spirited work done on behalf of the printing industry by one of their Livery, Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of St. Bride Institute, who has recently been appointed one of the Company's representatives on the Governing Body of the Stationer's Company's School at Hornsey.

COLONEL JOSEPH REED, of the *Newcastle Chronicle* has been elected by the Committee of Management of the Press Association to be chairman of the Association for the ensuing year.

A STAFF gathering of the employees of Messrs. Charles Birchall, Ltd. (*The Journal of Commerce*), was held on Saturday the 7th at the Britannia Rooms, Liverpool, to celebrate the silver wedding of Mr. C. H. Birchall, editor of the *Journal* and proprietor of the associated businesses, and Mrs. Birchall. Mr. Birchall was presented with a "grandmother's" clock and Mrs. Birchall with a diamond and sapphire ring and pendant set in platinum.

MR. JOHN CRABB, the secretary of the *Christian Herald Co., Ltd.*, recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his entering the service of the company, the firm honouring the occasion by inviting all the staff and employees—nearly eighty—to a social tea at the Institute of Journalists, when Mr. Crabb was presented with a gold watch and chain as a mark of esteem and affection from his colleagues.

WE understand that Mr. A. Willis Stevens is leaving Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd., with which firm he has been associated for many years as paper buyer, to take up an appointment with Messrs. John A. Kidd and Son, of Queenhithe. His many friends will wish him all success in his new sphere.

MR. GEO. M. WILLIAMS, chairman of the Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., and who is well known in paper trade circles, has recently been made a grandfather by the birth of a son to his only daughter, Mrs. C. Wilson, on the 28th ult.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 96s., 98s. 1½d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 13s. 10½d., 13s. 9d., Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 17s.; Chas. Baker, B. Pref., 77s. 6d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 15s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 9d., 19s.; John Dickinson, 24s. 9d.; Ilford, Pref., 14s. 3d.; International Linotype, 51 xd.; Lamson Paragon, 17s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 5s. 6d., 5s. 10½d.; Linotype A Deb., 52; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s. 9d., 18s. 3d.; George Newnes, 11s. 4½d., 12s.; Odham's Press, 14s. 3d., 11s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s., 14s. 1½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 4½d., 16s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 16s., Def., 7s. 1½d., 7s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½s., Pref., 7½s., 4 p.c. Pref., 5½s.; Weldon's 32s., Pref., 14s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, 18s. 1½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 102; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 11s. 6d., 12s. 1½d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THE first annual general meeting of Odhams Press, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the Holborn Restaurant, Lieut.-Colonel W. Grant Morden, M.P., chairman of the company, presiding. In mentioning that the net profit of the first year of the company's trading amounts to £150,265 13s., the chairman said the profits earned during the year would have justified a larger dividend than 8 per cent. being distributed to the shareholders, but in view of the present industrial uncertainty the board think it wise to conserve its resources. It was agreed that a dividend of 8 per cent. be declared on the ordinary shares of the company.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**WALTER BALLANTYNE, LTD.**—Capital, £3,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on at Newcastle-on-Tyne, as "Ballantyne and Co.," and to carry on the business of office supply specialists, printers, publishers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Ballantyne and W. D. Macallister. Registered office: 41, The Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**JOHN BURT AND SON, LTD.**—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agree-

ment with J. Burt and to carry on the business of general engineers, manufacturers for printing and allied trades, machinery and appliances, motor engineers, founders, dealers in new and secondhand machinery and motors, manufacturers of and dealers in lithographic stones, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Burt, Mrs. A. Burt and J. T. Burt. Registered office: 3, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.

**DELTA STATIONERY AND OFFICE REQUISITES, LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers, lithographers, stationers and office furnishers, carried on by W. Neal and F. Furzey, at 6, Bank-street, Sheffield, as the "Delta Stationery and Office Requisites Co." Private company. Directors: W. Neal and F. Furzey.

**P. AND J. ARNOLDS, LTD.**—Capital, £18,000, in 1,500 8 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £10 each and 3,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; to take over the business of manufacturers and importers of and exporters and dealers in inks, typewriter ribbons, carbon papers, office requisites, etc., carried on by A. A. Ogden at Aldersgate Works, Benwell-road, Holloway, as "P. and J. Arnold." Private company. First directors: A. A. Ogden, W. J. Ogden, R. J. Beeson and E. W. Brown. Registered office: Aldersgate Works, Benwell-road, Holloway.

**H. COLLINS, LTD.**—Capital, £3,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a book-binder, paper ruler, account book manufacture and wholesale stationer, carried on by H. Collins, formerly at 10, Newmarket-lane, Manchester, and at present at 23, Blackfriars-street, Salford. Private company. Directors: H. Collins, F. Smift and F. H. Dodman. Registered office, 23, Blackfriars-street, Salford.

**REX BROTHERS, LTD.**—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers and dealers in raw materials and textile fabrics, stationery and fancy goods and other articles, etc. Private company. Directors: B. Jenkinson, B. P. Jenkinson and J. Jenkinson.

**POLYGON HOME SALES, LTD.**—Capital, £100, in 6d. shares; manufacturers and distributors of all kinds of inks, carbon papers, stationery, typewriting and office requisites, etc., and to exploit in the United Kingdom the sale of all or any articles, manufactured or factored by the Polygon Ink Co. Private company. Subscribers: J. S. St. B. Baker and O. G. Hutchinson. Registered office: 30, Regent-street, S.W.1.



## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**MANCHESTER PRINTING, BINDING AND BOX-MAKING CO., LTD.** (Office, London, W.C.).—Issue on May 3rd, 1921, of £85 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**TRYAD CO., LTD.** (Printers, etc., London).—First mortgage debenture, dated May 5th, 1921, to secure £500 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: L. B. Felton, 31, Newton-road, Bayswater, W.2.

**ACTE AND CO., LTD.** (Picture Post Cards, etc., London).—Particulars of £6,000 debentures, authorised April 11th, 1921; present issue, £5,000; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**MAYFAIR TRUST, LTD.**—Mortgage dated April 21st, 1921, to secure £2,000, charged on 2, Sackville-street and 37, Half-Moon-street, W., and two capital redemption policies for £200 and £1,400 respectively. Holders: Miss M. Broughton, 2, Soudan-road, Battersea, S.W., and A. Pollock, 6, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

**PATERNOSTER PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Mortgage dated April 18th, 1921, to secure £300, charged on Bylock Hall Works and land in South-street, Ponder's End. Holder: F. C. S. Mortimer, Hatton-garden, E.C.

**PORTALS, LTD.** (Papermakers, Whitchurch, Hants).—Issue on April 29th, 1921, of £20,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.** (Bookbinders, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on April 20th, 1921, of debentures dated November 17th, 1919, securing £23,000.

**BIDDLES, LTD.** (Printers, Guildford).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, authorised April 26th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**HARRY SMITH AND SON, LTD.** (Paper Tube Manufacturers, Paper Machinists, etc., Keighley).—Debenture dated April 25th, 1921, to secure £7,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd.

**IRISH PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £23,950 on April 14th, 1921, of debenture stock dated March 23rd, 1915, securing £30,000 (amount outstanding, £3,300).

**ALFRED JUBB AND SON, LTD.** (Printers, Huddersfield).—Particulars of £11,000 debentures, authorised April 27th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne firm, who have branch offices in Sydney, desire to undertake the representation, throughout Australia, of a British manufacturer of stationers' sundries (except pencils). The enquiring firm proposes to conduct agencies on a commission basis, calling only on the wholesale houses throughout the Commonwealth. They would also be prepared to carry small stocks, if thought desirable. (Reference No. 518.)

### CANADA.

A manufacturers' agent and importer in Toronto desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery specialties, etc., on a commission basis, for the whole of Canada. (Reference No. 519.)

Through the Canadian Trade Commissioner, a Canadian tannery inquires for importers of bookbinders' leather made from cowhide, in every grain and colour.

### BRITISH WEST INDIES.

A manufacturers' agent at Kingston, Jamaica, desires to secure the representation, in Jamaica, of United Kingdom suppliers of stationery. (Reference No. 528.)

### BELGIUM.

A Belgian residing in Brussels desires to secure, for the whole of Belgium, the agency, on commission, of United Kingdom firms manufacturing paper and all stationers' supplies. He would eventually be prepared to purchase his own stocks. Correspondence in English and French. (Reference No. 529.)

## Tenders for Cardboard Portfolios.

The Central Stores Department of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance is inviting tenders to be submitted up to noon on May 25th, for the supply of the following material:—

900 Portfolios, Cardboard, 70 by 70 by 7 cms.  
 600 Portfolios, Cardboard, 85 by 75 by 7 cms.  
 500 Portfolios, Cardboard, 60 by 60 by 7 cms.  
 1,500 Portfolios, Cardboard, with flap 28 by 37 by 7 cms.

Sealed samples in duplicate of the goods must be submitted with tenders. Delivery of the goods is to take place within 90 days of the acceptance of the tender. Only those firms with a representative resident in Egypt can tender for Egyptian Government contracts.

The Egyptian War Department are also calling for tenders for glass paper.

An Advertisement is always working.

## The Printing Exhibition.

### Some Other Stands Noticed.

Below we give notices of more of the stands at the Printing Exhibition. The notices were unavoidably held over from our last issue.

#### THE ARCADE.

##### Gilby and Hermann, Ltd.

Printing inks for all processes are shown by this firm.

##### Parsons, Fletcher and Co., Ltd.

Specimens of printing as well as bulk samples of ink at Stand No. 13 reveal the quality of goods turned out by this firm.

##### Torbet (Northern), Ltd.

An attractive variety of paper specialties are exposed at Stand No. 14, Arcade. Among them are pure esparto writings and printings, and a wide selection of Torbet papers. The latter include parchment, cover, art, and chromo papers of high quality. Particular attention should be paid to the Torbet unstretchable litho paper, which is manufactured by the firm's own process and used for high-class litho work without being hung. E.S. writings and printings; T.S. writings and T.S. bank papers (white and tinted) make effective display, while ledger papers, cartridges, M.G. poster paper, greaseproofs up to 120 lbs. D.C. are among other lines in Messrs. Torbet's wide range.

##### KING EDWARD'S HALL.

##### Francis J. Connolly.

The whole of this annexe is devoted to an elaborate installation by Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., and there may be seen and admired a big array of the varied lines of printing machinery for which the firm are agents. The exhibit comprises rotary offset lithographic machinery, tin printing and platen machines, all in operation. In addition there is illustrated a new system of embossing without dies, by reversed type, to be worked on an ordinary platen. Bookbinding and boxmaking machinery is also included, making altogether a comprehensive display.

#### MAIN HALL.

##### W. J. Connoll and Co.

Specialising in the purchase, sale and exchange of second-hand and re-built machinery, Messrs. Connoll do their own printing on a re-built machine to show how they make them "equal to new." Other apparatus for which they are agents is also shown.

##### Monometer Manufacturing Co.

How the highest efficiency can be attained in a printer's foundry and how the cost of output can be reduced and production increased is demonstrated at Stand No. 8 Main Hall. The tilting furnaces and the casting machines are objects of interest.

##### J. T. George and Co.

The chief features of the exhibits being shown by this firm include the following:—

"Eclipse" safety guards for platen machines in operation, fitted to two kinds of platen machines; the "Diamond" press; Lever Guillotine Cutting machine; "Universal" and other punching and eyeletting machines; "Eclipse" and "Little Giant" lead and rule Cutters, as well as labour-saving founts of brass rule and printer's sundries.

##### Deritend Engraving Co., Ltd.

Bending and cutting machines and a thumb-holing machine are among the exhibits at Stand No. 12, ingenuity and skill being shown in their manufacture.

##### F. W. Woodroff and Co.

Boxmakers find much to instruct them at Stand No. 13, Main Hall, rotary and platen cutting and creasing machinery, together with allied appliances, being demonstrated under working conditions.

##### Cundall Folding Machine Co.

The Cundall folding machine holds a high reputation and the exhibit at Stand No. 14 illustrates its attributes fully.

##### Stoer Bros. and Coles, Ltd.

Specimens of printing by the firm's own inks are a practical guide to their quality. In addition to printing inks, there are colours and printing varnishes, litho and letterpress aids, blanketings, etc.

##### Northern Press Engineering.

Some of the latest devices introduced by this South Shields firm are to be seen at Stand No. 17. They include a casting box, boring box, a stereo cylinder and late news device.

##### John Meerloo and Sons.

Printing materials of all kinds, including samples of wood type for flat and rotary presses, have been brought from the firm's own factories at Walthamstow, and set out with effect at Stand No. 19.

##### Universal Typesetting Co., Ltd.

A lesson in economy may be learned by witnessing the re-casting of old type into new "Type that is type" ready for case is the description given to this exhibit.

##### A W. Penrose and Co., Ltd.

As indicated in our survey last week, there is some magnificent apparatus to be found at the Penrose stand. Much interest is attracted by the working demonstrations of the printing machinery, by the engraving and process apparatus, by the novel "Bawtree" Type Composing machine, and by numerous other features.

##### Ault and Wiborg London Co.

Letterpress and lithographic inks cover a wide range, including "news" and roto-gravure steel die and poster, and there are full strength colours of all shades for offset printing, together with dry colours and varnishes.

##### A. T. Kremer's Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The exhibits at Stand No. 34 comprise gold, bronze and aluminium powders; metal leaf, foils, reels, etc.; "Altior" renovating metal; and linotype, monotype and stereo metals.

### T. C. Thompson and Son.

These printers' engineers, furnisners and valuers have a range of useful machines on show. The exhibit includes platen machines, guillotines, perforators, and several other machines useful to the printer, while the book-binder will be interested in the nipping presses shown.

### Hunters, Ltd.

A complete installation of apparatus for photo engraving in line, tone and colour and photo-lithography is arranged by Hunters, Ltd. A full range of machinery manufactured by Messrs. H. O. Strong and Sons, of Bristol, for whom Messrs. Hunters, Ltd., act as sole agents for London and districts, comprises blocking presses, punching machines, cornering machine, etc. There are also demonstrated a range of the well-known "Golding Jobber" platens, in a wide range of sizes, each complete with electrical equipment of the self-contained model, with necessary speed controller; a double crown flat bronzing machine ("Mark Smith" model); guillotines, casting boxes, type-high surfacing machines, shoot boards and planes, and various accessory machinery for printers, stereotypers and electrotypers, manufactured by Messrs. Hunters, Ltd., at their new Wel-lingborough Works.

### Dalziel Foundry, Ltd.

An impressive display is made at this stand of many things having to do with the engravers' art. A magnificent showing of illustration reproductions in colour, monochrome and line is supplemented with examples of Dalziel's stereos and auxiliaries, the latter including demonstrations of the Dalziel Patent Register Finder for mounting in register on Parker Boards any number of colour plates, both originals and stereos taken from them.

### R. P. Bannerman and Son.

Among the various exhibits of this firm of typefounders and printers' engineers, prominence is given to the "All British" Type-casting Machines which are seen in operation.

### Furnival and Co., Ltd.

Among the prominent specialities which this firm are showing are the following:—Quad Demy Rotary Offset Press, fitted with automatic damping apparatus, special inking arrangement, automatic lay, sheet delivery, and counter. Double Demy Two-Revolution Press with printed side up sheet delivery. Double Demy Drum Cylinder Press fitted with flyer. Quad Crown Direct Rotary Litho fitted with flyer. Double Demy Mark Smith Patent Safety Cylinder Vacuum Bronzing Machine fitted with flyer. 42-in. Patent "Express" Self-Clamp Guillotine, fitted with self-contained hydraulic clamping motion, quick return motion to knife, and patent balanced knifeholder.

### Dyer, Ltd.

At Stand No. 61, Main Hall, are located the productions of this firm. Very fine examples of embossed and stamped printed matter,

such as catalogue covers, show cards, box labels, etc., are on view. Special advice is also given by the firm on the subject of embossing, including cameo and cutter crush embossing.

### Ewart and Collis, Ltd.

Messrs. Ewart and Collis, Ltd., manufacturers of paper laying machines, paper bag making machines, electrotyping and stereotyping machinery, box nailing and boxboard printing machines, and the Cowan Transvevor. A paper bag making machine is exhibited in operation, embodying many labour saving and space saving improvements of a striking character.

### Shuck, Maclean and Co., Ltd.

The speciality of this stand is printing inks—litho, letterpress, tinplate, photogravure. Offset inks are a speciality. Messrs. Shuck, Maclean and Co., Ltd., are sole manufacturers of "S.M." paste.

### Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

At this stand are to be seen printing ink and varnishes of every description, and the materials from which they are manufactured; also specimens of various kinds of printing. An interesting feature is "Transparink," for printing any transparency, particularly window envelopes.

### Hampson, Betteridge and Co.

This firm of printing, bookbinding, and boxmaking, and machine ruling engineers have a large and varied showing of small machinery for the printing and allied trades, including machines for bookbinders and box-makers.

### GALLERY.

#### The A.G.P. Agence Generale.

This Parisian firm have at Stand No. 41, Gallery, a smart and effective arrangement of high class French cabinet and box stationery. The envelopes displayed are lined with distinctive patterns and are characteristic of their country of origin.

#### Department of Overseas Trade.

The exhibit of the Department of Overseas Trade Development and Intelligence in the Gallery is designed to bring to the notice of the commercial world the activities and functions of the Department in the furtherance of British trade in overseas markets. An interesting feature of this stand is an exhibit of various raw materials from different parts of the Empire which have been investigated at the Imperial Institute with reference to their possibilities for papermaking. Specimens of paper prepared from these materials in the Imperial Institute Laboratories are also shown. Reports on some of these investigations have been published.

#### George Bramston.

Located at Stand No. 18, Gallery, are the exhibits of this firm, who manufacture twines, ropes and packing cords in every description in jute, hemp, manilla and cotton, etc. Among their specialities are dryspun cords for use in the paper trades and jute and hemp twines for the stationery trades.

# British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	APRIL.		JAN.-APRIL.		APRIL		JAN.-APRIL.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
Printings and Writings...	Cwts. 210,144	Cwts. 129,175	Cwts. 708,343	Cwts. 571,009	£ 445,909	£ 247,743	£ 1,437,578	£ 1,261,094
Packings and Wrappings	428,019	58,333	1,510,508	335,585	1,131,632	155,106	3,854,919	1,013,827
Coated Papers ...	10,594	2,017	33,417	16,933	59,854	18,219	213,788	112,585
Stationery ...	2,070	3,722	6,405	13,212	17,451	16,567	46,081	71,904
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	150,844	23,438	584,305	174,730	263,746	44,177	987,855	369,088
Strawboard ...	44,640	93,146	648,070	487,348	40,422	70,665	520,973	440,292
Other Sorts ...	30,315	21,765	120,800	77,742	146,106	120,046	614,664	509,347
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>876,626</b>	<b>331,596</b>	<b>3,611,848</b>	<b>1,676,559</b>	<b>2,105,120</b>	<b>672,523</b>	<b>7,675,858</b>	<b>3,778,137</b>

## Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	24,971	29,653	140,383	164,887	45,968	67,166	227,872	348,379
Norway ...	61,957	10,921	224,653	66,630	137,725	19,547	505,729	163,559
Germany ...	12,463	5,496	20,284	30,699	27,601	8,539	53,813	78,944
Belgium ...	950	9,184	3,907	27,152	3,199	18,830	11,691	60,952
United States ...	10,654	268	29,218	3,458	31,257	1,680	86,852	16,077
Canada ...	27,221	273	84,710	5,193	57,446	1,245	148,380	16,622
Newfoundland ...	—	—	7,000	—	—	—	19,600	—
Other Countries ...	71,928	73,380	198,188	272,990	142,713	130,736	383,641	577,661

## Packings and Wrappings, Including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	60,100	7,075	144,000	45,029	116,876	17,900	248,275	107,105
Sweden ...	222,066	18,764	792,235	96,096	570,124	50,495	1,961,170	295,097
Norway ...	93,859	9,794	390,043	53,545	268,616	22,537	1,045,813	162,329
Germany ...	20,843	11,844	53,317	69,865	55,943	26,170	126,757	193,326
Belgium ...	10,067	5,619	26,520	24,429	41,830	21,456	110,822	97,898
Canada ...	9,564	—	48,694	7,359	23,870	—	117,364	18,264
Other Countries ...	11,520	5,237	55,699	39,262	54,373	16,548	208,718	139,808

## Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	3,452	271	4,738	5,497	11,983	2,431	16,065	22,781
Belgium ...	3,530	330	12,838	4,324	20,778	2,902	74,640	25,885
France ...	1,377	173	4,249	1,406	11,534	2,830	41,152	13,149
United States ...	1,189	635	3,254	3,510	11,002	6,495	48,970	35,850
Other Countries ...	1,046	638	8,338	2,199	4,557	3,561	32,961	14,920

**A CO-OPERATIVE DAILY.**—A co-operative college and a co-operative daily newspaper were advocated on Monday by Mr. George Major in his presidential address at the 53rd annual Co-operative Congress at Scarborough.

**NEWSPAPER** advertising throughout the United States increased in value during 1920 to more than \$200,000,000, an advance of \$50,000,000 over the previous year. According to the report of the Bureau of Advertising of

the American Publishers' Association, newspaper advertising space gained in favour as a medium of determinable results and of sure economy.

AMONG the visits to be paid during the summer by the Publicity Club of London is one to the paper mills of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Watford; to Fry's Metal Foundry, Blackfriars; also to Hill Siffken's works, Dalston, to witness the various processes of poster printing from start to finish.

## Patent Action Over Display Cards. Master Printers at the Exhibition.

In Chancery Division recently the patent action was heard of Simplex Lithographic Co. v. Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd. Reviewing the case, the "Illustrated Official Journal" (Patents) says:—The plaintiffs were the owners of a patent for "Improvements in Sample Cards." Claim 1 of the complete specification was as follows:—"A sample card for displaying textile fabrics, comprising a body portion and an embossed panel struck up from the said body portion having a surface forming a replica of a sample of textile material." Claim 2 was as follows:—"A sample card for displaying textile fabrics, comprising a body portion, and an embossed panel struck up from the said body portion having a surface forming a replica of a sample of textile material and sharply defined edges raised above the body portion a distance substantially equalling the thickness of a sample of textile material." Claim 3 was substantially Claim 1 with the addition of the words "and a sample of textile material attached to said sample card." At the trial of an action for infringement of the patent, the defendants admitted infringement. It was admitted by the plaintiffs that the striking up of panels and the embossing of the surface representation of the texture of the material were both old, but the plaintiffs contended that the combination was novel and produced a particular result which was commercially successful. Held, that, in view of the existing common knowledge at the date of the patent, there was no subject-matter, and that the action must be dismissed with costs.

## Paper Competition in Australia.

The extent to which British papermakers are meeting with competition from United States manufacturers is revealed by the statistics relating to the trade of the Australian Commonwealth for the year ended June 30th, 1920. Paper received into Australia from the United Kingdom represented a value of £435,652, or 15·2 per cent. From the United States, however, the value was £951,128, or 33·3 per cent. Japan's share of the paper trade was £57,844, or 2 per cent. In stationery, the United Kingdom easily holds the lead, the value of this commodity from the Mother Country being £864,093, or 66·1 per cent. The United States sent stationery to the value of £336,810, or 25·7 per cent., and Japan was represented by £27,595, or 2·1 per cent.

**WILLS.**—Mr. Arthur Francis Bentley, of Southampton, book cloth manufacturer, bleacher and dyer, £80,878. Mr. Robert Wilson, for 27 years associated with management of *Edinburgh Evening News*, £87,398. Mr. Arthur Lucas, of Brondesbury, N.W., art publisher, £15,026.

The latest effort of the North and West and North-West London Master Printers' Associations to strengthen still further the spirit of friendly comradeship and co-operation which has been growing amongst them was, if numbers are any criterion, a marked success, and must have given great satisfaction to those who organised the meetings. Tickets of admission to the Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition were issued to every known printer having works in the two districts, as well as to tea (as the guests of the Organising Committee of the Exhibition) and a Bohemian Concert after. About 250 employers and their ladies sat down to tea and by request Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the London Association, voiced their congratulations to Mr. Bridges and his council on the success of the Exhibition, and thanks for hospitality given, and Mr. Bridges with his well-known cordiality responded. Later at the concert Mr. Wilson James and his famous concert party kept a large audience enraptured till near the closing hour. Professor Besoni, late of Maskelynes, added immensely to the enjoyment by a clever display of conjuring, and Mr. H. C. Hill in a few fitting words told the advantages of Association to those present who were not members. A great accession of strength should result to the London Associations responsible, from this happily conceived undertaking.

**PENSIONERS AT THE EXHIBITION.**—Some 800 old pensioners of the Printers Pension, Alms-house and Orphan Asylum Corporation were present at a tea and concert given on Friday at the Printing Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. It was an occasion that was thoroughly enjoyed by the old people, most of whom were able to make the round of the hall and take note of the marvellous developments in printing that had been brought about within the last 30 or 40 years. Sir William Waterlow welcomed the guests, and was supported in the proceedings by Mr. J. Thompson, chairman of the Corporation, and many members of the council.

## COLOUR PRINTING to the TRADE

**BETTER, QUICKER and CHEAPER**  
 — than can usually be obtained. —

**Litho'd Posters**, 64 by 44 in one Sheet.  
 Design made, drawn and proved, and printed complete or any part of it.

**Transparencies and Transfers**,  
 either for advertising or decoration.

**Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, &c.**

**Publishers of Chromo Almanacs and Art Card Calendars, Date Blocks, and Monthly Leaflets—Large Variety, Choice Designs.**

**Catalogues on application.**

ESTIMATES OR INFORMATION FREELY SUPPLIED.

**TAYLOR BROS.,** The Trade **Leeds.**  
 Colour Printers.



Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-  
TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-  
GERS** REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-  
NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY  
and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of  
the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or  
under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion  
after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Special Rate for Operatives  
only; One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One  
Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge  
One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

## Agencies.

**A** DANISH CONCERN in  
the Metal Etching Line.  
both for Name Plates for Ma-  
chines, etc., and Advertising  
Material, wishes to connect with  
a **FIRST CLASS FIRM**  
as REPRESENTATIVE and  
SALES OFFICE for the United  
Kingdom.—Further information  
addressed to Billet, nrk. 465  
modt. Gredsted's Bureau, Aarhus,  
Denmark. 13832

## Miscellaneous.

**B**OOKS on Printing, Lithography, other Techni-  
cal, Commercial, and all other subjects;  
second-hand and new; books on approval; cata-  
logue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.  
—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

## BOOKBINDING.

**GOLD BLOCKING. CASE MAKING.  
FIXTURE CARDS, etc., etc.**  
(To the Trade).

**D. & E. CROSS,**  
51, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.

## Press Cutting

And  
General Advertising Agency.

**WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,**

12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.

**INFORMATION** on any subject at  
**SUPPLIED** the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical  
Staff. Editors are specially invited to give  
this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

You can get Presses much like  
ours——but they are not  
The **VICTORIA** **PLATEN**  
**PRESSES**

Write us and we will tell you more about Victorias.

**VICTORIA "Hercules" Embossing Presses.**  
**VICTORIA Stop Cylinder Presses.**

### **VICTORIA "KOBOLD" JOBBER.**

This press is a first-class universal machine, the bed and base being cast in one piece is  
a great advantage over ordinary platens, and extensively used for Jobbing and fitted  
with a parallel platen movement.

### **VICTORIA "MERKUR" JOBBER.**

For the printer who requires an all-round press at a moderate figure, it combines the  
advantages of the Art Platen in a Jobbing machine.

### **VICTORIA PLATEN PRESSES No. 2, 4, 5 & 6.**

Machines for doing any job coming along, Half-tone, Three-colour, or a simple circular  
up to embossing a catalogue cover.

**THE VICTORIA PRESS MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,**

Telephone—**Works, Offices and Showrooms:** **Telegrams—**  
**STREATHAM 1359. 209, BALHAM HIGH RD., LONDON, S.W.17. VIPREMAC, LONDON.**

# The Advertiser of To-day is the Business Getter of To-morrow!

TO REACH THE COLONIAL PRINTING, PAPER, STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING, BOOK-MAKING AND ALLIED TRADES, SUPPLY FIRMS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN  
The Special Quarterly Export Issues of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."  
Rates on Application to STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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JUN 8 1921

THE  
**BRITISH & COLONIAL**  
**PRINTER**  
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 21.

LONDON: MAY 26, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

## To Printers unable to visit the Exhibition

we extend a hearty invitation to visit our  
**London Foundry or any of our Branch Foundries**

to witness the scientific manufacture of

**PRINTING METALS  
SPACING MATERIALS  
FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT**

The outstanding  
feature of the  
Exhibition

We would remind the visitors to our Stand of our  
**ELECTRICAL PYROMETER**

For registering the working temperature of one or any number of  
Composing Machines, Stereotype Pots or other Melting Pots.

**Only one Indicator is necessary.**

Temperatures can now be controlled scientifically instead of by  
"rule of thumb."

**FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY**

25-42, Holland Street,  
Blackfriars,  
**LONDON, S.E.1.**

Telephone: HOP 4720 (Four lines).  
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Also at **MANCHESTER,**  
**GLASGOW,**  
**BRISTOL,**  
**DUBLIN.**



The Latest Improved . .

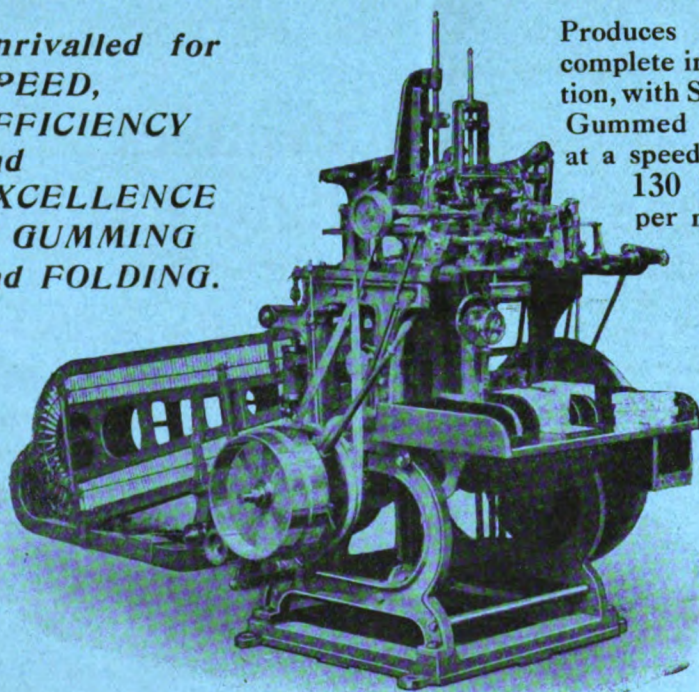
TRADE **“LEADER”** MARK.

## ENVELOPE FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINE

For High-Class Work—Makes all Styles of Envelopes

*Unrivalled for  
SPEED,  
EFFICIENCY  
and  
EXCELLENCE  
of GUMMING  
and FOLDING.*

Produces Envelopes  
complete in one operation,  
with Sealing Flaps  
Gummed and Dried,  
at a speed of  
**130 Envelopes  
per minute.**



ENTIRELY OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

**DAVID CARLAW & SONS LIMITED,**  
**31, FINNIESTON STREET,**  
**GLASGOW.**

Telephone: 1262/3 CENTRAL.  
 Telegrams: "AUTOMATON, GLASGOW."

London Agents: **JOHN W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.**

We are Exhibiting in the Sixth International Printing, Stationery, Bookbinding,  
 Boxmaking and Allied Trades' Exhibition, Royal Agricultural  
 Hall, London, April 30th to May 14th, 1921.



[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
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LONDON: MAY 26. 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

## British Printing Machine Engineers.

**Amalgamation of Famous Wharfedale Firms.**

**Enterprise Opens Up a New Era for the Industry.**

When Mr. Wesley Petty, of Leeds, who was then president of the Yorkshire Master Printers' Association, visited Wharfedale in 1906, he suggested to the Otley printers' engineers, who entertained the party, that the best interests of the local trade would be served by a pooling of the businesses. At that time, however, divergent views were too strong to permit of such a course, but the past few years have seen a marked change in the situation. During the war the firms have worked together so closely that they have been led to the belief that the words of Mr. Petty were capable of being brought to fruition, and though the whole of the engineers have not seen their way to fall in, there has lately been an amalgamation of three of the leading firms in the town—Messrs. Dawson and Sons, Ltd., Messrs. Payne and Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. Elliott and Co., Ltd. They are now known as Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd.

This amalgamation is interesting from many points of view, but mainly because all the three firms originally worked together, were afterwards disunited, and have now come together again. It is now over half a century since the late William Dawson and the late David Payne, the two pioneers of the Wharfedale Printing Machine industry, dissolved partnership, and this is not the first attempt at a re-union. Negotiations in that direction

were begun some years ago, but it was found impossible to get unanimity, and the effort failed. Success on this occasion is an interesting addition to the history of the industry that has made Otley world famous.

### **The Beginning of the Industry.**

The foundations of the industry were laid nearly 100 years ago by the late Mr. William Dawson, whose business of supplying printers' materials was commenced in 1830. He first turned his attention to plough cutting machines, and later to the guillotine and label cutting machines. About 1850 he was joined by a clever and inventive foreman, Mr. David Payne, who was constantly searching his brain to effect improvements on existing machinery and to invent new. Their fame reached the ears of Mr. Stephen Soulby, an inventive printer of Ulverston, who in 1852 had taken out a patent for a machine, but who had not the luck to get it made sufficiently well to meet his wishes. He therefore sought out Messrs. Dawson and Payne at Otley, and on August 5th, 1854, there is an entry in Mr. Dawson's handwriting to the effect that himself and "David" went to Ulverston to see Mr. Soulby, the expenses being £2 10s.

The two Otley men secured the order, and in the following year—1855—the first printing machine ever built in Otley was delivered to the purchaser. It was known as the "Ulver-

stonian," and had a fixed bed and travelling cylinder, very much on the lines of the galley press of to-day. Some of these machines—for others were made subsequently—are still in existence, and up till quite recently there was one in Leeds. In comparison with what had gone before they did good work, and the firm was kept busy.

Many improvements on the original were made by Mr. Payne, and in recognition of these Mr. Soulby presented him in 1856 with a handsomely-bound volume of the "History of Furness Abbey."

Mr. Payne's inventive abilities led him to the belief that a fixed bed and travelling cylinder were not the best methods of securing a sharp impression with rapidity, and he decided on a change. Curiously enough, he only went by stages, and first effected a compromise by making the cylinder and bed each travel half-way.

### The "Wharfedale."

Having gone so far, Mr. Payne eventually decided to "go the whole hog," and with the fixed cylinder and the travelling bed came the "Wharfedale" machine that was to revolutionise the printing machine industry. The name of "Wharfedale" was not used at first, but the machine was known as "Our Own Kind." Like most new inventions it was not received kindly at the outset, and the first machine was on stock nearly a year before a purchaser could be found. It ultimately went to Halifax. Later, the name of "Wharfedale" was applied, but, unfortunately for the originators, the patenting of the machine was not effected—patenting being a much more difficult process then than now—with the result that the "Wharfedale" type of machine became public property. It has since been freely copied, and is now made in varying styles all over the world.

In 1863, Mr. Payne was taken into partnership, along with Mr. Dawson's elder son—Mr. Thomas G. Dawson. For three years they traded as Dawson, Payne and Co., and a flourishing business was built up. The firm had no foundry, but had to rely on outside firms for a supply of castings. These were chiefly supplied by Messrs. John and Peter Elliott, of Otley, the descendants of whom are now, singularly enough, joining the successors of William Dawson and David Payne.

The arrangements in 1863, when David Payne was taken into partnership, were of a somewhat unique character. It was agreed that Mr. Payne should pay his share by instalments extending over a period, and that all inventions of his should be patented in his name, but become the property of the firm so long as he was a member.

Through this arrangement friction arose that led to dissolution in 1866. At this time about 80 men were employed. With the sum of £2,500 paid out of the business, Mr. Payne built himself a workshop, 30 yards by 15 yards, on the site of the present works. He continued in business until 1879, when he retired in favour of his three sons, all of whom are now dead, and the business has since been in the hands of his grandsons.

Now, after a dissolution of half-a-century, the descendants of the two pioneers of Otley's printing machine trade have re-united, and the first machine bearing the name of the new firm was on view at the Printing Exhibition in London, where, by the way, £15,000 worth of Otley machines were shown.

Messrs. Elliott claim the honour of producing the first two revolution machine built at Otley for commercial work.

### The Two Firms.

The firm of William Dawson and Sons was incorporated as a private limited liability company in 1906. Its directors are Mrs. Bey, Mr. E. Stott, Mr. H. Bey, Sir Arthur Roberts, and Mr. W. V. Dawson. It has a staff of about 500, and in addition to the manufacture of Wharfedale printing machines, it specialises in various appliances for the production of high-class half-tone and three-colour work, and for high-class magazines.

The firm of Payne and Sons, Ltd., was incorporated as a private limited company in 1909. Its directors are Messrs. Cyril Payne, Sydney Payne, Herbert Payne, Walter Ashley Payne, and Roland Payne. It employs a staff of over 500, and specialises in the varied machinery used by high-class printers.

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**"LINOGRAPH" DEMONSTRATION.**—Following up their demonstration at the Printing Exhibition, when much interest was shown in the "Linograph" composing machine in operation, Messrs. C. W. Shortt and Co., Ltd., have been giving similar demonstrations at their offices and show-rooms, 8, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, and many printers who failed to have the machine explained to them in detail at the exhibition, have thus been able to make good the omission. At the hands of a very able operator and demonstrator the "Linograph" machine—of which we have previously published a description—has had its capabilities and advantages made plain, special stress being laid upon the fact that with this machine there is only one transfer from elevator to distributor, and this transfer is made without using the matrix combinations, materially lengthening the life of matrices and reducing the chances for distributor stops; also upon the characteristics of lightness and quick change possessed by the magazine, in respect of which no locking or unlocking or other adjustments are necessary, either before or after the change.



## Organisation of the Process Trade.

Mr. G. E. Holloway.

A well-known and outstanding personality in the printing trade, Mr. G. E. Holloway was apprenticed to printing and went through the working departments, remaining in the trade for some years. Twenty-nine years ago he was engaged as general manager of B. Dellagana and Co., Ltd., of London, Manchester and Liverpool, the well-known and oldest block-making house in the kingdom, and was appointed managing director and secretary of the company during last year.

At the time Mr. Holloway came into the block trade the custom of printers of publications establishing their own stereotyping plants was becoming general. This action soon presented a most formidable problem, as the trade not only lost their largest and most regular customers but found them competitors as well. This left the trade houses mainly dependent on jobbing printers and advertising agents, the price for whose work was totally inadequate without the publications to support them. The members of the trade at that period were disposed to look with suspicion at any form of co-operation with their competitors, but the circumstances under which an action for infringements of copyright was brought by a German firm of block dealers against Dellagana's so obviously threatened the interests of the whole trade that it brought the discordant elements together and Mr. Holloway succeeded as an outcome of the position in forming the Association of Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Process and General Engravers, the first organisation for the protection of the interests of these trades. Mr. Holloway was himself the first secretary.

The Association eventually fell into two sections, which developed into the existing Electrotyping and Stereotyping Employers Federation and the Federation of Master Process Engravers; but they are both offshoots from the pioneer organisation already mentioned.

Many attempts to improve the status of the trade, then in a deplorable condition throughout the country, were made with varying success, but the benefits were only temporary, owing to lack of control over two or three small firms and new ones springing up, "cutting" prices, becoming insolvent, and disappearing, leaving the harm done to be grappled with by those struggling to honestly pay their way.

It was long pondering over these apparently hopeless conditions which led Mr. Holloway and his friend, the late Mr. E. R. Cook, of Messrs. Badoureau and Jones, Ltd., at that time chairman of the trade association, to endeavour to come to terms with the men's society for mutual benefit protection. To bring this about required dogged effort, renewed over several years, for the supposed natural hostility and divergence of the in-

terests of Capital and Labour were then strongly held, as, unfortunately, they still are, in many quarters, with the disastrous results with which all are familiar.

However, in 1911 an agreement between employers and men was arrived at and a joint committee set up somewhat on the lines of a "Whitley Council," but, as will be seen, some years in advance of its time, and this organisation has admittedly proved of great value to both parties and prevented any strike or serious conflict either before 1914, during the war, or in the trying times since the armistice.

The present position of the block-making industries will be admitted to be the work of trade organisation. It cannot be denied that this success is largely due to the efforts



Mr. G. E. Holloway.

originated by Mr. Holloway 25 years ago and persistently maintained by him despite hostility, opposition and discouragement in every form.

Mr. Holloway has been a member of the executive committee of the electrotyping employers' organisations throughout their history and of recent years has been and still is chairman of the Federation above mentioned.

**PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES' CHARITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION.**—The 26th annual meeting of this popular trade event is to take place at Stamford-bridge Athletic Grounds on June 18th, commencing at 2 o'clock. The programme includes open and trade events and covers a wide range of attractions. Mr. Chas. H. Roud (president) has consented to present the prizes.

# The Standardisation of Paper.

W. HOWARD HAZELL.

The present methods of dealing with paper are the slow growth of many generations, and if any one examines them, they will find that he are absolutely chaotic and quite unsuitable for the present day. When paper was made by hand, and sold in Foolscap and similar small sizes, different methods might have been suitable, but when we now deal in a multitude of sizes and qualities of paper, it is essential that better and more modern methods should be adopted.

Paper is bought by the ream, which contains 472, 480, 500, 504, 508 or 516 sheets, and occasionally some other quantity. A "ream" is, therefore, only a term for a packet containing an uncertain number of sheets, and as practically all the sales of paper by printers consist of "thousands," it is easy to see the great number of calculations that are necessary, and the possibility of error.

Papers are sold by size, such as Foolscap, Medium and Demy, and the sizes of these sheets varies considerably, and there is also no uniform standard of thickness for papers in different sizes.

Any change in the custom of the trade is likely to cause some disturbance in the business affected, and may arouse some opposition. It is, therefore, desirable to find what are the lines of least resistance in making any improvement, and when the question under consideration is to find some standard that could be adopted in the different countries, the problem is still more complex.

The main points on which international standards could be fixed, are:

- (a) Standard unit for sale.
- (b) Standard thicknesses of paper.
- (c) Uniform methods of packing.
- (d) Uniform customs of the trade.
- (e) Standard sizes.

There is no doubt that the unit for sale should be a thousand sheets, sold by weight. The "thousand" could be called a "mille," and the paper packed in reams of 500, or, if more convenient, in smaller packages containing 250, 200 or 100 sheets. There are many advantages in using the "thousand" or "mille" as a basis. Printers print and sell per thousand sheets or per thousand books, and stationers sell their envelopes by the thousand or the hundred, although there is an anomaly of selling notepaper by the ream of 480 sheets. In all these cases the standard of the "thousand" would be an advantage.

As the "mille" is the basis of sale, the quire of 24 sheets should be abandoned, and for smaller quantities, 100, 20 or 10 sheets should be the unit.

### Simplifying Price Calculation.

One great advantage of the "mille" as a unit for sale, is that the price of smaller

Paper read at World's Printing Trade Congress, May 10th.

quantities could be found without the calculations or reference to the ready reckoners that is necessary when the quire is the unit. It is only necessary to convert the cost of the "mille" into pence, and then shift the decimal point to find the cost of smaller parts, thus:—

If a "mille" costs 21/-	...	252 pence,
One sheet costs	...	.252 "
Ten sheets costs	...	2.52 "
One hundred sheets cost	...	25.2 "

In countries with a decimal coinage it would not even be necessary to convert into pence, but the decimal point could be shifted, and the cost of small quantities found immediately.

If the "mille" were adopted as an international standard, an enormous amount of time would be saved in making calculations, checking invoices, keeping records, etc., and many errors would be avoided.

In the United States a ream of 500 sheets is already the standard, and some other countries are thinking of, or already have adopted, a ream of 500, and, therefore, the "mille" would lead to little change.

It has been suggested that instead of the "thousand," it would be desirable to have 1,008 or some other number of sheets, to allow for overs, but no number of overs will satisfy all consumers. Under the present conditions, some require 516, others are satisfied with 504. A short run of high-class work requires many more overs than a long run of inferior work, and a "thousand" is the only number which would simplify calculations, and meet with the least opposition.

I would also suggest that pulp, paste and ivory boards should be sold by the "mille" instead of by the grosses or packets. The weight per "mille" would also be the basis, and if this system was universally adopted, all purchasers and all countries would know that in any quotations the price quoted was by the "thousand" sheets and the weight thereof.

### Standard Thickness.

The second standard that would have many advantages would be a standard thickness by which papers would be sold under a substance number. If substance numbers, representing the number of grammes per square metre in a sheet of paper, were adopted, a complete range of weights would be available, and as the metric system is used by so many nations, it would be a better basis than the inch. In the United States an attempt is being made to standardise the weights of paper, and they are suggesting as a basis the weight of a thousand sheets, each containing a thousand square inches. It would be a great disadvantage if there were a series of substance numbers. If the grammes per square metre were taken as a basis, it would not be necessary for paper users to work with either grammes or metres, as equivalent tables giving equivalent weights in various sizes could be worked out, and they would buy, sell and deal in pounds weight per thousand sheets in the different sizes. For example:—Substance number 80 (i.e. a square metre of paper would

weigh 80 grammes) would give the following weights per thousand sheets:—

Large Post	...	40 lbs.
Demy	...	45 "
Double Foolscape	...	51 "
Double Crown	...	68 "

The thickness of each substance would be known, and many calculations would be saved in converting paper from one size to another. A printer could order paper in any size, and would only have to quote the substance number of 50 or 80, and he would know the thickness that he would obtain. If these substance numbers were adopted, a printer would know that he could order any standard substance from any stationer in any size, and paper-makers would have the great advantage of being able to run a large bulk of paper in a standard substance number, and cut to any size if required. When supplying paper to other countries, similar advantages would ensue, and many errors would be eliminated.

The methods of packing paper could easily be standardised on a national or an international basis, and thus secure uniformity of marking and description. There are various customs of the trade in different countries, and these could, with advantage, be standardised. For instance, when a special making order for paper is given to a paper-maker, he requires the purchaser to accept the quantity made, whether it be above or below the amount required, within a certain percentage. In the same way a percentage of variation in weight must be allowed to the papermaker, and this percentage of variation could be fixed internationally.

### The Difficult Question of Sizes.

The final question, and the most difficult of all, is how to standardise sizes. Every country has its own sizes, and in most countries there is no standard, even of the sizes in that country. An attempt has been made in this country to obtain uniform sizes, and these have been agreed upon by the master printers, though they have not yet been accepted by the papermakers and the wholesale stationers. The difficulty, however, of any scheme for international sizes, is the conflict between the metric system and the British system, and the upheaval that would be caused by any international standard being adopted. In every country printing machines, standing forms, library shelves, letter files and many other things, are made to suit the sizes in existence in the various countries. Any change in the sizes would render much of this plant or fittings useless, and it is probably impossible under the present conditions to make any international standard.

Mr. Werner, of America, has advocated for a long time the use of paper which he calls the "hypotenuse oblong," which when folded and re-folded, always produces a sheet with the same proportionate length and breadth. If we were to have a colossal fire, or were starting at the year "one," this scheme would probably be universally adopted, but as such events are not happening, we shall probably have to be content with each country stan-

dardising its own sizes on some sane and simple basis, and contenting ourselves with abandoning many other anomalies that exist in the paper trade. Anything that can be done to save clerical or other labour, eliminate waste, avoid errors and reduce the amount of stock that it is necessary to carry, are steps in the right direction, and will add to the efficiency of the trades concerned, and reduce the cost of production.

Our world is crying out for goods at a cheaper price, and traders are suffering because of the high cost of production. This scheme for the standardisation of the methods of dealing in paper, either on a national or an international basis, has the above advantages. Therefore, I earnestly hope that some steps may be immediately taken in the direction of standardising the principal material with which printers have to deal.

## "St. Bride Students' Cake."

This publication emanating from St. Bride Printing School reflects the highest credit on all who have taken part in its production. It follows on the lines of "Printers' Pie," having the same object, viz., raising money to assist the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation. In this case, the students of St. Bride are endeavouring to raise £600 to found a pension in commemoration of those of their number who fell in the Great War. Up to the present some £230 have been raised and it now lies with those in the printing and allied trades who are interested in the work carried on at St. Bride, to help the students in their laudable effort to raise the amount required.

The paper for the book has been given gratuitously and has been printed in the school, therefore contributions in their entirety will go to the Pension Fund. It is a book which every printer should have, and is well worth the 10s. which must be subscribed to the Fund to obtain a copy.

There are reproductions in colour of the presentation portraits of the Right Hon. Viscount Burnham, C.H.; The Right Hon. Lord Riddell and Mr. Reginald J. Lake; and two caricatures applicable to St. Bride, by Arthur Moreland. There are also two colour portraits of Sir Robert Blair, M.A., LL.D., and the various Chairmen of St. Bride Foundation Printing School Committee. The examples of reproductive processes, including photolithography are produced by modern methods, and if some of the students' sketches are lacking in artistic merit, they make up for it in sense of humour. The literary matter also, which comprises poetry and prose, is well worth perusal.

Contributions to help the students to found their pension should be sent to the Principal, St. Bride Foundation Printing School, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.4, when a copy of "St. Bride Students' Cake" will be sent by return.

An Advertisement is always working.



## Government Contracts.

### H.M. Stationery Office.

**MONOTYPE METAL.**—Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Fry's Metal Foundry, London, S.E.

**PRINTERS' LEADS.**—W. Notting and Co., London, E.C.; E. A. Braddick, London, E.C.; Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

**PRINTING, BINDING, RULING, ETC.**

**WAR OFFICE.**—Specified Forms, Group 196 (1921), Sec. A.—Lawrence Bros. (Weston-super-Mare), Ltd., Weston-super-Mare. Ditto, Sec. B.—Metchim and Son, London, S.W.

4,000 Lewis Gun Diagrams.—J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W.

Lithographic Printing—Group 210 (1921), Sec. A.—J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W. Ditto, Sec. B.—Malby and Sons, London, E.C.

Account Book Binding, Division IV. (1921).—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Reports on Historical Manuscripts, Group 87 (1921), and Establishments of Stores, Admiralty, Group 88 (1921).—T. Beatty Hart, Kettering.

Official Paid Forms, Group 198 (1921), and 50,000 Treatment Jackets.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

370,400 Pensions Allowance Books.—Bank of England Printing Department, London, E.C.

3,500 copies "O.U.5188, Handbook for 6 in. B.L. Mark XII Gun."—Woolnough and Sons, London, N.

341,000 Inland Revenue Forms.—Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,500 Census Portfolios and 3,500 Books, Army Form, N.1466.—Tee and Whitten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

2,500 Census Portfolios and Binding 5,000 Boat Signal Books.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

1,150 Books "D.30."—Roberts and Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.

4,000 Books (P.1038), 500,000 Bookmarks (National Savings Assn.), 16,000 Motor License Pads, 5,000 Books (P.154), 10,000 Books (T.1018), and 3,000 Books (P.1037).—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

500,000 Bookmarks (National Savings Association).—Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

7,500 Books (P.1037), 1,000 Skeleton Guard Books, 25,000 Books (P.1027), 215,000 Files, 1,500,000 Forms (P.492), 2,000,000 Army Form G.1088, 4,000,000 Forms (A/cs.455).—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,000,000 N.H.I. Cards.—Mersey and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

4,327,000 N.H.I. Cards and 200,000 Post Office Forms.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

200,000 Army Form F.3179, Punching 480,000 A.F.C.2129 and C.2130, 8,000 Army Book 69, 500,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms, and 5,000 C.I.D. Diaries.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

100,000 Registry Jackets.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Books (P.1086).—G. Hargreaves, Cheetham.

1,000,000 Record Cards.—Crypt House Press, Gloucester.

50,000 Registry Jackets.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

75 Books, Air Publication 58.—Charles and Read, Ltd., London, W.C.

100,000 Army Form N.7511 and 200,000 Army Form G.823.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

100,000 each of Army Forms N.7513 and N.7511 A.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

2,000,000 Telegram Forms and 1,500 Army Book 207 A.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C., and Tonbridge.

Folding 1,000 sets of Maps and Inserting in Boxes.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

"Official Paid" Forms—Group 3 (1921), Manchester.—C. Nicholls and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

20,000 Pads, U.I.A. 75.—Swire and Sons, Rochdale.

1,000 Occurrence Books.—W. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

190,000 Forms 38 A.—McAra Ptg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 21,000 copies Handbook of Bayonet Training.—W. Clowes and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

Re-binding 2,000 Bibles.—Dean and Co., Ltd., Stockport; T. Shackleton and Co., Manchester.

600,000 I.R. Forms Q.1.—Bishop and Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.

15,000 File Covers.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

1,200,000 I.R. Forms Q.1.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

40,000 Index Cards.—Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn, Bucks.

600,000 O.R. Forms Q.1.—Mackenzie and Storrie, Ltd., Leith.

8,400,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms.—John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.

2,000 Guard Books.—John B. Barber, Lancaster.

37,500 Collotype Plates.—University Press, Oxford.

750,000 Conversion Forms and 750,000 Prospectus Forms.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Bookwork Printing, Group 93 (1921)—Specified Recurring Works.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

Jobwork Printing, Manchester, Group 1 (1921)—Post Office Specified Books, and Group 2 (1921)—Inland Revenue, Specified Forms, etc.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

1,500 Army Books 208 A and 20,000 S.1295 A.—J. Dickinson and Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

5,600,000 Unemployment Stamp Books.—Sutley and Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E.

AN Advertisement is always working

# Trade Notes.

BY 7,525 votes against 1,945—majority, 5,580—the London Society of Compositors has decided to make a grant of £1,000 for the assistance of the miners.

A CONFERENCE is arranged between the Typographical Association and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants to consider amalgamation.

THE death took place on Friday at Birmingham of Mr. Francis Jonathan Crowther in his 81st year. For 45 years he was a compositor on the *Birmingham Post*.

THE northern staffs of the *Daily Mail* were entertained to luncheon by the directors at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Friday, the guests numbering about 800. Lord Northcliffe was in the chair.

AT Oswestry, where the gas supply has been insufficient for mechanical purposes, a local newspaper introduced a farm tractor to drive the machinery, and the venture is stated to have been completely successful.

SOME information as to the controversies that have arisen between the Bolshevik Government of Russia and the big trade unions, among which the printers are prominent, appeared in the April *Contemporary Review*.

THE Press Association is informed that arrangements are being completed for the publication in the autumn of a new morning paper, the *Daily Theatre*, a daily record of the movement of the drama, music, art and literature all over the world.

THE *Jewish Guardian* offices at 149, Fleet-street, were broken into during the week-end. The rooms were ransacked for all portable property, the burglars taking away a number of typewriters and other easily removed items of office equipment, also letters and MSS.

MR. R. S. JOHN, Newport, has been elected president; Messrs. W. C. Short, Cardiff, and Walter Spurrell, Carmarthen, vice-presidents; Mr. G. T. Wright, Newport, hon. treasurer; and Mr. C. N. Nicholls, Cardiff, hon. auditor, of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Printers' Alliance.

LABOUR PRESS PROSECUTION.—Hearing was resumed at the Mansion House Police Court, on Thursday last, of the charges against the National Labour Press, together with the secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, for printing and publishing "The Theses of the Communist International." On behalf of the National Labour Press it was stated that they were not propagandists but simply printers, and their attention having been called to the nature of the publications they decided not to print any more for the Communist Party, and had ceased to print a weekly paper called *The Communist*. They were prepared to promise not to print any more of this kind of work. The hearing was adjourned to June 1st.

ONE case of lead poisoning was reported in the printing trade in April.

OWING to ill-health, Mr. A. C. Fifield has disposed of his publishing business to Mr. Jonathan Cape.

A MEMORIAL to 20 members of the staff has been placed in the office of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, and was unveiled on Friday by the proprietor, Mr. Charles Hyde.

THE Mayor of Birkenhead (Mr. Luke Lees) entertained to dinner at the Town Hall, on Saturday, a representative gathering of journalists resident in the town, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

THE London staff of the *Manchester Guardian* held a dinner on Saturday at the Hotel Victoria, in celebration of the centenary of the *Manchester Guardian* and the jubilee of Mr. C. P. Scott as editor. There were a great number of distinguished guests.

SOME remarkably beautiful pictures, cut out of paper by a clever Danish girl artist, are reproduced in the *May Pearson's Magazine*. Gudrun Jastrau is the artist's name, and she is giving an exhibition of her work at one of the London art galleries this month.

SIR RODERICK JONES, chairman and managing director of Reuter's Agency, delivered an interesting address on Monday afternoon on "International Telegraphic News" to the students attending the Journalism Diploma Courses at the University of London, South Kensington.

"COMMON SENSE," the weekly journal which a few months ago amalgamated with *Ways and Means*, is now compelled—owing, it says, to the inadequacy of income to balance the high cost of paper and printing—to appear only twice this month instead of four times.

A WELL-PRODUCED brochure, containing numerous half-tone illustrations of interest to motorists, was presented by the *Autocar* as a souvenir menu on the occasion of the 21st anniversary commemoration banquet of the 1,000 Miles Trial of 1900, held at the Royal Automobile Club on the 12th inst.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.—We have received two illustrated lists, showing new designs of hydraulic machinery by Messrs. Hollings and Guest, Ltd., of Birmingham. Particulars are given of hydraulic and hand screw presses for numerous purposes, also of hydraulic pumps and other machinery of interest to all who use hydraulic power.

U.S. 44-HOUR WEEK.—Strikes by printers in almost every city in the United States and Canada where the book and job printing shops employ union compositors marked the first week in May, set by the International Typographical Union for the institution of the 44-hour working week. About 10,000 men are estimated to be out of work. New York City is the outstanding exception to the rule, the short schedule having been agreed to by all but three large metropolitan shops. Contracts providing for the 44-hour week in book and jobbing printing offices, have been signed by employing printers in 230 cities throughout the country.





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THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### To Scarborough!

PREPARATIONS are being rapidly completed for the cost congress and annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers to be held at Scarborough from Saturday next, May 28th, to Wednesday, June 1st. Excellent arrangements having been made for the comfort of visitors and for the success of the meetings, and train services to Scarborough being still efficient, it is expected that there will be a big influx of master printers into the popular Yorkshire holiday resort, and that the occasion will be a memorable one. The printer visitor can be sure of an interesting and profitable time, as there has been a large demand for tickets from all parts of the country, and there will be provided opportunities of gaining by the experience and advice of prominent experts in the trade. The cost congress programme contains a most imposing list of speakers, who will deal with the important subject of costing from many different points

of view, while in the course of the annual general meeting vital matters discussed will include, for instance, the labour situation, assessment of machinery, Government and municipal printing, anti-dumping legislation and railway rates for printed matter.

### P.K.T. Federation Conference.

NO LESS than 65 delegates attended the recent annual administrative council conference (to which we referred last week) of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom. In view of the continued growth of the Federation, it was decided to alter the rules so as to allow a larger representation than hitherto at the annual conference. In the absence of the Mayor of Brighton, who was out of town, the Deputy-Mayor welcomed the delegates in the name of the citizens of Brighton. A noteworthy feature of the three days' proceedings was the presentation to Mr. C. W. Bowerman of a very handsome silver cigar box in recognition of his very great services to the Federation as president since its formation just over 20 years ago.

### The Postage Increases.

THE increased postal charges announced by the Postmaster-General on Tuesday will come with some measure of surprise as well as of perturbation to printers, who were hoping that wiser counsels would prevail. The changes that will in special fashion hit the printing industry are, of course, the increase of the post card rate to 1½d. from 1d., and the raising of the printed paper minimum from ½d. to 1d. There is much evidence to indicate that these increases, while dealing a further blow at the printer, will fail to effect the intended object of improving the revenue. Sir Adolph Tuck's comment to a Pressman was the following: "It is a very grave blunder. To ask people to pay three times the original rate for sending post cards is obviously an unjust demand. It will affect seriously the sale of picture post cards; the British printer will have less to print; and the papermaker will deliver less paper. France has found that higher postal rates for picture post cards resulted in such a big decrease of revenue that she has had to revert to the original charge. Germany has had a similar lesson." We understand that the Federation of Master Printers is sending a deputation to the Postmaster-General to protest against these increased rates.

### Standardisation of Paper.

THE subject of Paper Standardisation was introduced to the World's Printing Trades

Congress, at the recent Printing Exhibition, by Mr. Howard Hazell, whose scheme has been before the trade for some years. It was evident that Mr. Hazell was disappointed with the lack of support forthcoming from the papermakers and the wholesale stationers. Indeed, he stated that the scheme had been referred back to various sub-committees and finally shelved. Accordingly the meeting was anxious that some definite step should be taken to bring the matter to a practical issue. Mr. Pollock led this movement, suggesting that it took a charge of dynamite to move papermakers and merchants from an established custom. Evidence was forthcoming from Denmark and Holland that in spite of difficulties, some progress is being made in regard to standardising paper, at least in the former country, where the ream of 500 has been established. It was pointed out by Mr. A. Williamson, the Costing Secretary of the Master Printers, that the problem could be tested by master printers ordering paper in 500 sheet reams. There were some suppliers who were advertising their papers in that form. Mr. Hazell took up one objection raised to his scheme, which was that a printer could not get any peculiar size he needed. That was a misunderstanding of his scheme. All he urged was that there should be a definite standard of sizes, weights, thicknesses and methods of packing. Any person who wanted paper made or packed in any absurd fashion could have it, but the thousands of transactions for stock lines should be allowed to go through on some uniform basis built up on common sense. Of course, there is not entire unanimity in the methods proposed in different countries. For instance, Mr. Hazell disagrees with the American proposal to base their standard weights and thicknesses on lbs. and inches per thousand sheets. This, he says, would be a retrograde step, because in the United States they would have the lb. and the inch, and in Europe the gramme and the metre; and as the decimal system is more largely used, he hopes representations will go from this country to induce the United States to adopt the decimal method of standard thickness and weight. The final result of the consideration of the question was to support Mr. Pollock's view, and accordingly the meeting adopted a resolution "warmly supporting the suggestion that efforts should be continued to standardise the number, size and weights of paper, and that the Federation of Master Printers should be asked to co-operate with other printers' organisations in other countries to further the movement." Mr. Pollock was anxious that a sub-committee should be appointed on the

spot to handle the matter, but it was left to the forthcoming annual meeting of the Federation in Scarborough to take such further action as they consider advisable.

## Personal.

MR. A. E. HOLMES, being at Brighton for the annual convention of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, took the opportunity, last week, to extend his visit a little, in the hope of overcoming the attack of sciatica with which he has lately been suffering. He has, however, returned to town without having obtained much relief from this troublesome complaint, which has doubtless been accentuated by his having often been found of late in the discharge of official business at times when his health was making demands for prior consideration.

MR. GEORGE EATON HART, in visiting the United States, is accompanied by Mr. C. H. Lea, of Messrs. Williams, Lea and Co., and by Mr. Carter, of Messrs. W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd. The little party is not expected back until the end of next month at any rate, the precise duration of their stay depending, no doubt, upon the extent and interest of the investigations they are able to make.

MR. EDOURAD CHAPUISAT, secretary of the *Journal de Genève*, has been appointed vice-president of the World's Press Congress.

MR. ROBERT DONALD, chairman of the Empire Press Union, is the author of the important volume "The Imperial Press Conference in Canada," just published by Hodder and Stoughton. The book is a record both of the conference and of the subsequent tour through Canada, and carries a foreword by Viscount Burnham.

MR. C. R. SEDDON, who was chairman on the Interim Committee, has been elected the first chairman of the newly-constituted Joint Industrial Council of the Papermaking Industry, with Mr. James Pearson as vice-chairman. These gentlemen represent the employers and the employees respectively.

MR. A. E. HOLMES (general secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation) and Mr. A. W. Foster (secretary of the Papermakers' Association) are the joint secretaries.

THE Federation of Master Printers is taking steps to protest against paper being brought within the scope of the proposed anti-dumping legislation.

THE late Mr. Robert Syme Mackie, of Blackburn, for nearly 30 years editor of the *Northern Daily Telegraph*, left £5,264.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 98s. 9d., 96s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s., 18s. 3d.; J. Byrom, 15s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; John Dickinson, 24s. 10½d., 1st Pref., 61½; Ilford, 15s., 14s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 5s. 9d., 5s. 10½d. 6s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s. 1½d.; George Newnes, 12s.; Newnes-Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Deb. Reg., 90; Odham's Press, 12s., 12s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 6d., 17s. 9d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 7s. 3d., 7s. 7½d., Pref., 12s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, 15½; Weldon's Pref., 13s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 11s. 6d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**AMALGAMATED TRADE PUBLICATIONS.**—First report of Amalgamated Trade Publications, Ltd., from December 3rd, 1919, the date of incorporation, to December 31st, 1920, states that profit available for distribution amounts to £17,140. An interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., less tax, was paid on September 6th, 1920, amounting to £3,360. Directors recommend that preliminary expenses (amounting to £2,089) be entirely written off, and that a further dividend of 7 per cent., less tax, be paid, making 10 per cent., less tax, for the year, and that the balance of £5,939 be carried forward. Meeting, 24, Coleman-street, E.C., May 27th, 3 p.m.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**JOHN HOMAN, LTD.**—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in jewellery, books, stationery, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. Homan. Private company. Subscribers: John Homan, Miss S. A. Homan, Miss L. Homan, John Homan, W. M. Letts, C. H. Elliott and W. Goudling. Registered office: Royal Arcade, 82, Mostyn-street, Llandudno.

**JOHN ROBERTS PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer carried on by J. R. Roberts. Private company. First directors: J. R. Roberts and E. F. Leak. Registered office: 14, Clerkenwell-green, London, E.C.

**"GROCERS' JOURNAL," LTD.**—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of the *Grocers' Journal* carried on by H. C. Lea at 22 and 23, Great Tower-street, E.C., together with the copyright thereof. Private company. Subscribers: H. C. Lea and J. Hiscox. First directors: H. C. Lea, J. Hiscox, H. B. Hatcher, H. E. Harry and A. E. Woodward.

**UWANTA BOOK STORES, LTD. (Belfast).**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; booksellers, stationers, music dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: L. Marcus and R. Green.

**HALLAWS, LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in 4,500 preference shares of £1 each 5,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each; to adopt an agreement with W. H. Hall and A. C. Law at 149, Fleet-street, E.C., as "Hallaws," and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. C. Law, W. H. Hall and J. Maxwell. Registered office: 45, Glasshouse-street, W.1.

**PERFITT'S ADDISON PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, lithographers and manufacturing stationers, manufacturers of and dealers in paper, type and printing inks, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. J. Perfitt. Private company. First directors: J. J. Perfitt and H. S. Perfitt. Registered office: 88, Holland-park-avenue, Notting-hill, W.

**CHARLES BAKER AND SONS (PAPER MAKERS), LTD.**—Capital 50,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of Charles Baker and Co., of London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of makers of pulp, paper, wax, waterproof and leatherette, papers, boxes, bags, covers for the protection of goods, stationery, envelopes, card, straw and millboard, show, playing, fancy and other cards, etc. Private company. First directors: C. Baker, C. G. Baker, R. Jacob, E. R. Rayner and B. T. S. Bagnall. Registered office: 77A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

**CONNOLLY, DAVIS AND WARRALL, LTD.**—Capital £500 in 495 preference shares of £1 each and 100 ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising artists, advertisement writers, designers of pictorial and display advertisements, etc. Private company. First directors: H. L. Connolly, H. G. Davis, C. W. A. Worrall, A. E. Perry and W. Perry. Registered office: 110, Strand, W.C.

**RADLEYS, LTD.**—Capital £500 in £1 shares; wholesale and retail stationers, booksellers,

etc. Private company. First directors: H. R. Radley, G. H. W. Jones, A. G. Sully and F. J. Price. Registered office: 29, Farnival-street, E.C.4.

**ROEBUCK AND SONS, LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers and distributors of cardboard boxes, printing, account books, gold block embossing, etc., and to acquire the undertaking of Roebuck and Sons, carried on at Alderville-road, New King's-road, S.W.6. Private company. First directors: A. Roebuck and Dr. J. H. K. Griffiths. Registered office: Alderville Works, Alderville-road, Fulham, S.W.6.

**PHILATELISTS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; stamp importers and dealers, philatelic publishers, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. F. Perry and G. C. Baldock. Registered office: 53, Westminster Palace-gardens, S.W.1.

**HAWTHORN'S PATENTS, LTD.**—Capital £4,000 in £1 shares; to acquire inventions and improvements in or relating to ticket punches, automatic registered, mechanisms for punching, counting, checking, numbering, recording or registering tickets, discs or other vouchers etc. Private company. Directors: J. H. Hawthorn, A. H. Chamberlain, L. Pierpoint-A. B. Talbot, W. Walters and F. E. Wheeler. Registered office: 39, Belvoir-street, Leicester.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS, LTD.**—Issue on April 29th, 1921, of £15,300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**SANDERSON AND CLAYTON, LTD.** (Printers, etc., Wakefield).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on May 1st, 1921, of debentures dated July 23rd, 1918, securing £2,000.

**HUDSON AND KEARNS, LTD.** (Newspaper Proprietors, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on April 27th, 1921, of charge dated November 17th, 1915, securing £18,000.

**JAMES WAKEHAM AND CO., LTD.** (Paper-makers, etc., London).—Debentures dated May 4th, 1921, to secure £50, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. J. Hill, 22, Chelverton-road, Putney, S.W.

**STAMWYN, LTD.** (London).—Issue on April 22nd, 1921, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

### COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

**MANCHESTER PRINTING, BINDING, AND BOX-MAKING CO.**—A circular issued by the secretary states that the board have decided to

reconstruct the company, which will provide working capital, and place the company on a sound commercial basis. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held on June 1st for the purpose of considering the proposals which will then be submitted. The directors recommend the following procedure: The assets of the Printing Works Co. to be transferred to Samuel Temple and Co., Ltd., upon the footing that Samuel Temple and Co. shall pay all the debts and liabilities of the Manchester Printing, etc., Co., and, further, shall give every member of the last-named company for each share held by him, the right to an allotment of four 5s. shares in Samuel Temple and Co., with the sum of 4s. 6d. credited as paid up on each share.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re* **EDWARD JOSEPH MILIFFE**, 172, Clerkenwell-road, E.C., stationer. This bankrupt, who failed in July, 1913, applied to Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court on May 13th, for an order of discharge. Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, reported that the liabilities amounted to £1,395, the assets valued by the bankrupt at £355 had realised £290, and Mr. A. A. Hall, the trustee, had paid a dividend of 9½d. in the £ on proofs aggregating £1,325. The applicant originally commenced business in 1896 as a designer and engraver in partnership with a Mr. Hutchinson, under the style of E. J. Miliffe and Co., but he retired from that firm in 1905. Two years later he commenced another business as newsagent and stationer, and in 1908 he was joined in partnership by a Mr. Howse, a branch being opened at 2, Gresham-buildings, E.C. That partnership was dissolved in August, 1910, on terms that Mr. Howse took over the Gresham-buildings business and the bankrupt continued at Clerkenwell-road. From January, 1912, to June, 1913, he printed and published "Ireland in London," over which he made a loss of £216. The failure was attributed to such loss, to bad debts, lack of capital, and excess of drawings over profits. As offences the official receiver reported (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency. The discharge was granted subject to a judgment for £5 to be satisfied by an immediate cash payment.

A SPECIAL number of the French commercial newspaper, *Les Echos*, measuring 19 feet by 15 feet, is one of the exhibits at the Paris Fair.

THE Houston Advertising Agency has completed negotiations with the Ministry of Health for the purchase of the back of the census forms as advertising space. The space is foolscap size and 11,000,000 census papers will be circulated. The sum of £11,000 has been agreed upon.

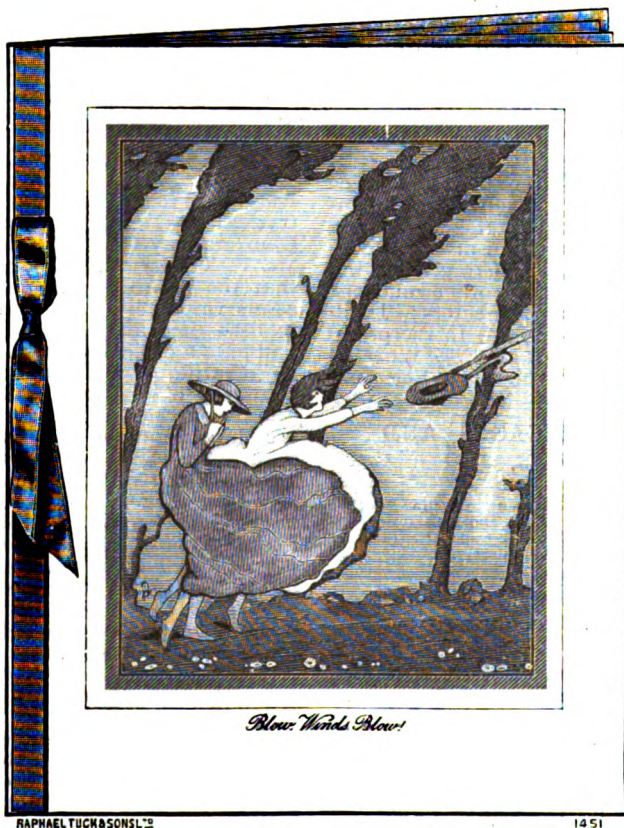
## Next Season's Greeting Cards.

### Magnificent Selection at Raphael House.

When the pessimists were saying before the last Christmas season that the palmy days of the greeting card were over, and that the Christmas of 1920 would bring a big falling off in the trade in Christmas and New Year cards, Sir Adolph Tuck was one who came out prominently with the expression of the

some 3,000 designs in Christmas and New Year cards alone, and the quality of these and of the many other examples of artistic printing which the firm produces, leaves nothing to be desired.

In this really impressive selection of greeting cards one finds British art printing at its very best. Starting rightly by choosing originals of the highest standard—Messrs. Tuck, by the way, were the purchasers of the very first picture sold from this year's Royal Academy exhibition—the House of Tuck has ransacked all the multitudinous resources of the printer; his best capabilities in the realms of letter-



An Artistic Tuck Design.

opposite opinion. And the event fully justified his optimism by the immense volume of trade which last season brought. Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., are facing the coming season in equally optimistic fashion, and, if one may judge by the magnificent collection of new designs which they are able to show at Raphael House, they should find this year that their best past records have been outdone.

Taking as their motto for the season "The World's Art Service"—a motto justified by the world-wide popularity of their admirable art productions—Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., are this year putting on the market

press, monochrome, and colour work in all their phases have been requisitioned to the production of an almost bewilderingly large variety of cards, which must surely suffice to suit every taste. They range in subject from the stately historical Royal cards down to children's cards and comics, and in price from 10s. 6d. to 1d. Notable in respect of the Royal cards, which once again Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., have had the honour to prepare, is the fact that this year the name of Princess Mary is added to the list of members of the Royal family having special Tuck cards.

With such a wide range of cards in view,



one can but mention a few types of outstanding interest. We note that the "Pot Pourri" series of delicately perfumed hand-painted cards has proved very successful, especially with ladies, and that the series is this year represented by many beautiful new designs. Likely also to meet with a big demand is the new "Silhouette Mascot" series, with its novel and striking black-and-white effects. The "Good Luck Art Pottery" and the "When East Meets West" series will also be favoured by many buyers. As one expected, this year brings new designs in the "Broderie d'Art, the "Oil Facsim," and the many other



A Tuck Calendar.

delightful series which are associated with the name of Tuck. In the case of all these cards the words of greeting, verses, etc., receive very careful attention in order to ensure their fitness to the general design.

In addition to the very extensive range of Christmas and New Year cards, there are, of course, numerous attractive new features among the picture post cards, the calendars, the toy books, and the many other lines which together go to make up the many-sided whole of Messrs. Tuck's admirable "World's Art Service."

## The State of Employment.

The state of employment in the printing, bookbinding and paper trades during April showed a further decline as compared with the previous month, being generally slack or bad in all sections. It was considerably worse than during April of last year, and with few

exceptions short time was worked in all districts.

The number of workpeople in the paper, printing, publishing and bookbinding trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at April 29th was 30,004. In addition, there were 21,677 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working.

With letterpress printers employment was not so good as in March, and short time was reported from the majority of provincial centres. In London some overtime was worked by compositors and readers, but to a less extent than in the previous month, while a number of other workers in London were on short time. In the lithographic printing trade employment was in most cases bad and short time prevalent. According to returns received by the Department relating to nearly 8,000 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades, 39 per cent. of these workpeople were working an average of 11½ hours per week short of full time.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was generally bad, and showed a further slight decline as compared with the previous month. Of about 4,500 bookbinders covered by returns received, 57 per cent. were working short time to the average extent of 14 hours per week.

In the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, the number of unemployment books and out-of-work donation policies remaining lodged on April 29th, 1921, totalled 18,237, of which 10,596 represented males, and 7,641 females—increases of 1,977 males and 1,339 females since March 24th. The number of short-time workers in these trades claiming unemployment insurance benefit and donation on April 29th totalled 7,031, of which 3,067 were males, and 3,964 females—increases of 1,675 males and 2,214 females since March 24th.

According to the returns received by the *Labour Gazette*, out of 78,850 members of trade unions in the printing industry the percentage of unemployed at the end of April was 7·5 as against 5·7 at the end of March and 0·7 at the end of April a year ago, the increases being 1·8 and 6·8 per cent. respectively. In the bookbinding section, out of a trade union membership of 14,629 the percentage of unemployed is given as 10·3 at the end of April as against 9·4 at the end of March and 0·6 at the end of April last year, the increases being 0·9 and 9·7 per cent. respectively.

Returns made by employers for the week ended April 23rd show the number of workpeople in the printing offices concerned to be 9,460, a decrease of 1·6 per cent. on the previous month and of 8·0 on a year before. The wages paid amounted to £34,500, a decrease of 5·3 per cent. on the previous month and of 2·4 on a year before. In the bookbinding trade employers' returns showed 5,200 workpeople, a decrease of 1·8 per cent. on the previous month and of 3·8 on a year before. The total of £11,094 paid to workpeople represented a decrease of 4·9 per cent. on a year before.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Barman, L. M. Addressing, etc., printing machines. 12,966.  
 Blondet, M. Machines for perforating sheets of paper. 12,957.  
 Clarke, R. P., and Dering, H. C. Photo printing apparatus. 13,640.  
 Cox, C. H. S. Loose leaf stationery. 12,914.  
 Creed, F. G., and Creed and Co., Ltd. Perforated tape controlled apparatus for use with printing apparatus. 13,100.  
 Delaye, B. Machines for perforating sheets of paper. 12,957.  
 Ellis, J. Calendars. 13,618.  
 Gaved, C. Mechanism for feeding sheets of material to printing, etc., machines. 12,989.  
 Gaved, C. Sheet feeding machines. 12,990.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical founts, and elements therefor. 13,017.

### Specifications Published. 1920.

- Hansleiter, F. Process of producing photo-mechanical designs, pictures or printing surfaces. 139,472.  
 Mayhew, R. Books and the like. 141,379.  
 Murray, J. Machine for flattening or straightening book covers or cases and the like. 162,386.  
 Meldal, E. Memorandum books, tablets and the like. 162,447.  
 Dombrowski, D. Cardboard boxes for incandescent mantles and the like. 162,493.  
 Chipperfield, W., and Roneo, Ltd. Mechanism for operating inking devices for use with rotary duplicating or like printing machines. 162,520.  
 McLellan, Q. B. Apparatus for conveying lithographic stones from one part of the works to another, the same being also applicable for other uses. 162,562.  
 Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., Corkett, F. T., and Smith, J. H. W. Sheet printing machines. 162,732.

## TENDERS WANTED.

### LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

**TENDERS** are invited for the printing of official documents, comprising agenda papers, minutes of proceedings, reports, etc., for the education service, for a period from 1st October, 1921, to 30th September, 1928, the whole of the work to be executed in London.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Chief Officer of Stores, L.C.C. Stores, 31, Clerkenwell Close, E.C.1, where specimens may be seen from Thursday, 19th May, 1921, to Friday, 10th June, 1921, between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m. on any week-day, except Saturday. No tender received at the County Hall after 1 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th June, 1921, will be considered.

JAMES BIRD,

Clerk of the London County Council.

## New Shaw Ruling Machines.

An interesting ruling machine of disc type with novel features is the "Super-Imperial" made by the well-known firm of Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, of Honley. One model of this machine is designed for feint lining and striking four colours on both sides of sheets at one operation, with ruling cylinders  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. (110 c/m) circumference, with patent pile feeder attached, which holds on feed-board from 15 to 20 reams of paper. It has a duplicate table, which is piled up with paper out of feeder, and has also a Bailey patent perforator attachment, and patent adjustable sheet cutter. Four colours can thus be ruled on machine on both sides, perforated and cut. Fifteen to seventeen reams per hour can be feint lined, and eight to nine reams can be struck on machine. Another model is a single-sider disc machine for feint lining and striking three colours on one side of sheets, with ruling cylinders  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. (80 c/m) circumference, for hand-feeding.

Both of the above-mentioned machines were shown at the recent Printing Exhibition, as was also Messrs. Shaw's world-renowned double striker pen machine, for ruling and striking two patterns at one operation, with the Bailey patent rotary perforator attached, for straight-through perforating and striking. Messrs. Shaw were also showing the "New Imperial" rotary perforating machine, which is the latest perforating machine made. This machine had attached six sets of perforator cutters, five sets of which perforate beautiful slot holes, one set being for very fine perforating, used for triplicate headings, etc. Creasing cutters were also on the machine, for creasing loose-leaf sheets, and a scoring cutter was also attached.

**Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.**

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telegram: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
 Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Situations Vacant.

**PRINTING COSTS ACCOUNTANT.**—Applicant must possess a full working knowledge of Master Printers' Cost-Finding System with experience of its installation and a general knowledge of the practical side of the trade.—State experience, salary required, credentials, age (30-40), etc., in strictest confidence, to Secretary, C. and C. Committee, Federation Master Printers, 24, Holborn, London, E.C.1. 13834

**PRINTING.**—Young man required who has good experience in Estimating, also Costs; some experience in Progress and Planning work would be advantageous.—Give fullest details of experience, age and salary required, to "Printer," c/o Abbott's, Ltd., Eastcheap, E.C. 13833



**Raphael House,**  
 CITY, LONDON,  
 MAY, 1921.

**T**he fifty-fifth year since the founding of the House of "Tuck" still finds the unique position in the Art World which the firm has now occupied for so many decades, unchallenged. Its devoted labours during that period, culminating in the practical creation of an Art League of Nations, are fully recognised. Raphael House has become a hive of British Art Industry successfully and happily carrying on the **World's Art Service**.

A glance at our latest collection of **CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, POSTCARDS, CALENDARS, GIFT BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, PAINTING BOOKS, PICTURES, ART NOVELTIES**, etc., issued for the coming season, will fully substantiate our claim, for the **World's Art Service** will be found to be completely maintained by the wide-world dissemination of this year's marvellous array of Art productions. None better has ever left the studios of Raphael House.

Let us take a rapid survey of this comprehensive **World's Art Service**.

**Christmas and  
New Year Cards.**

The claim of our Christmas and New Year Card Service is upheld by a superb collection of no less than 3,000 designs, embracing a wonderful range of subjects in every phase of Art reproduction.

The famed "**POT POURRI**" series, with its beautiful hand-painted designs in entirely new arrangements, will increase, if that were possible, the popularity of this choice perfumed series, which have so definitely established themselves as the Ladies' favourite cards.

**The GREETINGS, QUOTATIONS and VERSES**

throughout the entire collection have had the most careful thought and attention bestowed upon them.

**Gift Books.**

High in the **World's Art Service** rank our beautiful Gift Books for young people. The unapproachable "**RAPHAEL HOUSE LIBRARY**" now includes 28 beautiful volumes.

**Toy Books,  
Unwearable and  
Modelling Books.  
Painting Books.**

Brilliantly entertaining, instructive and educational are 150 Toy Books of Fairy Tales, Nursery Rhymes, Alphabets, Animals, Birds and a host of other delightful subjects.

There are Painting Books for all ages. One and all are artistic and attractive.

**Caleendars.**

Novelty and beauty of design is the key-note of our **ART SERVICE** of upwards of 400 Caleendars.

We trust we have shown that our latest efforts in the Realms of Art have been productive of the highest results, and, as in the past, are deserving of your continued valued recognition. Feeling this, and feeling it strongly, we lay claim to your good will and venture to rely on your regular and frequent use of the **World's Art Service**.

Very faithfully yours,



*Raphael Tuck & Sons*  
 Ltd.

## British Imports of Millboards.

During April the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Finland	925	1,276
"	Sweden	3,906	7,996
"	Norway	17	22
"	Germany	3,455	8,763
"	France	8	20
"	United States	2,880	5,304
"	Canada	1,265	1,840
Liverpool	United States	760	1,898
Bristol	Germany	286	815
"	United States	1,672	3,815
"	Canada	585	1,050
Hull	Finland	1,142	1,709
"	Sweden	782	1,265
"	Norway	200	300
"	Germany	370	565
"	United States	1,068	2,139
Manchester	Sweden	81	267
"	Belgium	279	284
"	United States	589	1,050
"	Canada	360	420
Newcastle	Sweden	212	400
Southampton	United States	4	10
Leith	Sweden	26	112
Belfast	"	170	236
Dublin	United States	582	1,108
"	Canada	815	1,161

21,989 38,114

Deduct to amend return for March:—

London	Norway	101	166
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Deduct to amend return for March:—

Hull	Finland	2,780	4,812
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Total	...	19,058	33,636
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## Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during April were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Sweden	8	9
"	Germany	650	2,104
"	Netherlands	280	590
"	France	84	126
"	United States	185	378
Liverpool	Germany	126	584
Bristol	Sweden	27	53
Folkestone	Germany	2	13
Grimaby	Germany	25	136
Harwich	Italy	16	146
Hull	Poland	12	21
"	Sweden	900	2,615
"	Germany	5	10
Manchester	Germany	12	48
"	United States	236	518
Newhaven	Switzerland	16	193
Leith	Germany	74	412
Total	...	2,583	7,896

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the holding of the Press Congress of the World in Honolulu, Hawaii, from October 4th to 14th this year.

## Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during April were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	2,933	2,968
"	Netherlands	48,566	84,484
"	Belgium	510	350
Liverpool	Netherlands	502	846
Bristol	"	9,802	9,929
Goole	"	7,489	4,611
Hull	"	9,818	7,119
Manchester	"	6,547	5,275
"	Belgium	99	105
Newcastle	Netherlands	585	468
Southampton	"	602	656
Stockton	"	180	78
Aberdeen	"	40	17
Dundee	"	280	135
Grangemouth	"	1,374	1,306
Leith	"	2,569	2,582
Belfast	"	80	66
Dublin	"	280	290
		93,146	70,685

## Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during April were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	1,818	2,025
Manchester	Germany	280	300
"	Sweden	199	320
Total	...	1,797	2,645

## Leeds and the "Team Spirit."

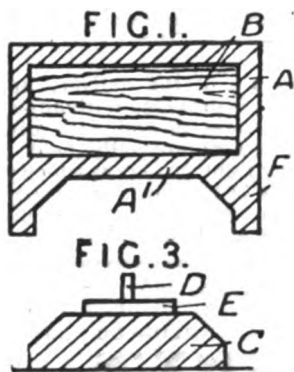
At a well attended and enthusiastic meeting of representatives from the various firms in the Printing and Allied Trades in Leeds and district held on Friday last, it was decided to hold a "Printers' Day" in Leeds on July 9th. The event to take the form of sports and gala to be held on the Headingley Grounds if possible. The idea received the warm support of both the Leeds Master Printers' Association and the Leeds Printing Trades' Federation, as it was felt it would offer a common ground on which all could meet in friendly sport and comradeship, and it would help to develop the team spirit in the trade.

Another point which commended itself to the originators and supporters of the idea was the fact that the proceeds will be devoted to the printing trade charities. A strong working committee was elected with Mr. Henry Jenkinson as chairman and Mr. A. Senior as secretary.

# New Inventions.

## Printing Surface Mounts.

A mount for printing surfaces of the kind comprising a wooden filling cast in a metal cover, as patented by Mr. W. W. Basham, is constructed so that the metal cover A is cast with feet F which give a rigid support while the cover A is planed after being cast. To

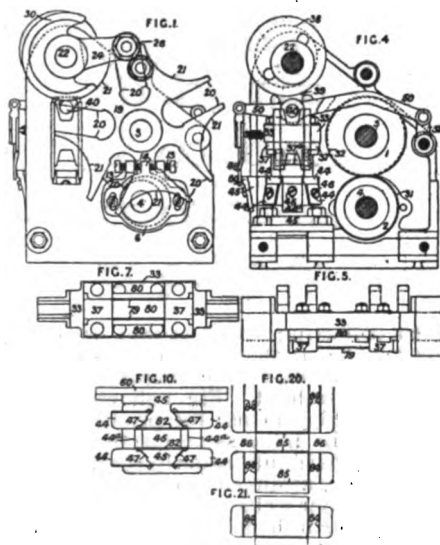


mould the cover A, the wooden filling B is supported in the casting box on pins D carried directly by a steel core C or through an intermediate member E of the thickness of the bottom part A' of the cover A. If desired the underside of the filling B may be left uncovered, the member E not being used in this case.

## Scoring and Cutting Out Paper.

In apparatus for scoring, cutting out, and severing paper, cardboard, etc., as patented by Mr. W. Rose and Rose Brothers, Ltd., blanks for packeting or box making the dies and cutter are so mounted that they may be easily removed when worn, reground and accurately replaced. An intermittent movement is imparted to the operating and roller feed devices by Geneva stop mechanism. *Work feeding arrangements.* The feed rolls 1, 2 are carried by shafts 3, 4 connected by gearing, the shaft 4 being adjustably mounted in eccentric bearings 6 rocked by screws 13. Secured at one end of the shaft 3 is a Geneva wheel 19 intermittently rotated when slots 20 therein are engaged by a roller 26 carried by an arm 24 on the main shaft 22, a locking-disk 30 serving to engage the parts 21 of the wheel 19 when the roller 26 is not in driving engagement therewith. Ridges 31 are provided in the roller 2, in co-operation with grooves 32

in the roller 3, to crease the blanks along the lines 84, Fig. 20. *Cutters and dies.* Sliding in guides in the sides of the framing is a cutter-carrying frame 33 reciprocated by eccentrics 38, Fig. 4, carried on a main shaft 22 and connected by lugs 39 to a spindle 40 passing through the frame 33. Carried by the frame are cutters 37, Figs. 5 and 7, formed with lower concave faces 37<sup>a</sup> and adapted to cut out parts 86, Fig. 20 from the blanks. Co-operating with the cutters are die pieces 44, 44<sup>a</sup>, Figs. 4 and 10, which are supported on the inclined faces of a removable block 45 by



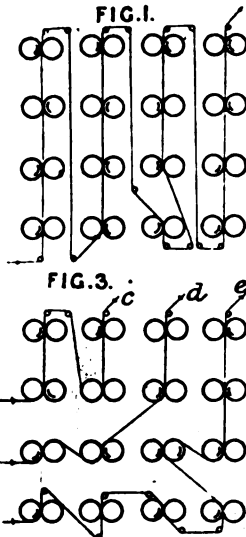
means of tongues 47 engaging grooves in the block, screws 46 passing through slots therein serving to hold the die pieces in position. This arrangement allows the die pieces to be removed when worn, secured in similarly grooved and inclined jigs so that the operative faces may be reground, and accurately readjusted in position. Transverse creases 85 in the blanks are formed by ridges 82 on the block 45, similarly shaped grooves 79 being provided in a block 80, Figs. 5 and 7, carried by the frame 33. *Guillotine apparatus.* The completed blanks are severed from the strip by a vertically moving spring-pressed blade 48 co-operating with a shearing plate 60 which is secured to an inclined face of the block 45 in a manner similar to the die pieces



and adapted to be removed and secured to a jig for regrinding. Movement is imparted to the knife by a lever 50 through which the spindle 40 passes, the lever being carried by a pivoted arm 52.

### Sales Book Printing.

An invention by the Paragon Kassenblock Co., Ges., of Vienna, relates to a rotary printing machine for printing sales books having original and duplicate sheets and consists of a grouped arrangement of number printing couples with a number of sheet collecting devices, the couples being arranged so that they can be divided into sections, each with

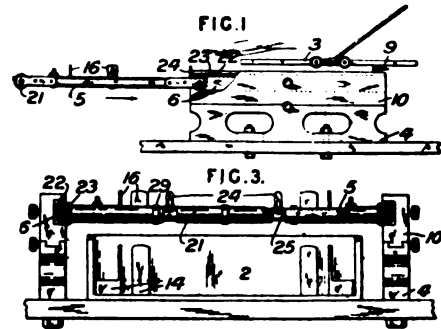


a sheet collecting device, so that one or more webs may be printed to produce sales books of different kinds, all the couples of the machine being utilised. Fig. 1 shows one form of the machine in use for printing on one web, and Fig. 2, the same machine printing on three webs simultaneously, sheet collecting devices being arranged at the points c, d, and e. Two or four webs may also be printed by the machine, in the first case, each web using eight couples, and in the second case four couples.

### Sheet Delivery Apparatus.

In delivery apparatus for printing and like machines of the kind in which an auxiliary receiver is placed above the main receiving tray to receive the sheets while the tray is being replaced by an empty tray, means operated during the withdrawal of the auxiliary receiver are provided to transfer the sheets therefrom to the tray. The auxiliary receiver shown comprises a board 5 around which pass tapes 29 passing over rollers 21. When the main receiving tray 2, which is provided with the usual sheet guides 14, is full, the board 5 is slid into guides 6 in supports 4 on the machine table, and when an empty

tray 2 is again in position, the board 5 is withdrawn, the tapes 29 being simultaneously driven to run the collected sheets into the tray 2, by the engagement of spur gears 23 on one of the shafts 21 with racks 22 on the supports 4. The supports 4 or upper parts 10 thereof are adjustable longitudinally to vary the position of the board 5 in relation to the back



stop fingers 9 of the delivery apparatus 3. The board 5 is provided with adjustable front and side gauges 16 and with pivoted back gauge fingers 24 normally held in vertical position by light springs 25 which yield under the pressure of the sheets when they are being run off the tapes 29. The invention is patented by Mr. L. King.

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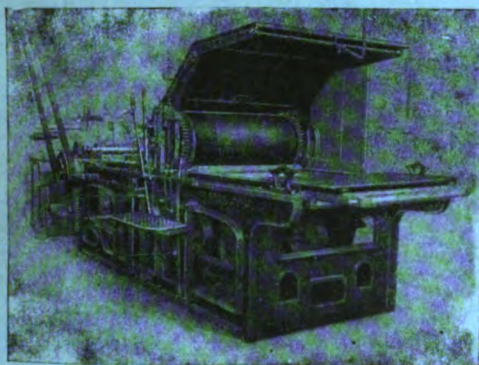
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VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 22.

LONDON: JUNE 2, 1921

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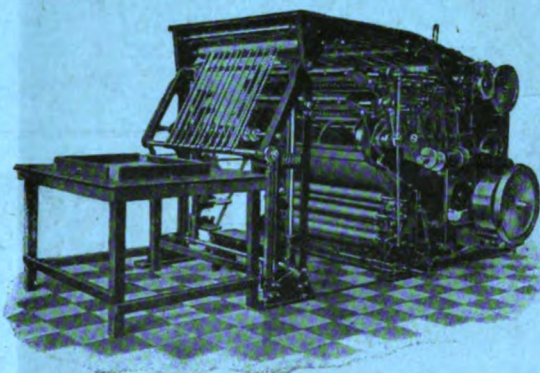


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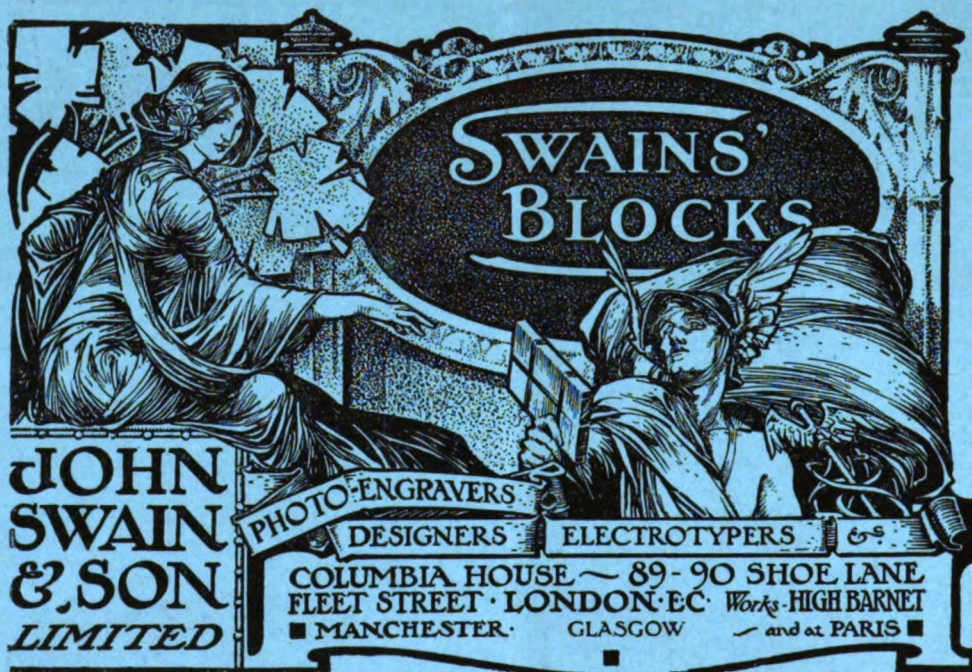
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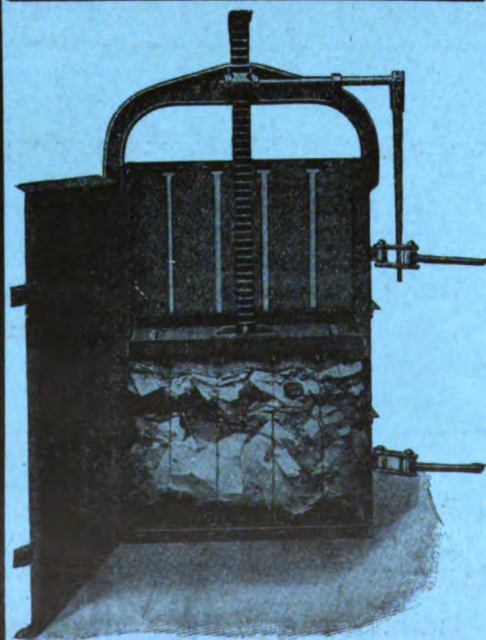
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PRICE TWOPENCE.

## Rotary Photogravure.

A. H. LOCKINGTON.

Illustrations that are called copper plate and steel plate engravings, meaning printed impressions taken from copper and steel plates, used to be produced by inking the plate all over, wiping the surface of the plate clean, so that the ink remained only in the cut-out lines and dots, and then taking the intaglio impression. These plates were engraved by hand, and are now almost obsolete, the labour being too great and the production too slow for modern requirements. Intaglio engraving was the aim of those who first endeavoured to use photographic methods for the production of printing plates.

### Early Experiments.

Nicephore Niepce, in 1824, coated a plate with asphaltum, exposed it under an engraving, developed, etched and proved it. By this result he discovered the general principles of the application of photography to intaglio engraving.

William Henry Fox-Talbot received his patent in 1852, "for engraving pictures obtained by photographic processes on steel plates; the engraved plate to be printed from." Later, in the same patent, he proposed to impress the image of gauze on the gelatine prior to the image of the subject it was wished to produce. This was the basis of photogravure, and in the use of gauze he demonstrated the necessity of a grain in the plate to help retain the ink. Had he used the reverse or negative of gauze he would have produced the rectangular cell which gives the best printing cylinders of rotary photogravure to-day. In 1858 he etched copper plates with perchloride of iron, another step forward.

Karl Klic, a Bohemian, also worked upon the process, and it was Fox-Talbot and he

who between them practically perfected the process of hand photogravure by about 1875.

The carbon process upon which so much depends in photogravure had meanwhile been brought to a fair state of perfection and greatly assisted them. From this time photogravure made rapid progress, and as it rendered results of the greatest possible richness and gradation, became very popular.

It is rather curious how long it took to arrive at rotary photogravure. The fact is, that though several experienced photogravure workers produced plates with durable mechanical grains, they were, unfortunately for themselves, quite unaware of the printing methods and possibilities of calico printing. Hand photogravure plate-makers used stiff ink and were dealing with a delicate plate which required to be steel faced and treated with great care to preserve its printing life, and it was difficult for them to realise the possibility of actually scraping the ink off bare copper with a steel blade at high speed without leaving any scum and yet for the plate to last many perfect impressions. However, when this was realised, the spread of rotary photogravure began.

About 1895, Klic and an Austrian named Klisch partially perfected the process and came into touch with Messrs. Storeys, who were accustomed to the calico method of printing. This was, I believe, the birth of the Rembrandt Co., and it was this knowledge of calico printing methods which gave them their monopoly for so long. Their work has had very deserved success. About 1910, several workers were getting a grip of the process and progress became more rapid.

### The Main Principles.

The principles of the process were quite unpatentable, as they were really an adapta-

Paper read at the World's Printing Trade Congress, May 12th.



tion of several well-known methods. It is safe to say, that all the main operations for the preparation of the plates for hand photogravure are used in the preparation of cylinders for rotary photogravure. The chief detail which varies is in the means employed to provide a structure throughout the plate which will retain the ink and yet offer a good bearing for the apparatus used to clean off the ink from the plate. It was found that though beautifully rich results could be obtained where the ink-holding capacity was provided by dots, as in hand photogravure or by reversed half-tones, the dots were soon flattened down, and the plate lost in vigour, wearing out very soon.

The method now used is to print on to the carbon tissue in addition to the impression of the subject to be reproduced an impression from a screen the reverse of that used for the half-tone process, and with a modified proportion of transparent line to black. This, after application to the cylinder and development, yields a gelatine mould which incorporates all the gradation of the subject crossed by a network of lines of uniform thickness at right angles to one another, and of much thicker gelatine than any part of the picture. The usual photogravure method of etching is then followed, and as the thickness of the gelatine in the mesh lines is so much greater than that of the picture, the etching of the picture is accomplished and the process stopped before the acid is weak enough to penetrate the lines of the mesh. This results in an etched cylinder full of gradation but intersected with a network of lines, unaffected by the acid and on the same level as the margins, thus allowing no dip into the work by the doctor or blade used to clean off the ink, and ensures long life to the cylinder.

#### **The Etched Cylinders.**

The production of the etched cylinders is by far the most difficult and uncertain part of the process, particularly when freedom from all defects is aimed at. I should certainly advise a printer to think carefully before undertaking the work of cylinder making. Where printers are in close touch with the cylinder etchers, say close by in the same town, they can safely take to printing their own cylinders, but I do not advise others not so placed to do so. Cylinders are easily damaged, and, even when the defect can be remedied, require expert handling.

#### **The Machines Used.**

The calico printer's single colour machine which could hardly be simpler in its construction and working than it is, remains the nucleus of printing operations. In fact without any modification whatever, it can produce of the best. The main parts of the machine—as most printers are, no doubt, aware—consist of the etched copper cylinder or sleeve on a mandrel resting on open bearings, the underside of the cylinder being immersed in a trough of fluid ink in which it is made to revolve by the pressure, from above, of a larger pressure cylinder which is the one to which the power is transmitted. The paper

to take the impression passes between these two cylinders, and, just before the copper cylinder arrives at the point of pressure, the surface ink is wiped or scraped off by a steel blade or doctor. Had one been asked in 1914, one would have expressed the opinion that much greater progress would have been made by now in the perfecting of machinery. But engineers interested in the process had little or no time to devote to thoughts of rotary photogravure until comparatively recently.

Machines of two broad classes are produced, *i.e.*, those which print from the reel and those which are sheet-fed. Where high speed, such as 10,000 impressions per hour is required, reel feed is a necessity, but for a great deal of the other work the sheet feed machine has decided points in its favour. The most marked advantage lies in the possibility of printing upon a much greater range of papers and thus being able to choose such as the customer may fancy. It is only necessary to order as required, and in the size required from the paper merchants. When using reel-fed machines it becomes financially impossible to keep a large range of different qualities and substances of paper, and in addition, of varying widths. Messrs. Penrose, Pickup and Knowles, John Wood, Hoe and others in England are producing excellent machines for the purpose of rotary photogravure.

#### **Uses and Possibilities.**

General work and the printing of magazine supplements and even magazines off the reel are now an everyday occurrence, but too little time has elapsed to judge whether all the machines will justify themselves. The process is a beautiful one, and can be made to yield beautiful results on nearly any kind of paper. This is a great gain over other processes, but too much advantage is being taken of this fact. Much of the work is printed at such speed as to produce results of very inferior quality. Where illustrations *must* be printed at speed on poor paper, such as "news," there is no doubt that the results are markedly superior to those obtained with coarse half-tone under the same conditions. When produced with care, and when quality results are asked for, the process will hold its own, and more, with any other photo-mechanical monochrome method.

In the realms of colour, much has to be done, and great rivals are in the field. Colour rotary offset and four-colour half-tone take a lot of beating. Some good results have been produced, but work on these lines is in its infancy. Greater difficulty in judging the etching for the various colours and the greatly less facility for modifying the flat etching afterwards, as can be done in the half-tone process, are marked drawbacks.

Some charming results have been obtained by using photogravure as the strength giving principle, and litho or offset for some of the colours. It is not fair, however, to call this "colour rotary photogravure." Photogravure in colour is becoming a crying need to many in the photogravure business. My own feel-



ing is, that no very great gain is to be obtained over existing colour methods so long as each colour has to be run off separately. When, however, good rotary photogravure can be produced in several colours at one printing, delivering the finished print at say 1,500 per hour, then I believe, other colour processes will have seriously to look to their laurels.

## The New Postage Rates.

### Big Volume of Protest.

The menace to British trade and to British influence overseas contained in the proposed increases of postage rates—particularly the provisions respecting printed matter and post cards—has called forth a most impressive volume of protest in all sections of the Press, it being made plain that, not only by printers, but also by the industrial community in general, the new increases are regarded as most untimely and ill-advised, and likely to defeat the very end they have in view.

The Joint Trades Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, representing 25,000 workers and 5,000 employers, has sent an urgent request to the Postmaster General asking that he should receive a deputation. The increased postal charges, if carried out, would, the Council contended, have a very serious effect on the printing trade, in which at present unemployment is at a high level.

A resolution has been passed by the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, emphatically protesting against the imposition of the increased postage rates announced by the Postmaster-General, stating that these will be a serious additional expense to publishing and distributing houses, will result in a considerable reduction of orders for commercial printing and consequently cause increased unemployment in the printing trade.

The British Association of Trade and Technical Journals and the Technical Section of the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, representing over 300 journals, have passed a resolution stating that the proposed increase in foreign postage rates for printed matter would seriously restrict the circulation of British trade and technical journals in the overseas market, these papers being of vital necessity to the export trade of the country.

A striking instance of how this over-taxing is more likely to reduce revenue than augment it is explained by Messrs. William Dawsons and Sons, Ltd., wholesale news-agents and exporters, of London, E.C., who do a very large part of the export newspaper trade. They state that the only effect of the increases will be to transfer that trade from the British to the French Post Office. Including cost of handling, French postal and other charges, the cost of posting the newspaper parcels in Paris instead of from England will

be no more than 4½d. per lb., as against 8d. per lb. if posted in this country at the new rate—a saving of 3½d. per lb.

Sir Adolph Tuck, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the post card trade to safeguard its interests, has addressed a letter to every member of the House of Commons, recalling arguments he has previously placed before the Postmaster-General, including quite recent reports of the utter failure of this same policy to increase the postal revenue on the inland circulation of picture post cards both in France and Germany (France is already withdrawing it). Sir Adolph Tuck states that letters have reached him from all parts of the country "condemning in most unmeasured terms the fatuity of a policy which must wreck what has become an important British industry, cause unemployment to many thousands of workers, and most assuredly decrease the present revenue derived from the postage of picture post cards."

"A veritable bombshell has been hurled into the printers' camp," writes Mr. W. H. Burchell, hon. sec. of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association. "Has the Postmaster-General consulted the printing industry," he asks, "as to the effect this proposal will have on the trade and on unemployment before arriving at such a decision?" He urges that the sanction of the House of Commons should be obtained before a change "bringing with it such disastrous effects" is brought about.

"If this increase goes through," says the *Advertisers' Weekly*, "it means less advertising, less use of catalogues, booklets and circulating matter, less sales effort, and less enterprise. It means that fewer stamps will be bought for circularising purposes: that means that in turn there will be less 2d. letters, too, and there will be less business done through the post as a whole. It means less paper consumed, less printing, less blocks, less labour. And this at a time of unemployment among paper mills, printers, and workers of all classes. Printers, block-makers, paper suppliers will be among the first to feel the effects of this increase in price. It will increase unemployment."

With regard to the suggested postponement of the introduction of the increase in the post card rate till October, so that traders might be able to get rid of the summer stock just laid in, an official statement was made in the House of Commons on Monday, to the effect that post card traders had already had long notice of the change, and in view of the necessity for increasing Post Office revenue, the Postmaster-General regrets not being justified in any further postponement.

We hear that the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom is feeling unsettled with regard to its present premises at General-buildings, and that the executive intend if they can to purchase a suitable building so as to establish a permanent address. Perhaps this intimation may be worthy the attention of property owners.

# Master Printers' Convention at Scarborough.

## The Federation Cost Congress Discusses Matters of Vital Importance to the Craft.

The twenty-first annual conference of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom opened at Scarborough at the week end. The conference promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the Federation. Despite difficulties of railway transport there were 450 visitors to the town.

### Civic Reception.

The conference was pleasantly inaugurated by a civic reception on Saturday evening at the Town Hall by the Mayor and Mayoress (Alderman and Mrs. M. T. Whittaker). Alderman Whittaker is himself a veteran newspaper proprietor. He said the earliest example of printing in Scarborough was a programme of races run upon the South Sand in 1733. A local printing establishment was also set up a little later from the plant of a company of strolling players who printed their own bills.

### Progress of Costing.

On Monday morning the ninth Cost Congress opened at the headquarters—the Grand Hotel.

The president, Mr. E. W. Humphries, of Bradford, in opening the proceedings after the Mayor had given another formal welcome, said the Government and other employers had found that the Federation's methods of costing were right. They as printers had found that their methods were right, with the result that the Federation at that twenty-first annual meeting found itself in a probably better financial position, a more ordered position, a more respected position as a craft in England than they had ever been in before. Very largely that was due to the efforts made by the Federation's costing experts throughout the country. He personally felt a great debt of gratitude to the Federation's committees, their chairmen and secretaries, particularly to Mr. Howard Hazell, the chairman, and Mr. Williamson, the secretary of the costing experts. He trusted that as a result of this conference the number of experts going about the country would be materially increased.

### The Cost of Costing.

Mr. Edgar T. Northend, Sheffield, followed with an address on "What it costs to keep costs."

Mr. Northend's informative and amusing paper stressed the point that the cost of keeping costs would be nil, because such would be the saving in the recovery of all kinds of odds and ends of expenses that had previously been either overlooked or ignored, that the cost of installing and running the system

would be saved many times over. He proceeded to detail item by item the outlay necessary for the installation and running of the Federation System in an office with a turnover of £25,000, dealing with about 500 orders per month and employing about 50 hands. He reckoned that with a turnover of £25,000 there would be a cost of £26 for installation, £26 for forms and dockets, and £65 for half share of clerk's wages, thus producing a weekly cost of 45s. for running the system for the first year, and after deducting cost of installation and initial outlay on binders, but allowing for a revision by 24, Holborn, of the annual statement, subsequent years would be run at 35s. per week.

Therefore, averaging cost at £100 per annum, and comparing it with turnover of £25,000, there was found an expenditure of 8s per £100 in keeping costs. This, he said, was a very small item compared with the cheerful way in which they gave their customers 2½ per cent. or even 5 per cent. discount for a prompt settlement. And for this they were getting information that was absolutely vital to the success of their business, besides knowing that they were giving their customers, their workers and themselves a square deal.

Mr. Keene, Leicester, was afraid small shops could not afford 8s. per £100 in addition to general costs.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation said if there were shops which could not afford that amount, or customers who could not pay it, there was very little hope for the industry.

Mr. G. F. Storey, Leeds, said the promotion of discipline under the costing system repaid them for the cost.

### Newspaper and Jobbing Costing.

Mr. A. E. Harrison, of Cardiff, described by the chairman as a director of a number of firms of newspapers and jobbing offices, under the control of Lady Rhondda, spoke on "Costing in a Newspaper and Jobbing Office." He remarked how easy it was to introduce a costing system into any establishment, large or small. On gaining a thorough knowledge of the costing system one was impressed with the fact how easy it became and how adaptable it was to every condition of affairs. He went on to speak of an office combining the business of a newspaper and general printing business. The system which he had found satisfactory was to allocate to each a certain percentage of all capital charges. Many businesses were run in ignorance as to which was a losing proposition and which was a paying one in the two branches. Some people thought a newspaper

was a gold mine whilst the other branch was just scraping along. If they introduced a costing system they would probably find disillusionment of their dreams.

#### **Creating Demand for Printing.**

Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Norwich, gave an address on "Creating a Demand for Printing." He commenced by analysing the causes for

and the cause was the treatment of the trade by officialdom. They must feel sometimes that that treatment is detrimental to their interests as a trade. As to the remedies, one which they could all apply, was to try and improve their methods and to adopt up-to-date labour-saving devices. They should also try to create a demand by giving their customers ideas which the customers did not



**Mr. W. A. TOWNSEND,**

Yorkshire Alliance President, 1921.

the present depression. The principal cause he said was the general condition of business throughout the country which had naturally led to a diminution in the amount of printing required by their customers. The second cause was the present high wages operating in the printing trade causing a feeling amongst customers that the product given them was much too dear. That was a matter with which the committee known as the "Hard Labour" Committee was dealing,

possess themselves. A second remedy was undoubtedly improved salesmanship. They should still further try and gain the confidence of their customers. Many customers felt that they benefited by the fact that the printers worked a costing system and that they were dealt with fairly because of that fact. Others did not appreciate the system, but these were customers they would be better without. Some branches of officialdom were rather up against them and it was only by co-

operation that they could satisfactorily cope with them. The Post Office was not treating them fairly. (Hear, hear.) The Postmaster said they could not send out catalogues at a loss to the P.O., but they allowed newspapers to send out papers at a loss and send their telegrams at a considerable loss. The printing trade was not allowed any of these privileges. He suggested they should have a fair deal. The Federation had been instrumental in doing good certainly; some of the rates contemplated to be brought up were not brought up. He hoped some modification of the suggested increases would be obtained. It could not be done by individual action, but only by co-operation.

Mr. G. F. Storey, chairman of the Yorkshire Alliance, who opened the discussion, said the printer ought to be able to stand as adviser, and be able to recommend the right means for the publicity which the customer wished to achieve, and must have sympathy with what the customer was trying to express. Here was his opportunity. He would himself largely determine the demand there was for printing, and this would be limited wholly by his ability to give practical effect to his customer's desires. The buyer very rarely wanted printing as such, but to realise some object, to carry out some plan. Many printers had yet to learn the rudiments and importance of balance, light and shade, and general effects, and these were fundamentals which ran through their work. He advocated an effort, for which they had the organisation, and knew the way if they had the will to advertise, advertising as the Press had advertised, by editorial advertising.

Mr. Shandlow, Leicester, raised the problem of coloured cinema printing. He said this was being done abroad because if they got a set of originals in England at a cost, say, of £50, they had only a very limited edition. Abroad they were probably able to produce an edition of 50,000.

Mr. Storey said in relation to cinema printing they had not realised the opportunity which was presented to them, and outsiders had got some idea what the cinema was going to be in the future. They secured the pitch, and kept the Englishman outside.

### Litho Costing.

Mr. Harry Cooke, Leeds, gave an address on Litho costing. He said the Lithographic trade had all the difficulties of the jobbing trade with a hefty number of difficulties of its own. Whether the printer was a fool or a knave he did not know; but judging by the figures which came before one from time to time one was bound to come to the conclusion he was either one or the other. That was the impression many of their customers had. When from the absence of a costing system they did not know what the various branches were costing them and there were differences in quotations, the customer did not remain with one firm but went "shopping." They tried to do too many things in their offices, and he emphasised the example of American firms. The firm having posters only could wipe the

floor with other firms that tried to do posters mixed up with other work.

Mr. Hill, London, suggested that more attention should be given to the litho section, and the chairman said the matter would receive consideration.

### Costing in America.

Before the luncheon interval, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, London and Colchester, vice-president of the Federation, gave an address on "What is Being Done in America." He indicated that the industry in America was far less organised than here. They did not negotiate with labour as a whole, whilst here labour negotiations took up a great deal of time. In educational policy they easily out-distanced this country. There were 7,000 students in the instructional classes, and a comprehensive price-list had been in existence five years.

### The Luncheon.

Delegates and friends to the number of over 400 were entertained at luncheon, the hosts being the Yorkshire Master Printers' Alliance, and Mr. W. A. Townsend, president of the Yorkshire Alliance, being in the chair. Mr. Townsend proposed the toast of "The Visitors," to which Mr. E. W. Humphries, president of the Federation, responded. Mr. J. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., Federation President-Elect, proposed the toast of "Our Hosts," to which Mr. E. H. Dennis, J.P., chairman of the Scarborough Hospitality Committee, responded.

### Paper Standardisation: Important Proposal.

The standardisation of paper occupied attention immediately after luncheon. Mr. Pollock (London) said the time had come when they should do something in the way of securing a standardisation of paper. It was the paper merchant who stood in the way, but he would move if they made him. Only one name should be given to any size of paper, and when ordering demy they should not have to wonder whether it would be writing demy or printing demy. Doubles and quads should be exact multiples of the standard size. There should be 500 sheets to the ream, standard name, weight and metric weight per square inch. He moved that they should give notice to the paper merchants that after January 1st members of the Federation would order on a standard to be outlined.

The Chairman suggested the scheme should be submitted to the various alliances, and then submitted to the council. This was agreed to.

### Selling Print.

Mr. J. Crowle-Smith, Director of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., gave an address on "Selling Essential to Profit." He condemned the price cutting, which, he said, threatened the very existence of the printing trade structure. He appealed to all printers to maintain the dignity of their craft. To sell print successfully needed special qualifications. They should not be afraid of letting

the men who represented them know everything they could possibly instill into them about the cost of production of the article they were asking them to sell. Men should not be sent out who could not suit the customers. The trade was in a slump at present, but that slump was passing. There was every indication to those who studied the industrial position of this country that as soon as they got this coal business settled trade would begin to jump, and he was intensely anxious that printers should sell their product at a definite rate of profit which justified their being in business.

Mr. A. Wigley (Leeds) said price cutting was becoming a very regrettable feature in their industry, and was fraught with great danger to the craft.

Other addresses were "Costing and Accountancy" (Mr. A. E. Goodwin), "Binding Costing" (Mr. Vick), and "Some Problems Relating to the Handling of Mechanically Set Matter" (Mr. A. Williamson). Owing to the late hour to which Congress sat, discussion was withheld on these latter papers at the request of the chairman.

## Coxton Convalescent Home, LIMPSFIELD.

### Opening of the War Memorial Wing.

Arrangements are well advanced for the opening of the Printing Trades' War Memorial Wing to the Coxton Home, Limpsfield, on Saturday afternoon, June 18th. The Secretary of State for War (Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., M.P.), will declare the wing open at 4 p.m.; and the unveiling of the Roll of Honour, containing 2,550 names, has been kindly undertaken by Lady Worthington-Evans. Indications point to a record gathering of representative ladies and gentlemen from all branches of the printing trade. It is hoped that the ordinary train service from London Bridge and Victoria to Oxted will be in working order by the opening date.

## L.C.C. Central School of Arts & Crafts.

The annual exhibition of work of students of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, W.C., opened on Monday and will continue until June 18th. Visitors are admitted from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily (Saturdays 10 to 12 noon), and admission is free on signing the visitors' book.

The lover of arts and crafts will find here many delightful examples of work well done. A section is devoted to writing and illumination, printing, bookbinding, wood engraving, etching, lithography, etc., and some fine productions in these subjects are on view, though the showing is more limited than in former years.

## Printing and Allied Trades Sports ASSOCIATION.

### Another Success for the Trade Charities

On Tuesday evening, May 24th, the annual bohemian concert and distribution of football trophies and medals took place at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Edgar Waterlow presiding over a large gathering. Amongst those supporting him were Chas. Roud, John Fry, W. R. Masters, Russell Palmer, Major Wilson, Rev. Everard Digby, F. Hart, S. H. Hart, H. H. Fleming, G. L. Mothersill, A. H. Munday, accompanied by their ladies. The occasion was a huge success, and the Association were fortunate to have such a chairman as Mr. Edgar Waterlow, to whom the thanks of the whole trade is due. Mr. Waterlow announced that the financial result amounted to roughly £500. Of this amount, by the way, Mr. Waterlow was instrumental in raising over £400.

During the evening Mrs. Masters presented the handsome cups and medals to the winning teams. Four sets of the medals were generously given by Mr. Harvey Dalziel and Mr. W. R. Masters. The Association were also fortunate in having presented to them three new trophies for football, swimming and rifle shooting—the gift of Mr. John Fry (late president).

### Valuable Services Recognised.

As a mark of esteem, Mr. John Fry was presented with a gold medal by the whole of the Printing Trade Sports Association, the hon. treasurer (Mr. A. Oddy) also being given a gold medal for his good work.

One cannot but congratulate this Association upon its splendid labour on behalf of the trade charities through healthy sport.

All inquiries relating to the Printing and Allied Trades Football Charity and League should be addressed to the hon. secs., Mr. Geo. V. Maddams (Fry's Metal Foundry) and Mr. Herbert J. Parker (Fleetway Press).

The athletic meeting takes place this year at the Stamford Bridge Grounds, on Saturday, June 18th.

In the King's Bench Division, on Thursday, an application was made on behalf of James Brennan for a rule calling on the editor of the *News of the World* to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court. Brennan is at present remanded in custody on a charge of conspiring with two other men to obtain £2,300 by false pretences. He complained that an article in the *News of the World* gave the impression that he was involved in another case involving an alleged £20,000 conspiracy. The Court refused the rule, Mr. Justice Lush observing that, whilst a careless person might mistake the true meaning of the paragraph, no person of ordinary intelligence could do so.



## The Federation's New President.

**James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D.**

The new President of the Federation of Master Printers will bring distinction and

Lehose, M.A., LL.D., is gifted with a scholarly mind, a refined personality and a fine presence, to which are added a thorough knowledge of the printing business in its various aspects.

The son of James MacLehose, publisher to the University of Glasgow, the new President was born in 1857, and educated at the University of Glasgow, where he received the degree of M.A. In 1915 his University honoured him



**JAMES MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D.**

learning, together with experience in the higher branches of the craft, to bear upon the leadership of the Federation. James Mac-

by conferring on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Mr. James MacLehose was a partner in

James MacLehose and Sons, publishers and booksellers to the University of Glasgow from 1881 till 1919, when he retired from this firm in order to devote himself exclusively to the work of his printing business.

He is chairman, and since the foundation of the company has been a managing director, of Robert MacLehose and Co., Ltd., University Press, Glasgow. The University Press of Glasgow has had a long and distinguished career. During the eighteenth century it had a world-wide reputation, when it was owned by the celebrated firm of Robert and Andrew Foulis, who printed their well-known editions of the classics. Unlike the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses, which are owned by the Universities, the Glasgow University Press has always been the property of printing firms, and it is owned by Robert MacLehose and Co., Ltd.

The University Press in Glasgow was moved about twenty years ago to large buildings specially built for the purpose in Glasgow, a few miles from the centre of the city, where all work is carried on on one floor. The principal departments are printing, stereotyping, electrotyping and bookbinding. During the last forty years the output of the firm has increased enormously. At the present time it is one of the important book houses, and makes a speciality of mathematical printing and scientific work, such as may be required by engineers or chemists.

Mr. James MacLehose has been intimately associated with employers' organisations since 1891, when he assisted in founding the employers' association in the bookbinding trade for the Glasgow district. He was for several years president of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades, and more recently has been an honorary president of that Alliance. During the past year he has proved an able senior vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland, so that it is a natural step that he should be chosen President of the Federation for the ensuing year. He has taken an active interest in the work of the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades.

In 1903 Mr. MacLehose founded the *Scottish Historical Review*, and has edited it since its first number. After its twelfth year of issue a number of well-known men interested in history, including Lord Rosebery, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Reginald L. Poole, Mr. C. H. Firth and Mr. W. P. Ker, of Oxford, initiated a movement for an index volume to the Review. They stated that their primary motive was that it should be an expression of the esteem in which the editor, Mr. James MacLehose was regarded by students of Scottish history, and they also wished that the valuable and varied material contained in its volumes should be readily accessible to scholars. Besides editing this Review, Mr. MacLehose has edited several volumes on Scottish history and archaeology. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, senior vice-president of the Scottish Text Society, and has shared, as a mem-

ber of the executive, in the work of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, the Scottish History Society, the Scottish Modern Arts Association, and the Glasgow Archaeological Society. He is a magistrate of the county of Lanark.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

### Monthly Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday evening, the 24th ult., at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the president, Mr. A. Chadwell, in the chair.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting having been confirmed, the president reported on the results of the deputation to the Electrotypers' Society.

A new member, Mr. Harold Crosland, late of the *Manchester Daily News* and now of London, received from the president, on behalf of the Association, a very warm welcome to membership.

### The Summer Vacation.

Mr. Chadwell said on account of the interferences due to the holiday season and in accordance with their usual custom, it would be advisable for them to drop their monthly meetings till September.

This was agreed to.

Before separating it was decided to ask last year's stewards of the annual dinner to make the arrangements for the event in November or December next.

Several members drew attention to the influence exerted in some foundries by fathers of chapels over the overseer, and strong opinions were expressed that members of the Association should maintain their position by asserting their authority in regard to methods of management. Several speakers said it was the overseer's own fault if he allowed the father of the chapel to go beyond his powers. Other questions adversely affecting the overseer in the control and efficient production of work were dealt with.

In view of this state of affairs it was proposed and seconded that as many members of the Association as possible should attend the next general meeting of the Society in order to see that their interests should not in any way be prejudiced.

It was also agreed that in the event of any encroachment on the executive control of the overseer the secretary should call an emergency meeting of the Association to discuss the matter.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE late Mr. George Herbert Perris, well-known journalist and author, of South Kensington, left £1,019.



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**THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921.**

## Current Topics.

### The Scarborough Convention.

THOUGH the important conferences of the Federation of Master Printers at Scarborough are not yet finished as we go to press, it seems clear that this year's convention has proved a most memorable and profitable one, despite the special difficulties with which the organisers have been faced owing to the unsettled industrial conditions of the country. We are able to give this week an outline of the proceedings at the Cost Congress, which formed a salient feature of the convention, and it will be evident from our report that vital matters of trade welfare have received thorough and illuminating investigation. On Tuesday Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., of Glasgow, was elected president of the Federation for next year. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was re-elected senior vice-president, and Mr. J. C. Coppock, of Warrington, ex president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, was chosen junior vice-president. Mr. Edward Unwin

(London) was re-elected treasurer, with Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher, of Norwich, as assistant treasurer. Another feature of Tuesday's proceedings was the passing of a strong resolution protesting against the proposal that paper should be subject to Customs duty under the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, as it would increase the cost of raw materials for the printing and newspaper industries, increase unemployment, injure the recovery of those trades, and raise the cost of living. A motion was also agreed to, viewing with serious alarm the increase of postal rates of printed matter and post cards. Further news of the proceedings at Scarborough will appear in next week's issue.

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### Postage and Print.

ON another page we indicate briefly some of the multitudinous expressions of protest called forth by the Postmaster-General's new proposals of increases of postage. It is especially unfortunate that the printing industry, already faced with a very serious slump in trade, should find itself threatened with a further severe curtailment of orders, to say nothing of a further increase of working expenses. This must mean that the general printer, the newspaper printer and the printer of picture post cards will find their employing capacities still further curtailed, and the already sadly large amount of unemployment in our industry will be increased. When it is considered that this certain harm to trade is to be done with a view to a very uncertain hope of increased postal revenue, a hope negated by many weighty pieces of evidence, it will surely be agreed that at least the sanction of Parliament should be obtained, after a full discussion in the House, before these grievous imposts are allowed to be enforced.

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### The Art of Book Production.

AN exhibition worthy of a visit from all interested in the art and craft of the making of books is now in progress at the Victoria and Albert Museum. With the aid of the book production staff of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts there has been brought together a very interesting series of exhibits illustrating the processes involved from the designing of type to the actual finished book in the form in which it reaches the purchaser. Models, photographs, actual tools, materials and finished products combine to give even the uninstructed visitor a good idea of what, apart from the use of present-day machinery, the various operations are which go to the

turning out of a well printed book. Suitable attention is given to the work of famous English printeries, including those of William Morris, Doves, the Vale Press and the Ashendene Press of Mr. Hornby, while American and Continental printing is also represented, it being shown that the work of this country has influenced the printing of the world. Miss S. T. Prideaux—to whom the exhibition is indebted for an exhibit of bookbinder's finishing tools designed by Miss Prideaux, from details of Syrian and Turkish tiles in the museum—has written a very useful brochure "Notes on Printing and Bookbinding," which serves as a guide to the exhibition and at the same time provides a concise statement of the nature and history of these crafts. The booklet also contains a number of interesting illustrations in line and half-tone.

### Printers' Customers and Paper.

THERE is reason to believe that the practice of selling paper behind the back of the stationer and printer is spreading. Several instances have come to our notice in which mills of repute are not merely making paper, but converting it into stationery for direct sale to the printer's customer. Many merchants do the thing quite regularly. Meantime there is complaint in these very quarters if the printer buys his paper direct from the mill. Many screws are loose in the organisation of the paper and print trades and much water will flow before the system is linked up and all its parts made firm and smooth working.

### Loose-Leaf Sizes.

THE growth of the demand for systems methods and the development of loose leaf ledger goods has reached a stage which has created a need for helpful participation by the paper trade. It is common knowledge that the constitution of the apparatus used in the loose-leaf trade renders necessary a special series of paper sizes. Almost every printer and manufacturing stationer is now called upon to supply his customers with ruled or printed paper for use with ledger or mechanical fittings and the difficulty often is to secure the necessary class and size of paper. A few of the leading houses produce a special range of loose-leaf papers in suitable sizes, but the demand is becoming such that business will be lost to those houses or mills which do not cater for the particular requirements of the trade.

An Advertisement is always working.

## Personal.

SIR WILLIAM A. WATERLOW, K.B.E., contributes to the *Journal of Industrial Welfare* an article entitled "The Employer's Opportunity," in which he urges that, even in the present difficult situation, it is well worth while, both to the individual firm and to organised industry, to go forward with welfare schemes requisite to the workers' health and happiness.

MR. ROBT. JOHN LYNN, M.P., who has been elected for Belfast West in the Unionist interest at the election for the Parliament of Northern Ireland, has been for the past eight years managing editor of the *Northern Whig*.

MR. W. R. SKINNER, founder of the *Mining Manual*, on Friday attained his 70th anniversary and is still "going strong."

MR. OWEN CONNELLAN, of the Typographical Association, has been adopted as Labour candidate for North Bucks, in succession to Mr. John Scurr.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Women Journalists, last week, Miss E. Almaz Stout was elected president in succession to Viscountess Northcliffe, who has filled that office since November, 1919.

SIXTY years in the composing department of Messrs. Thomas Forman and Sons, printers (and formerly proprietors of the *Nottingham Guardian*), Sherwood-street, is the record established by Mr. Robert Blasdale. Mr. Blasdale is the only employee with that firm to-day who assisted to launch the first issue of the *Daily Guardian* on July 1st, 1861. In recognition of his long association with the firm, Mr. Blasdale has been presented with an appropriately inscribed silver tea service.

MR. FRANK MURRELL, of the firm of Messrs. William Lewis, Ltd., printers and booksellers, Cardiff, gave an interesting discourse on the art of printing to members of Cardiff Rotary Club last week.

THE WALBROOK WEDDING.—In regard to the wedding which took place at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, recently, of Miss Barbara Oakeley Walbrook, and Mr. Archibald Mains, it is interesting to remark that the bride, who is a daughter of Mr. Harold Walbrook, managing director of the Fleet Printing Works, claims to be a descendant from an Alderman of the Ward of Walbrook of the 13th century. The name of this worthy was John de Tolesan Walbrook, who held the office of Mayor in 1252, and he is mentioned in the meagre chronicles of the time as a man of more than ordinary substance and importance in the affairs of the parish and of the City.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 96s. 3d., 95s. 7½d., Pref., 15s.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 9d., Pref., 14s., 13s. 4½d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 14s. 9d., 14s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 9d.; John Dickinson, 24s. 3d.; *Financial News*, 31s. 3d., 32s. 6d.; Ilford, 15s. 6d., 15s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 5s. 6d., 6s., 5s. 6½d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 19s.; Charles Marsden and Sons, 6 p.c. (tax free to 6s.), 1st Mt. Debs (Reg.), 100, 99½; New Pegamoid, 17s. 6d.; Newnes, 11s. 6d., 11s. 3d.; Newnes-Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Deb. (Reg.), 95; Odham's Press, 12s. 9d., 12s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 9d., 14s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 52s. 3d.; A. M. Peebles, 1st Deb., 91½, 91½; Rolls-Royce, 21s. 6d., 20s. 9d.; Roneo, 33s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 16s. 9d., Def., 17s. 8½d., Pref., 13s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, 15½, Pref., 7½; Weldon's, 33s. 1½d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 4½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 12s.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**A. B. FLEMING.**—Net profit of A. B. Fleming and Co. for year ended April 30th, 1921, including £9,404 brought in, was £28,933. Directors recommend placing to reserve (making same £47,000) £2,000, to depreciation of investments £1,000, dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, for year, carrying forward, subject to excess profits duty (if any), £7,933. 23,500 additional shares of £1 each were offered at par to members in proportion of one share in five. These were all applied for.

**BANGALORE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—At the fifth ordinary general meeting on April 20th it was stated that the year's profit was about Rs.26,540 as against Rs.22,000 for the preceding year. Reserve stands at Rs.25,000. Dividend is recommended at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) for the year ending December 31st, 1920. The directors also propose a bonus of one month's pay to all on the company's establishment who have done service for one full year and are still in its service. This will absorb about Rs.1,100.

**C. ARTHUR PEARSON.**—Net profit for ten months ended March £29,141 and £39,793 was brought forward. Dividend at rate of 10 per

cent. on ordinary; to reserve £5,000; to pension fund £300; forward £37,392.

**STAR PAPER MILL CO., LTD.**—An interim dividend has been declared of 9d. per share.

**ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.**—Accounts to August 31st, 1920, show a profit, less depreciation, interest on loans, etc., £165,559. After providing for debenture stock interest and sinking fund there remains a credit balance of £195,661, inclusive of £64,610 brought in.

**BECKER AND CO., LTD.**—The accounts presented to the 13th ordinary meeting of shareholders on Tuesday show a gross profit of £117,979. After allowing for discount on bills, bank charges, debenture interest, and trustees' fees (£50,359) and interim dividend of 5 per cent. (£5,000), there remains £62,620, to which is added balance (£13,917) brought forward, making £76,537 13s. 11d. As the conditions prevailing throughout the world are difficult, the directors propose to especially reserve £50,000 against stocks and shipments overlying to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent. free of income-tax, making 15 per cent. for the year, and carry the balance, £16,537 13s. 11d. forward.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**JIGGER, LTD.**—Capital, £5,000, in 4,915 participating cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 1,700 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with S. Merkin and B. Scher, trading as Watson, Son and Co., and to carry on the business of storekeepers, mechanical and electrical engineers, dealers in leather and fancy goods and novelties, printers, engravers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: E. N. Kennedy, B. Scher, S. Merkin, and J. F. Kennedy. Registered office: Bassishaw House, 70A, Basinghall-street, E.C.

**UNIVERSAL NOVELTIES, LTD.**—Capital, £500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Gwendoline A. Kennedy, and to carry on the business of storekeepers, mechanical and electrical engineers, dealers in fancy and leather goods and novelties, printers, engravers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: J. F. Kennedy and E. N. Kennedy. Registered office: Bassishaw House, 70A, Basinghall-street, E.C.

**SAMUEL GRANT, LTD.**—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a paper



merchant and stationer carried on by S. Grant, at 35, Aire-street, Leeds, as "Samuel Grant," and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of articles for use and ornament from paper, wood and paper pulp and papier-mache, manufacturers of paper, paper bags, paper or cardboard or other boxes, etc. Private company. Directors: S. Grant, F. W. B. Gascoigne and D. A. Ripley. Registered office: 35, Aire-street, Leeds.

W. NOTTING, LTD. (London).—Capital, £25,000, in £1 shares; printers' and general engineers, founders, smiths, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. Simpson and H. Bonsor.

CLARE'S PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—Capital, £7,500, in £1 shares (4,500 10 per cent. cumulative preference); to take over the business of a stationer, printer and newspaper publisher, carried on by A. J. Clare, at 5 and 9, High-street, Wells, Somerset, as "Woodhams' Successors." Private company. First directors: A. J. Clare, R. Bath, W. P. R. Clare and C. H. Barnes. Registered office: 5, High-street, Wells, Somerset.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL ADVERTISING AND SERVICE AGENCY, LTD. (London).—Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares. Private company. Subscribers: E. L. Burton and D. Welch. First directors by subscribers.

T. BURTON, LTD.—Capital, £300, in 5s. shares; printers, publishers, papermakers, machinery agents and makers, manufacturers and agents for hard and soft goods, etc., in Great Britain, or elsewhere. Private company. First directors: A. Edmondson and Mrs. E. Self. Registered office: 93, Chancery-lane, W.C.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

MENDIP PRESS, LTD. (Weston-super-Mare).—Mortgage on certain properties in Weston-super-Mare dated April 30th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Fox, Fowler and Co., not exceeding £1,500.

W. H. DORMAN AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of internal combustion engines, printing machines, etc.).—Deposit on May 2nd, 1921, of deeds of certain lands and premises in Stafford, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank, not exceeding £10,000 (in addition to £40,000 secured by prior charge).

E. BENINGTON AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc.).—Mortgage dated May 17th, 1921, to secure £1,800, charged on 35, South Castle-street, Liverpool. Holders: Planet Perpetual Benefit Building Society.

W. H. BOWYER, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, London).—Two debentures dated April

29th, 1921, to secure £375 each, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, if any. Holders: A. Grout, Georgian House, Oaklands-road, Bromley, and F. G. Watson, "Woodstock," 60, Arden-road, Finchley, N.

HOGG AND KNIGHT, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on May 23rd, 1921, of £150 debentures, part of a series already registered.

"TECHNICAL REVIEW," LTD.—Particulars of £1,982 debentures, authorised April 8th, 1921; whole amount issued. Charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

GLOBE ROTARY PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars of £10,000 debentures, authorised May 18th, 1921; whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

EMPIRE PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Debenture dated May 11th, 1921, to secure £200,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject as to Greenhithe Mills, Swanscombe, etc., to a mortgage securing £136,955 9s. 7d. Holders: D. J. H. Cun- nick, Sir Frederick Eley, Bart., and A. G. Hopewell, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

GEORGE PULMAN AND SONS, LTD. (stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated, May 13th, 1921 (supplemental to trust deed dated June 25th, 1913, securing £12,500 first mortgage debentures), charged on 24-27, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W. Trustees: Lloyd's Bank.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER, LTD., 10, Moor-gate-street, E.C.—The creditors and shareholders of this company met on May 24th at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade before Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, Official Receiver. The company was formed in October, 1918, with a nominal capital of £2,000 to acquire a paper entitled *The Russian*, and to carry on business as printers and publishers. The chairman reported that the venture was not well supported, and the paper was carried on at a loss. The winding-up order was made on the petition of the Putney Press, Ltd., creditors for £861. The liabilities included £260 owing under a debenture bond and £1,806 due to unsecured creditors, whilst the assets were only valued at £40, apart from anything that might be recovered from certain of the directors in respect of their qualification shares. In any event there was no prospect of any dividend being paid to the unsecured creditors, and the loss to the contributories was estimated at £3,159. In the absence of a quorum no resolution was passed, and it was intimated that the liquidation would be left in the hands of the official receiver.

AN Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

**THE Dorset Daily Echo and Weymouth Dispatch**, the first evening paper for the county of Dorset, began publication on Saturday.

OWING to the failure of the gas supply at Boston, the *Lincolnshire Standard* was printed on Friday night by power from a farm tractor.

**PAPER-COVERED NOVELS.**—A new issue is being made by Messrs. Newnes of novels by well-known writers, the volumes being sold at 7d. and carrying illustrated paper wrappers.

THE third annual conference of the National Federation of Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers opened this week at Scarborough, and is being continued until to-day.

**PAPER** in all forms, except printed paper and goods manufactured of paper, is included in the list of goods the exportation of which from Roumania is prohibited. A special authorisation is required for the export of tarred paper.

**NEGOTIATIONS** are proceeding in the paper trade for a readjustment of working conditions, in consideration of the reduced cost of living. Conferences have been held, but no agreement has yet been found possible.

**"T.A." CONFERENCE.**—It is expected that about 300 delegates will attend the triennial delegate meeting of the Typographical Association, which takes place on June 6th, at Hastings, the rendezvous being a novel one, namely, the Palace Pier Pavilion. There is a long and interesting agenda to be dealt with.

**THE PAPER BOX TRADE BOARD (IRELAND).**—At the recent meeting of the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) in Belfast the Board decided to postpone for three months the questions of varying minimum rates for female workers as proposed in their notice dated October 4th, 1920, and of proposing to vary the minimum rates for male workers at present in operation.

**REPARATION ACT ABSURDITIES.**—Messrs. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, who do a considerable trade in the importing of German books, write to *The Times* pointing out that the practical working of the German Reparation (Recovery) Act involves not only that the English importer pays 100 per cent. of the value of his imports to the English Customs for the benefit of Germany, but also that delay and red tape on the part of the Customs officials make trade almost impracticable.

**KING AND THE PRESS CONFERENCE.**—In acknowledging the acceptance by his Majesty of a copy of Mr. Robert Donald's book on "The Imperial Press Conference in Canada," Lord Stamfordham writes: "The King is glad to have this interesting account of a great achievement, which must always be a notable landmark in the history of the Press, and notes with pleasure the feeling of happy comradeship that characterised the proceedings of the Conference."

ONE penny is the price of the new illustrated monthly review, the *Popular View*.

MR. F. R. SANDERSON, the editor of the *Sunday Pictorial*, died suddenly on Friday at his residence at Clapham.

**PAPER** mills as far as required for newspaper and newspaper printing works are on the priority list of consumers who will receive coal imported by the Government.

THE latest issue of "Oyez Notes" (house journal of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society), comes to us in a handsome brown and gold cover. For size and quality this publication takes a high place among the house organs of this country.

**VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.**—The Library and the Students' Room of the Department of Engraving Illustration and Design (Room 71), now closes on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 p.m., instead of 10 p.m. On Saturdays the Museum is open until 6 p.m. instead of 5.30 p.m. The hour of closing on week days will remain as at present, 5 p.m.

THE paper on "An Interferometer for Testing Camera Lenses," read by Mr. F. Twyman, F.Inst.P., at a recent meeting of the Optical Society, will form part of the "Transactions of the Optical Society," Vol. XXII., No. 4. The paper describes a new interferometer for testing camera lenses, the instrument being the first of its kind capable of testing lenses for oblique pencils.

THE need for national trade marks on printed matter receives additional emphasis from the recent decision of the Canadian Government that all goods imported into Canada must be marked so as to indicate the country of origin. The British Producers' Organisation last week passed a resolution urging upon the Government that steps should be taken to compel the marking of goods imported into this country.

THE good services of the Joint Industrial Council have again been manifested through the District Committee at Cardiff, where arrangements regarding curtailment of hours had given rise to a strained situation which threatened trouble both for the employers and the unions. By the aid of the J.I.C. it was found possible to persuade both sides to modify the attitude adopted, with the result that they have come to a satisfactory working arrangement.

**"PRINT-COLLECTOR'S QUARTERLY."**—Vol. VIII., No. 1 of that excellently produced periodical, the *Print-Collector's Quarterly*, is the first English issue of this magazine, which has hitherto been published with success in America. It is claimed that it is unique for an art magazine to be transferred entirely from an American to an English management, as has been done in this case. This first English number, of 120 pages, smallish octavo, is profusely illustrated and deals with the work of J. L. Forain, G. B. Tipeolo, Alex. Cozens and E. S. Lumsden, R.E. The publishers are J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bullock, C. A. H. Printing presses. 14,069.  
 Dixon, J. F. Loose-leaf books, etc. 13,691.  
 Evans, C. H., and Tintling and Co., Ltd., C. Collapsible boxes, cartons, etc. 13,759.  
 Eyrich, H. R., and Schreiber, J. A. Method of removing ink from print paper. 13,850.  
 Hay, A. M. Mechanism for feeding sheets of material to printing, etc., machines. 12,989.  
 Hay, A. M. Sheet feeding machines. 12,990.  
 Jones, P. H. Loose-leaf stationery. 12,914.  
 Lakos, L. Colour printing. 13,287.  
 Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Parker, T. R. G. Rotary offset printing presses. 13,655.  
 Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Cylinder printing press. 13,950.  
 McClymont, S. J., Rayward Bros., Straker, A. E., Straker, L. V., and Straker, T. A. Loose-leaf binders, letter files, etc. 13,851.  
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typographical founts, and elements therefor. 13,017.  
 Minton, L. Imitation leather, book cloths, etc. 13,091.  
 Pordage, H. M. Envelope for stationery. 14,102.  
 Rand, J. H. Visible index or reference devices. 12,681.  
 Shawcross, H. L. Preparation and treatment of photographic ferric films for lithographic transfer purposes. 12,616.  
 Stephens, A. J. (Kingsbury and Davis Machine Co.). Paper box machines. 14,178.  
 Sutre, G. Tubes of corrugated paper. 13,768.  
 Terrey, A. Rotary printing presses. 12,647.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1919.

- Lower, E. J., and Ware, A. C. Machine for creasing leather and similar material. 162,312.

#### 1920.

- Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Delivery mechanisms for printing machines. 162,786.  
 Ritchie and Son, Ltd., A., and Cullen, J. Sheet feeding tables for cardboard or millboard box-making and like machines. 162,887.  
 Galloways, Ltd., and Smith, R. J. Water tube boilers. 162,913.  
 Imray, O. (Elixman Paper Core Co., Inc.). Apparatus for shaping the ends of hollow bodies of paper, fibre or the like. 162,914.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO  
PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE  
ACCEPTANCE.**

#### 1921.

- Itasse, G. Publications, journals, advertising sheets and the like. 163,052.  
 Lakos, L. Colour printing. 163,303.

## UNITED STATES

## Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, included the following:—

### Imports.

February.	1920.	1921.
*Printing paper, free...	\$4,338,740	\$7,302,112
" " dut...	1,143	1,362
Paperhangings ...	18,404	23,246
Photographic paper...	33,591	9,761
Coated paper ...	6,050	16,785
Wrapping ...	21,489	67,926

#### July-Feb.

	1920.	1921.
*Printing paper, free...	\$31,562,737	\$56,233,339
" " dut...	37,338	485,663
Paperhangings ...	110,514	226,468
Photographic paper...	121,160	259,465
Coated paper...	61,840	244,087
Wrapping ...	290,261	372,713

\* Not above 8 cents per lb.

### Exports.

February.	1920.	1921.
News-print ... ..	\$318,768	\$390,937
Other printing paper	675,993	1,386,840
Writings and en- velopes ... ..	697,277	831,667
Playing cards...	76,677	90,482
Hangings ... ..	87,562	112,759

#### July-Feb.

	1920.	1921.
News-print ...	\$4,316,247	\$3,955,174
Other printing paper	6,157,876	11,117,618
Writings and envelopes ...	4,616,359	7,114,679
Playing cards...	688,909	93,678
Hangings ...	596,242	829,091

## German Paper Companies' Profits.

The Dresden Photographic Paper and Albuminised Paper Works are paying, respectively, a dividend of 8 per cent.

The Dresden Straw Pulp Works, capital 8,000,000 marks, realised, during their thirty-fifth year, a net profit of 3,247,680 marks, allowing a dividend of 20 per cent. and a premium of 100 marks per share.

DURING the past year 34,000 books, of which 6,277 were new editions, were published in Germany, compared with 35,000 in 1914, which was a record year in the German publishing trade.

THE late Mr. Alderman John Potter, of Maidstone, the first working man in England to be appointed a magistrate, a papermaker by trade, left £2,248.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General, Paris, reports that an agent in that city desires to represent British firms exporting writing and printing papers, office sundries and typewriter supplies. Correspondence in English and French. (Reference No. 608.)

### BELGIUM.

A large British organisation in Antwerp desires to secure, for the whole of Belgium, the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of papers of all kinds, particularly high-grade. (Reference No. 571.)

### SOUTH AFRICA.

A well-known Cape Town manufacturers representative, at present in this country, who already holds agencies for United Kingdom firms engaged in the paper and book trades, desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of similar lines, which will not clash with those already held. (Reference No. 603.)

### CANADA.

A manufacturers' agent in Toronto desires to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for the Province of Ontario, of United Kingdom manufacturers of paper articles such as cups and mats, used on fountain and ice cream counters. (Reference No. 598.)

## Indian Paper and Pulp Imports.

In the schedule of the revised Customs duties contained in the Bill introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly the following appear among the articles which are free of duty: Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials; trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post; books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.

Articles liable to duty at 11 per cent. *ad val.* include, under the heading of paper, pasteboard and stationery, paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, mill-board, and cardboard, all sorts, stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade cata-

logues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post.

Prints, engravings, and pictures, including photographs and picture postcards and playing cards, it is proposed should be liable to duty of 20 per cent. *ad val.*

## Continental Paper Market.

### Germany.

Generally speaking, the pulp and paper industry has not improved during the past month. It has, on the contrary, grown worse. Not only have there been no new orders, but those given have been cancelled. Reports of agents and travellers are deplorable. The book industry has almost ceased and publication of prospectus and advertising pamphlets has fallen away. Quotations are quite fictitious and meaningless.

### Austria.

Since March there has been an adjustment of prices, which were increased 20 to 25 per cent. for delivery at Vienna. The complete list is very long. We may mention the following: Cigarette paper (20 grammes per metre, 80 per cent. cellulose), 269 crowns plus 18.50 crowns for extra work and watermark; fine tissue paper (18 grammes per metre, 100 per cent. cellulose) 187 crowns; demi-fine, 166; ordinary (50 per cent.), 139; parchment paper, 80.5 crowns. Paper without wood pulp 85 crowns per kilogramme at the mill. Ordinary printing paper, 43 crowns; ordinary packing, 36.

### Czecho-Slovakia.

Since the commencement of the year there has been an accumulation of stocks in the market owing to a fall in prices and the reserve of consumers or manufacturers. Actually there is not a great fall in prices. Brown packing has dropped 5 per cent., attaining 475 Czecho crowns per quintal at the Works railway station. The price of wood rose greatly last year. Export duties have been reduced 1½ per cent. for paper and cellulose, and the import duties raised 2 per cent. except illustrated post cards.

### Hungary.

The situation of the Hungarian market has been profoundly modified under the influence of financial reforms. Speculation is discontinued and stocks are accumulating to some extent. The rates of foreign exchanges have fallen, especially the Czecho crown, which has dropped about 15 per cent. and as Hungarian paper mills depend upon Czecho-Slovakia, there has been a fall in prices. German competition is not perceptible to any extent, as the mark is at a premium in all specifications in Central Europe. The printers' strike for an increase of 35 per cent. in wages does not improve prospects.—*Le Papier.*

AN Advertisement is always working.

## POSTAL RATES PROTEST.

Mr. W. H. BURCHELL, hon. sec. Central Districts Branch, London Master Printers Association, is organising a big meeting of protest against the proposed increase of postage upon printed matter, the meeting to be held in the Large Hall at Stationers' Hall, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4, on Monday next, June 6th, 1921, at 6 o'clock. Amongst the many prominent printers who will address the meeting are Mr. A. Mortlock, managing director, Messrs. Smith, Dalby-Welch, Ltd., and Mr. Arthur Chadwick, managing director, Amalgamated Publicity Services.

At Manchester on Tuesday the National Labour Press, Ltd., Blackfriars-street, Manchester, were fined £50, while a £100 fine and a month's imprisonment respectively were inflicted upon two representatives of the National Labour Workers' Committee Movement. The summonses related to the printing and circulating of leaflets entitled "A Call to Action" and "Clear for Action," the Labour Press being charged with printing them, and the other defendants with providing the MSS.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Neil Maclean, Labour member for Govan, asked the consent of the Speaker to move:—"That the editor and publisher of the *Plain English* newspaper do attend at the Bar of this House, at four on June 2nd, to answer in that he or they has or have written and published articles imputing corruption and breach of trust to Members of this House, the articles complained of constituting a gross breach of the privileges of this House." The Speaker refused his consent.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

### Situations Wanted.

**PRINTING INKS.**—Situation required by Practical Maker; all classes.—Further particulars, address G. M., 3, Tudor-road, Upton Park, London, E.6. 13835

### Miscellaneous.

**BOOKS** on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

## TENDERS WANTED.

**THE LAMBETH BOROUGH COUNCIL** invites Tenders for the Printing of the Jury List for the year 1921. Particulars, etc., can be obtained of the undersigned at the Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

BRUCE PENNY,  
Town Clerk.

Entries close First Post Monday, June 13th.

The Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association  
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL

## CHARITY SPORTS

(Under the A.A.A. Laws and N.C.U. Rules) at

**Stamford Bridge Athletic Grounds,**  
On Saturday, June 18th, 1921, at 2 p.m. Sharp.

The London Society of Compositors' Military Band will be in Attendance.

President: CHARLES H. Roud, Esq.  
(Bank of England Printing Works).

### OPEN EVENTS.

**FIRST PRIZES 67 7s.**

100, 300, 880 YARDS, 1 MILE HANDICAPS,  
300 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP (over 40).  
2 MILE WALKING HANDICAP.  
1 MILE and 1 MILE CYCLE HANDICAPS.  
LADIES' 100 YARDS HANDICAP, 1 LAP SCRATCH WALK  
100 YARDS HANDICAPS for BOYS and GIRLS (ages 8 to 15)  
2 MILE BUSINESS HOUSES RELAY (220, 440 220 YARDS).

### SPECIAL ONE MILE RELAY MATCH.

ACHILLES ATHLETIC CLUB POLYTECHNIC HARRIERS  
(Holders of Kinnaird Trophy) (Ex. A.A.A. Relay Champions)  
QUEEN'S PARK HARRIERS FINCHLEY HARRIERS  
(West End Relay Champions) (N. London Team Champions, 1921).

### TRADE EVENTS.

**TRADE SOCIETIES ONE MILE RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP.** Open to teams representing the various Associations and Trade Unions connected with the Printing and Allied Trades. Teams comprise four runners for 880, 440, 220, 220 yards (two reserves allowed).

**80 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP.** For Bona Fide Amateurs and Holders only. Minimum Age 35 years. Four Prizes. Winner holds the "Tit-Bits" Cup presented by the late SIR GEORGE NEWNES.

**THE FRYOTYPE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.** The Championship consists of 100 yards, 880 yards, 1 Mile Running and 1 Mile Walk, open to Teams representing Firms in the Printing and Kindred Trades in the United Kingdom. Competitors must be from one Firm and have been in their employ 13 weeks prior to the date of closing the entries on June 13th; Three to enter and two to compete at each distance. Three Prizes for each distance and eight Medals to competitors representing the Winning Team.

### TUG-OF-WAR COMPETITION.

**THE WALKER-USHER CHALLENGE CUP (To be Won 3 Times in All)** For Light Weight Tug-of-War. Teams not to exceed 66-ST. aggregate (to be weighed on ground). One or more Teams accepted from each Firm. Seven to enter, Six to Pull. Coach allowed. No Tips or Projections allowed.

### ONE LAP OBSTACLE RACE.

**"LINO TYPE" 2 MILES SCRATCH FLAT CHALLENGE SHIELD.** Open to Teams representing Firms in the Allied Trades. Competitors must have been employed at the Firm they represent at least a month prior to the date of the race. Six to enter, Four to run, and Three to score. First man, Gold Medal; First Team, Gold Centre Medals; Second Team, Silver Medals (these seven Medals are presented by the Linotype and Machinery Ltd.). Suitable Prizes will be given to First Unplaced Team not having been prize winners in this event. Two additional individual Prizes for First Two Men in Unplaced Teams, the first man home excepted.

Send all Entries to Hon. Secretary, W. C. JEWELL, 21, Shandon Road, Clapham, S.W.4

**ENTRY FEES**—1/6 each event. Children's event 6d. Teams 3/- All entries must be made on A.A.A. Forms.

**Admission Tickets, One Shilling each (including Tax)** Children under Twelve Half-Price

**Enclosure 2/- Grand Stand Seats 2/6, 3/6, 5/9** (6d. reduction Stand tickets if purchased before the day).

To be obtained from Mr. W. H. MAIDMENT, 75, Cambridge Road, Hammersmith, W.6, and Mr. C. PUSHER, 34a, Aristotle Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.4; The Falcon Hotel, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4, or from any Member of the Committee or Offices of the Trade Societies.



## Future Railway Rates.

In a precis of the main clauses of the Railways Bill it is pointed out that the basis on which rates are to be fixed will be one designed to secure for each company a standard revenue based upon that obtained in 1913, together with 5 per cent. upon capital expenditure made under Government control, and a further allowance in respect of large capital expenditure not fully remunerative in 1913. As existing conditions cannot be regarded as stable, the rates will be modified as conditions change. To this end they will be reviewed annually for three years, and thereafter at stated periods in the Minister's discretion. It is felt that a standard revenue that should be invariable would go far to destroy that initiative in railway companies upon which both the general prosperity of the company and the country must depend. Where the rates yield a return in excess of the standard 80 per cent. of such excess will go in rate reduction and 20 per cent. to the revenue of the company earning it. It is said that both the railway companies and the Federation of British Industries and other bodies that look with a jealous eye upon their respective interests and privileges are satisfied with the principles that the Bill proposes to put into operation. With reference to light railways, it is stated that the Act in many ways encourages light railway enterprise, notably by giving such railways higher charging powers than main lines and securing to them a proportion out of the rates which will reflect these higher powers.

## Spanish Paper Exports Free.

The *Gaceta de Madrid* for April 16th contains a Royal Order, dated April 14th, which permits the export from Spain, without restriction, of all kinds of paper, cardboard and pasteboard.

**POSTAL RATES PROTEST MEETING.**—A meeting of representatives from all branches of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers, held on Tuesday at 21A, Southampton-buildings, to protest against the increased postage charges, decided to call a mass meeting of all trades affected at Australia House, at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening next. Those who desire to attend the mass meeting next week are asked to communicate with the district secretary, 21A, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

AS THE result of what was a pleasing feature at the recent Printing Exhibition, namely, the sale of sunflowers by the Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, there accrued the appreciable sum of £76 17s. 1d.

## German Paper Exports.

**Where Licences are Not Needed.**

The *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* for May 3rd contains a notice issued by the State Commissioner for Export and Import Licences, acting under an order of the Reichswirtschaftsminister, authorising the German Customs Officers as from April 29th to permit the exportation of the following goods from Germany, without licence:—

**PAPER AND PAPER WARES.**—Transfer pictures and picture paper for children (not suitable for industrial purposes); paper and pasteboard covered wholly or partly with spun wares of any kind, or with external or internal layers of spun wares of any kind or of wire gauze; slate paper and sheets thereof, not combined with other materials; pumice stone, glass, rust, sand, emery and all other smoothing or polishing paper; paper under-clothing, even covered wholly or partly with cotton tissues or with external or internal layers of spun wares of any kind; "Attrappen" and cases; sock soles (*Einlegesohlen*), articles for use at carnivals, masks and children's flags; finely painted wares; articles of papier-mâché, hardened paper wares, lamp-shades, lanterns and other fine or fancy articles, flowers; manufacturers of paper, cardboard, carton pierre, wood pulp, cellulose, vulcanised fibre, papier-mâché, combined with yarns or spun wares of any kinds, with finely shaped wax wares, with semi-precious stones, mother of pearl, ivory, celluloid or similar moulding or carving materials, gilt or silvered common metals (figures, busts, Jacquard cards, etc.), except "Kartonnagen" and notice sheets; embroideries on paper or pasteboard; cigarette holders and cartridge cases.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

John Robson Henderson and John Birkett, stationers, 4, Hill-street, Gateshead.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

William Edward Pain, paper merchant, 96 Redcliff-hill, Bristol. May 24th.



"TWO CENTURIES OF TYPEFOUNDING." London: W. H. Caslon and Co., Chiswell-street, E.C.

This very handsome large quarto volume is of great interest to all concerned with printing, as it gives the history of the Letter Foundry established by William Caslon, in Chiswell-street, in the year 1720, and brings the annals of this famous house down to the present day. Previous to William Caslon starting his foundry there was no reliable firm in the business from whom printers could be certain of obtaining the necessary founts of type. Some typesetters of the period supplied one thing, some another, and when well cut body founts were wanted the printer was often at a loss as to where to procure them, very often he had to get them abroad; in fact, many of the old printers cast their own types with but a varying amount of success. The establishment of the Chiswell-street Foundry changed all this, and English printers soon found that reliable service, well-designed types and in sufficient quantities to suit their requirements were forthcoming. And it says much for the taste of the founder of the Caslon Foundry that his roman face is still looked upon as the model of its kind, a model that has for two hundred years held its own among all the various designs that have tried to supersede it. William Caslon was originally a gun lock engraver, and was persuaded by several London printers to try his hand at punch-cutting and typesetting, these gentlemen backed up their persuasions by providing some of the necessary capital, and William Caslon the First made a start at the business in Helmet-row, Old-street, from which removal was afterwards made to Chiswell-street. The book traces the history of the Foundry down through the various generations of Caslon proprietors, and it is interesting to read that at one period of the firm's career it was controlled by women, William Caslon the Third giving up his interest to his mother and his brother's widow, leaving his share in the business to his widow and their only son who was then but two years old. Some time after this, Mrs. Henry Caslon became proprietor, and during her reign several new faces of type were prepared, Mr. Drury being the engraver of the punches, which formed a series of canon, double pica and pica, the latter fount becoming very popular. On the death of Mrs. Henry Caslon, Henry Caslon the Second succeeded to the business; he died in 1850, and his son, Mr. Henry William Caslon, became senior partner. This gentleman died in 1874 and was the last of the line of the original Caslons. Mr. Thomas W. Smith now carried on the business, and during his management the point system was adopted in the foundry. Mr. Smith's sons took the name of Caslon-Smith,

and the firm is now H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd. As to its present prosperity and push those who visited the late Printing Trades Exhibition, at the Agricultural Hall, could see for themselves. The book is fully illustrated with portraits of the Caslon family and quaint pictures of old-time typefoundries. It has been written from authentic documents by Mr. John Findlay McRae, and the printing has been done by Mr. George W. Jones, who has produced a souvenir of this well-known foundry that will be appreciated by all who have the privilege of possessing it.

## Dean Inge and the Stationers' COMPANY.

The Livery of the Worshipful Company of Stationers were fortunate in having the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D., C.V.O., to address their meeting on Wednesday, May 18th, at Stationers' Hall. There was a good attendance of members and their friends to hear the Dean give an address on "Reading: A Virtue or a Vice."

The meeting gave the Dean an opportunity for some trenchant expressions. In referring to newspapers he said that the average person spent hours in reading ephemeral trash which could not be of any good at all. Reading as a habit had replaced the habit of listening; probably that was why people did not attend church. The greatest compliment they could pay a book was, after reading it, to shut it up and think of the thoughts which it contained.

In closing an interesting address the Dean stated that reading was a virtue which might become a vice if followed in an incorrect manner. He suggested that people should read aloud slowly, make notes, and only read what was found interesting.

The next meeting of the Livery Committee will be held on Wednesday, June 22nd, when Lord Askwith will give an address on "The Industrial Power of Printing."

## Certificates of Origin.

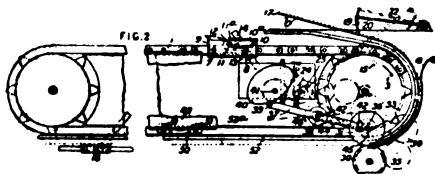
The list of goods exempt from the requirement of certificates of origin, although consigned from countries in Europe, provided the Officers of Customs and Excise have no ground to suspect that they are subject to the German Reparations (Recovery) Act include the following items from all countries:—Mechanical pulp, esparto grass, strawboard, newspapers and other printed matter of non-German origin printed in any language other than German.

The headquarters of the Joint Industrial Council for the Papermaking Industry are at 26-27, Farringdon-street, the offices of the Papermakers' Association.

## New Inventions.

### Interleaving Mechanism.

Mr. A. J. Burkitt has patented an invention that relates to interleaving mechanism of the kind wherein set-off sheets are carried by grippers mounted on endless chains and are released automatically and allowed to fall on the printed sheet at the desired instant, and consists of an interleaving machine, independent of the mechanism of the printing machine itself but adapted to be secured to and driven thereby, and comprising an endless chain or like carrier with grippers thereon, means for feeding a set-off sheet to the grippers, means for opening the grippers to release the sheet at the desired instant so that it falls in correct position on the printed sheet, and means for supporting the sheet at both ends until so released. The grippers are carried in casings 9 supported on cross bars 7, 8 extending between two endless chains 1 driven by the sprockets 3, and comprise fingers 10 fixed on a shaft 11 having a pinion 12 gearing with a pinion 13 on the bar 8, which is rotatable and has a lever 14 mounted thereon. A tension spring 10' may be attached to a projection 11' on the shaft 11 and to the casing 9.

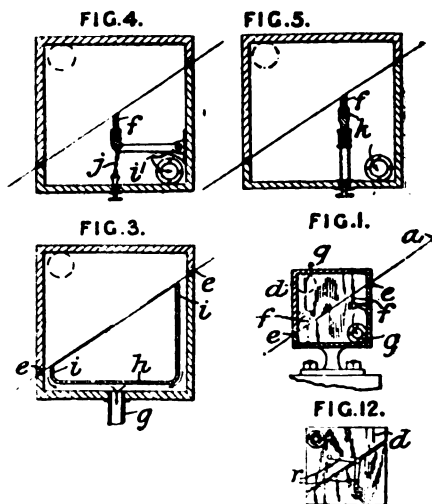


Stops 19 carried by pivoted arms 20 are raised at the right moment by a cam 24 engaging a pin 25 on the connecting rod 22 to release a sheet *b* fed automatically or by hand to spaced bars 17, and immediately afterwards the grippers 10 are closed by the contact of the lever 14 with a stop 15 on the machine frame so as to seize the front edge of the sheet. The latter is guided between the spaced bars 17 which are carried round the sprockets 3, and other curved guide bars 18 extending to a number of pairs of rotating rollers 30, 31. The rollers 30 are driven by gearing 33, 34, 35, and the upper rollers 31 are carried on a shaft 36 mounted in two arms 37 pivoted on a shaft 38 and having pins 39 bearing under cams 40 on a shaft 41, the rollers 31 being driven from the spur wheel 33 by the gear 46 and bevel pinions 44, 42, 45. The arms 37 are rocked at the right moment by the cams 40 to lift the rollers 31 and allow the grippers to pass, the

rollers 31 then descending to press the sheet against the rollers 30 and support it during its further travel. The grippers 10 are opened to release the front edge of the sheet by contact of the arm 14 with an adjustable stop 16, at the same time as the tail end of the sheet leaves the rollers 30, 31. To prevent sagging of the grippers, a supporting bar 49 is provided round the chain track co-acting with the cross bars 7, 8, and with pins 51 on side plates 50 secured to these bars, and the chains may run between guides 52, 52a.

### Dusting and Cleaning Paper.

Mr. S. King has patented an invention in apparatus for dusting and cleaning paper in connection with printing machines, of the type in which the paper passes through a vacuum box provided with rotary dust-disturb-

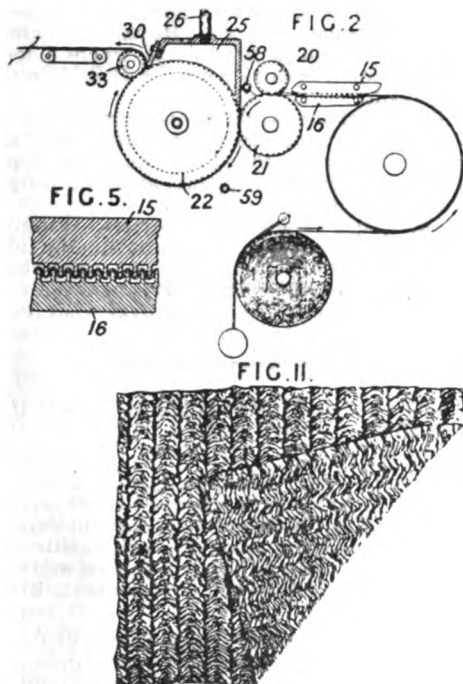


ing brushes, fixed or adjustably mounted non-rotary brushes or the like are used instead of the rotary brushes. The paper *a*, Fig. 1, passes through slits *e* in a vacuum box *d* in which are two brushes or felt strips *f* engaging both sides of the paper so as to disturb the dust, which is removed through conduits *g* by a suitable exhausting device. The brushes *f* may be pivotally mounted and pressed against the paper by springs *i*, Fig. 4, within limits determined by adjustable ties *j*, or they may be mounted in spring pressed

vertical holders *k*, Fig. 5. The conduits *g* may be provided with extensions *i*, within the box *d* by means of a false bottom *h*, Fig. 3, inside the box, in which case the brushes may be omitted and the edges of the slits *e* relied on to remove the dust. In the case of a long box, the extensions *i* may be subdivided to distribute the suction. The box *d* may be in two parts slidably connected on by links *r*, Fig. 12.

### Corrugating and Crimping Paper.

Under a patent by the Otaka Fabric Co. and W. A. Lorenz paper is corrugated longitudinally and crimped laterally to the form shown in Fig. 11. The corrugations may be produced by the passage of the paper between formers 15, 16, Figs. 2 and 5, from which it passes between corrugated rolls 20, 21 to a cylinder 22 correspondingly corrugated. The paper may be treated dry, or may be steamed,



or water-sprinkling pipes 58, 59 may be provided for both sides of the paper. Preferably the moistened paper is dried by heating the cylinder 22. A doctor blade 30 with a waved edge to correspond with the corrugations in the paper and in the cylinder 22 obstructs and strips the paper and thereby laterally crimps it. The cylinder 22 has a vacuum chest 25 and pipe 26 acting in conjunction with it, is power-revolved and may communicate rotation to the roll 21. The blade 30 and the vacuum chest 25 fit the cylinder closely enough to maintain a partial vacuum which facilitates the change of direction of the paper web. A roll 33 which may be constructed of rubber or the like and with grooves to match the web corrugations assists in forcing the paper

against the doctor blade. The front face of the blade may be plane or may be bevelled off at its lower edge. Specifications 1610/71 is referred to.

### Printing Press Make-Ready.

A method of producing a printing plate made-ready for printing, patented by Mr. E. Sauer, consists in covering a sheet of more or less transparent material such as acetyl-cellulose, celluloid, paper, or caseine, on both sides with sensitized gelatine, exposing it to light through a negative and developing in the usual manner. The relief thereby formed on the side adjacent to the negative forms the printing surface, and the relief on the opposite side forms the make-ready. In preparing the plate, a layer of gelatine is applied to a polished surface, the transparent sheet is laid upon the gelatine, and a second layer of gelatine applied, after which the plate is removed from the support and chromated before use.

### Negatives for Offset Printing.

To obtain negatives or transparencies which can be used either for offset printing methods or for making ordinary litho or rotary zinc printing surfaces, is the object of an invention by Messrs. Ullmann Ges., of Twickau, Germany. A bichromated colloid negative is made on a surface from which it can be stripped and before stripping is coated with a gelatin solution forming an upper film. To produce the bichromated film two glass plates are secured together and coated at the edges with a rubber film margin or border. The combined plates are dipped into a solution of wax in carbon-tetrachloride to obtain a thin wax film, and after drying into a 3 per cent. collodion bath containing a few drops of castor oil. The plates are separated, coated very thinly with bichromated colloid, and after exposure and drying the additional gelatin applied. The negatives may be retouched before stripping.

**LENDRUM LTD.**—Mr. E. S. Lendrum and all who are associated with this firm are proud of the quality of the horses which are employed in their cartage work. And with good reason, for they are among the best in London. At the Cart Horse Parade in Regent's Park on Whit-Monday, prizes were gained for all four entries—three firsts and one second. Those who understand the thorough examination which is made of the horses entered, know that prizes are not awarded without good reason, and to gain a prize for every entry is a fine record. To the first prize-winners, Princess Mary presented the R.S.P.C.A. badge. One of the horses carried this mark of honour last week, when the animals were paraded outside the offices of Lendrum Ltd., in Temple-avenue, for the purpose of having their photographs taken. Lendrum Ltd. have a stud of 90 horses in London and 100 horses in Manchester, and the care exercised by their keepers is the reason for the splendid appearance they make, not alone when on parade, but in the course of their daily work.

## Prince and Papermaking.

### Visit to Devon Valley Mills.

It was a great day for the Devon Valley Paper Mills, Hele, of Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., when on the 17th ult., the Prince of Wales, in the course of a tour through the Valley of the Exe, made a thorough inspection of the process of paper manufacture from the sorting and preparation of the rags to the production of the finished article.

Needless to say H.R.H. had a cordial welcome from the loyal papermakers. The Prince and his party were received at the entrance to the mill by Mr. J. P. Hepburn, managing director, and Mr. J. Horsburgh (director), who conducted the party through the premises. Before his Royal Highness entered the mills two little boys, John Malcolm Hepburn, the managing director's son, and Ian Horsburgh, son of Mr. J. Horsburgh, presented him with a beautifully-cased blotter containing blotting paper made by the company, with the Prince of Wales' feathers in silver on the outside, and bearing the inscription: "Presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., on his visit to the Devon Valley Mill, Hele, 17th May, 1921."

Lady Hepburn, Mrs. Hepburn and Mrs. Horsburgh were presented to the Prince, who also conversed with two of the oldest employees—G. Bonner, who can boast of 65 years' service at the mill, and John Heale, with a record of 56 years.

The inspection of the mill was very thorough, the various processes arousing much interest by reason of the high-class paper produced. Among the products of the mill are superior writing and account-book papers, including the paper used in the ledgers provided by H.M. Stationery Office for Government use.

Members of the staff accompanied the Royal party and explained in detail all the processes. In the rag-sorting room the Prince saw numerous women and girls at work. He showed the closest interest in the material and the operations, asking numerous questions of Mr. Hepburn. To a girl using a formidably sharp knife he remarked: "The first thing I should probably do would be to cut my hand half off if I attempted your job."

In the beater house, Mr. Hepburn explained to H.R.H. how the bleaching is done. Thereafter the Royal visitor marvelled at the size and efficiency of the papermaking machines and was no less impressed by the air-drying arrangements. From beginning to end H.R.H. evinced the closest interest in all he saw, and he followed the various stages right through to the finishing department. One of the processes which particularly attracted his notice was the method of imparting a linen face to writing paper.

The Prince, in fact showed very great interest in everything, especially in the paper

machines, asking many questions, and speaking to a number of employees, both men and women. At one of the cutters, where one of the sheets was not coming quite straight to the layer, and damaged sheets were resulting, he insisted on staying until the fault was put right, and the layer was again working properly.

At the end of his visit H.R.H. asked for as many ex-service men as possible to be got together, shook hands with them, and had a short talk with each. An incident then took place which shows the Prince's extraordinary powers of observation. On shaking hands with one of the ex-service men (L. S. Heal) the Prince asked if he were not at work on one of the paper machines looked at half an hour earlier. As a matter of fact, he was the machineman.

After thanking the directors and those who had shown the party round for their attention, and saying that he had been extremely interested in all he had seen, and had greatly enjoyed his visit, the Prince and his party said good-bye, and the Royal car, amid cheers, drove on to Bradninch, where a long programme was carried out by H.R.H. in the afternoon.

The sun shone brightly throughout the day, and the surroundings of the mill, with the young green of the trees, and the apple blossom of neighbouring orchards, was a sight not easily forgotten.

The paper trade, and Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., in particular, fully appreciate the honour conferred upon them by a visit from the Prince. It is believed that this is probably the first Royal visit to a paper mill in this country.

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THE late Mr. George Richard Simmons, of Hill-street, Finsbury, E.C., wholesale stationer, left £13,321.

EDWARD BEER AND CO., 15a, Paternoster-row, E.C., have been appointed sole agents for the U.K. for the Neusiedler A.G. für Papierfabrikation, Vienna, under which title are included the mills of Ellissen, Roeder and Co., P. Piette, Schloglmühl, Franzenthal, Elbmühl, etc.

ARTHUR HEATH AND CO., 91, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, have been appointed sole selling agents for the United Kingdom for the products of Forssa Bruks Aktiebolag, Näsviken, Sweden, manufacturers of folding box boards—white and coloured—greyboards, middles, ticket boards, wood pulp boards, brown leather boards and bookbinders' boards.

MR. CHAS. BAKER, of Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, has decided, for business and family reasons, to convert his business, as from the 31st inst., into a company, the title of which will be Charles Baker and Sons (Paper-makers), Ltd. Mr. Chas. Baker will have as co-directors his eldest son, Mr. Charles Geoffrey Baker, Mr. Richard Jacob, and Mr. E. K. Rayner, who have for many years been associated with the business, and Mr. Bernard T. S. Bagnall, F.C.A.



## Papermakers & the Safeguarding Bill

### Strong Resolution Passed on the North-East Coast.

Papermakers and mill employees of the North-east Coast have taken up the subject of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill in no uncertain manner. A meeting was held recently at Newcastle-on-Tyne to consider the critical state of the paper industry, particularly with regard to unemployment and foreign competition. Sir Arthur L. Wood, Bart., presided, and eight paper mills were represented, both from the owners and the workpeople's side.

The chairman pointed out that the trade at the present time is in a very precarious position. Among the causes he attributed the adverse exchanges, which enable certain European countries, notably Finland and Germany, to produce and deliver paper at prices considerably below the lowest manufacturing cost of British mills. He mentioned that there are about 26,000 British paper workers at present out of employment, representing half of the total number engaged in the trade. While papermakers were prepared to meet any fair competition it seemed quite necessary, said the chairman, that some adjustment should be made to enable them to counteract the effect of the debased exchanges. He showed that in certain industries measures were being taken to this end under the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, but so far the paper trade was not included.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject, and the views of both employers and workers were put forward. Eventually it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. George Wright, president of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers (Northern Group), seconded by the chairman: "That in view of the serious unemployment in the paper trade it is absolutely essential to include the paper trade in the Safeguarding of Industries Bill at present before the House of Commons and that every possible endeavour should be made to obtain the support of members of Parliament for the North-east area."

Other steps were taken with the object of pressing forward propaganda on the lines laid down, and the views expressed indicated that the members of the trade unions are equally alive with the employers to the serious condition of the paper trade. Accordingly, efforts are being made to bring the resolution forward in the quarters where it may be most effective.

**MR. HAROLD ROGERSON**, who is well known in the paper trade, is now representing Messrs. Brindle and Sons, Samlesbury Paper Mills, near Preston, who are manufacturers of the well-known extra staple wrapping papers. Mr. Rogerson hopes very shortly to be calling upon his old friends.

## Mr. R. K. McKenzie Honoured.

### Complimentary Dinner and Presentation.

An interesting function took place at the National Sporting Club on Friday the 20th ult. (through the courtesy of Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, C.C.), when Mr. R. K. McKenzie, formerly hon. secretary of the Stationers' Society, was entertained at dinner by the following members of the late committee:—Messrs. W. J. Whyte, F. L. Cayzer, G. H. Wilkinson, A. E. Brown, P. S. Portous, E. M. Fells, G. S. Weeks, W. E. Green, F. E. Williams, A. E. Mist and R. G. Craster, with whom were associated two former auditors, Messrs. Matt. Henry and T. C. Dryer.

Major Craster presided in his usual genial manner, and during the evening presented to Mr. McKenzie, on behalf of those present, a gold cigarette case, suitably inscribed, as a token of the esteem in which he is held and as a memento of the happy associations of the members of the committee with him as their hon. secretary.

Mr. McKenzie expressed his appreciation of the honour his friends had done him, and said he would always remember the event as a red-letter day. He wished all success to the Stationers' Social Society.

Others also spoke in praise of Mr. McKenzie's work for the society, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

## Bridge Hall Mills Purchase.

### Date of Resumed Hearing.

This case, which was adjourned from May 12th by Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence in the Chancery Division, was on Tuesday fixed for hearing on June 8th provisionally. The original proposal was that it should be resumed on June 1st, but it was necessary to give precedence to two cases in which the Attorney-General is concerned.

The part-heard case refers to the sale of Messrs. James Wrigley and Son's paper mill at Bury. Practically all the evidence has been completed.

**CINEMA AND THE PAPER TRADE.**—Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in demonstrating by means of the cinema the process of manufacturing gummed paper by their special process. Recently they arranged for a film to be taken by the Industrial Films, Ltd., at their factory, and this was shown last week to a large gathering representative of the paper trade at the Shaftesbury Pavilion, London. Needless to say, it was a most interesting exhibition and was a source of education for those who handle gummed and coated papers.

## The News-Print Market.

### Effects of a Rapid Decline in Price.

The present position of the news-print market in this country gives special interest to the impressions which Mr. G. F. Steele, general manager of the Canadian Export Paper Co., formed during a recent visit to Europe. Owing to the present world-wide disturbance of general business the producers of news-print paper in Europe, as well as in Canada and the United States, have experienced a rather sharp falling off in demand as compared with the feverish and unhealthy situation which existed a year ago. This is especially in evidence in England, where business conditions seem to be more depressed than in other paper consuming countries.

"The financial condition of the Scandinavian countries, as well as Finland and Germany, is not very happy" observes Mr. Steele, "and the producers of those countries are under heavy pressure from their banking connections to produce and sell paper even if such forced sales entail severe losses on the producers. Of course, such a state of affairs can not and will not continue for a great length of time. The English paper mills particularly are facing a very unhappy outlook, inasmuch as it is the custom of these mills to contract for supplies of raw material for a period of a year in advance.

"Owing to the inequalities of exchange, foreign offerings of paper are current in England at prices far below the cost of British manufacture, and many mills are facing disaster, if not ruin. This also applies to many English newspapers, whose supply of paper has been arranged during the past for periods running through this year, and in some cases well beyond this year. Here again, we found the unfortunate effects of fluctuating and unstable markets, which are not desirable from the viewpoint of either the buyer or the seller.

"The same state of affairs is, of course, also to a less extent affecting the outlook in the manufacture of paper and the publishing of newspapers in America and Canada. Here, however, the most enlightened and far-visioned publishers are averse to rapid decline in the selling price of news-print paper, believing that such a decline probably would have a disturbing effect on the stability of the publishing business. While there are a few large companies in America, and more particularly in Canada, which are especially well equipped and so thoroughly self-contained that they can produce paper at very low costs, there are a multitude of smaller concerns making paper from raw materials contracted for at earlier dates which would be greatly embarrassed by drastic declines in the selling price of paper. It is certainly not to the advantage of the buyer that these concerns should be crippled or destroyed by a disturbed paper market, for the violent fluctuations in the price of paper in the past is largely due to causes which are now pro-

ducing such unfavourable and unfortunate conditions abroad. It is believed by those best informed that the present situation is abnormal and temporary, and that another six months may tell quite a different story."

## Envelopes Wanted for New Zealand.

His Majesty's Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded particulars of calls for tenders by the Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, for the supply and delivery of 31,000 envelopes (tenders close June 16th); 3,000 Waverley Point pen nibs (tenders close June 7th); 2,000 302. pots of library paste (tenders close June 16th).

Tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on the dates indicated above by the Controller of Stores, Stores Branch, General Post Office, Wellington.

A sample of each type of envelope, as well as copies of the calls for tenders and conditions, may be seen on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street (Room 59), Westminster, S.W.1.

In view of the limited time for submitting tenders, this notice will only be of use to United Kingdom firms represented in New Zealand who will be able to instruct their agents by cable.

## Paper Export Trade of U.S.A.

In the course of an address to the members of the American Paper and Pulp Association, on the occasion of its forty-fourth annual meeting, Mr. George W. Sissons, junr., who has held the office of president during the past three years, referred to foreign trade in the following terms:—"Export trade in American-made papers is to-day faced with many disquieting features. Following heavy export shipments during the larger part of the past year, there was a very restricted demand at the close of the year, and from all parts of the world there came cancellations or rejections. In all markets the financial conditions grew very acute. Our dollar reached such a premium that it became increasingly difficult for the foreign buyer to purchase from us. Simultaneously our competitors, the Scandinavians, the Finns and particularly the Germans, made prices on paper products considerably lower than any prevalent in this country. With the wage rates in these countries less than half those paid here and with the incentive they have to make low prices in the countries whose currency is of greater value than their own, the American exporter is indeed practically barred from such markets. A deplorable feature of the situation is the apparent low ebb of commercial morality, the attitude which makes light of contracts and agreements, which are often repudiated."



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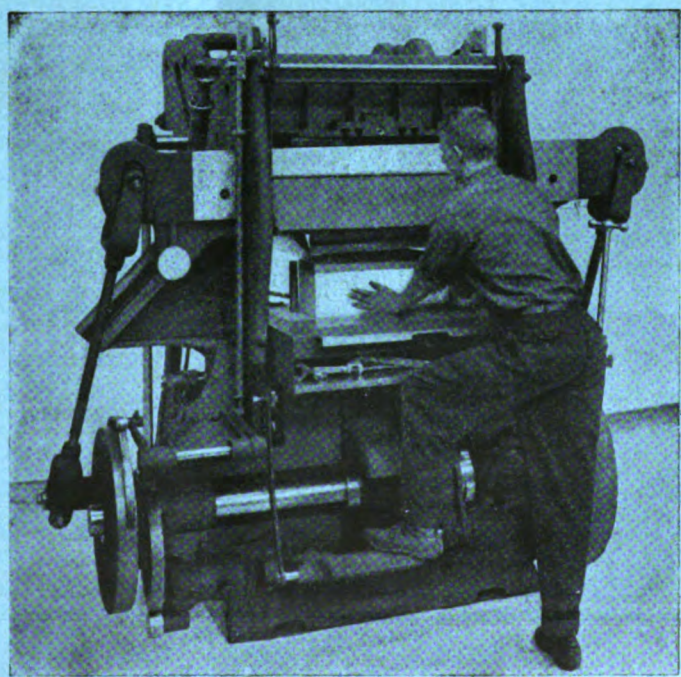
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 23.

LONDON: JUNE 9, 1921.

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# Bookbinding as a Craft and as an Industry.

By DOUGLAS COCKERELL.

We cannot consider bookbinding quite apart from book-printing, for the two are but mutually dependent branches of the master-craft of book-production, and no satisfactory book can be designed unless the limitations and aims of both these branches are taken into account.

Just as the traditions governing the printing of books can be traced back to the 15th century printers, who, in their turn, approximated the work as nearly as they could to that of the scribes, so the traditions governing the craft of bookbinding can be traced back to very early times. The little book found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert in the 12th century and now in the library of Stonyhurst College was possibly bound in the seventh or eighth century, and almost certainly not later than the 10th century, while in the 12th century there were in England flourishing binderies at Durham and Winchester, much of whose splendid work has come down to us practically intact. These books show that the essentials of good binding were well understood in those early days. There is no essential difference between the methods employed by these early binders and those employed by the best binders of to-day. Wood for the boards has given place to mill-board, and blind stamping has been largely superseded by gold tooling, but the constructive principles have not changed. The use of hollow backs for leather binding is a comparatively recent and degenerate custom; the practice of throwing the strain of opening and shutting entirely upon the joints fails to make use of the special qualities of toughness and flexibility of the leather.

Paper read at the World's Printing Trade Congress, May 12th.

## Essentials of Good Binding.

The essential qualities of a good permanent binding for a normal book may be taken to be: (a) That all the sections of the book should be sound at the back, and that all "plates" or single leaves should be attached by guards that can be sewn through, so that every leaf will open right to the back; (b) that the sections should be sewn on to flexible cords or tapes (or thongs), and that the ends of these cords or tapes should be firmly attached to stiff boards; (c) that the back and joints should be covered with some flexible material that, while protecting the sewing thread and cord, will in itself add to strength of the binding. A fine binding will have many other features added by way of refinement or elaboration, but unless these qualities are present it is likely to be an unsatisfactory piece of work.

While the most modern letterpress printer is doing essentially the same thing as was done by the first printing press and all the elaboration of machinery merely tends to quicken up and increase the mechanical exactness of impressions of inked type on paper, the modern machine binder has not been able to approximate his work so nearly to that of the early binder.

## Publishers' "Bindings."

Publishers' "boards" were originally intended to serve as temporary protections to a book until such time as the owner had the volume permanently bound. The publisher's cover of to-day is all the binding most books ever get. Publishers' cases fail as temporary bindings, because they are too elaborate to be thrown away, and because the backing and casing-in of a book seriously injure the



sections for rebinding. They fail as permanent bindings because of their faulty construction. The chief weakness in publishers' "bindings" lies in the poor connection between the book and the case. The hand binder laces his slips into his boards, and unless he reduces these slips unduly he gets a very strong joint. The method of casing books does not allow of such lacing in.

Something can be done, however, to fasten a case on to a book securely. Probably the most effective way to do this is to make the case with "split" boards, and to insert the slips between the two thicknesses. The boards for the case are made up of two thin boards glued together for two-thirds of their width, the inner sides being left unglued. After the case is made the inner board is slit at the edge below the turn-in of the cloth, and the loose portion turned back to receive the slips, which are glued between the two boards and the end paper glued down in the usual way. This does not take so long to do as might be supposed, but it is, of course, more costly than the ordinary method of casing.

A cheaper but less effective method is to case in the ordinary way but to use a stout, strong paper for the ends that will act in some measure as one thickness of the split board. I have found this to answer well in the case of some crown 8vo text books that have very heavy use in class and workshops. Of course, normally strong connection can be made by attaching anything to the surface of a straw-board, as the surface will pull off very easily. A tougher board must be used where great strength is essential. Both these methods call for tape sewing. To sew heavy books on thin hemp and to turn the slips on to the back, or to sew without slips, is merely looking for trouble. A method that may answer fairly well for very small light books is useless for books of any weight that are expected to last in use for a reasonable time.

### Covering Materials.

When selecting covering material for a publisher's case, consideration should be given to the weight of the book to be cased and to its probable life of usefulness. The thinner binders' cloths, which are little more than muslin and dressing, are unsuitable for covering heavy books that are expected to have any permanent value.

There has been done a good deal of work on standards for bookbinding material. The special committee of the Royal Society of Arts on bookbinding leather established useful standards for this material. As a result of their work, leather for binding can now be had that is free from injurious acids and is soundly tanned. Much of the leather used for binding, although it may be mechanically strong when new, and excellent for purposes where it is not expected to have a long life, is quite unsuited for permanent bindings. The Washington Bureau of Standards has done excellent work in investigating the qualities of woven bookbinding materials, and probably the library buckram produced as a result of their investigations is the most satisfactory

binding material of the kind yet made. Some of the leather substitutes wear well enough for temporary use, but further investigation is needed to ascertain how far they are suited for binding where permanence is a necessary quality.

### Present Day Costs.

At the present time we are all anxious to know in what way the immensely increased cost of binding and casing will affect the trade. Personally, I anticipate changes in two opposite directions. I think that it is likely that publishers will be forced to issue many books in paper covers in the Continental style, leaving the owners to bind them if they will. I also think that the great libraries will demand that the books they buy shall be more serviceably bound than they are at present. This latter demand suggests a common-sense reform, because the cost of pulling and rebinding individual books is immensely greater per volume than is the cost of binding with equal strength, a fair number of the same books directly from the sheets. If the libraries would co-operate and bulk their orders, paying a fair sum for the better work, they could get bindings on the lines that I have indicated that would last as long as the paper of the book, and they would save the extra cost many times over on their rebinding bills. This suggests a possible way in which publishers' binders may find work to replace that lost, should the practice of issuing books in paper covers become common. The miscellaneous binder would, of course, gain by the change. Miscellaneous binding is a much more important trade on the Continent than it is with us.

### Pre-requisites for Good Binding.

I have said that no satisfactory book can be designed unless the aims and limitations of both the printer and the binder are taken into account. The binder can bind almost any book so that it won't open well, but if he is asked to put together into the form of a book paper that is much too thick for the size of the leaf with perhaps a bundle of plates to be inserted that are like a pack of playing cards, he can't make much of a job of it. The resulting book is unlikely to open freely, and will probably gape like a dead oyster when it should be shut.

The thickness of the paper in relation to the size of the leaf is a matter that directly concerns the binder, as does also the size of the sections. Very thick sections are clumsy; they split apart in use, and the binder cannot get with them a well shaped back. On the other hand, unduly thin sections make extra work in sewing, and if reasonably thick thread is used, the swelling in the back may be excessive. In all books it is desirable that a blank leaf should be left at the beginning and end, on to which the binder can attach his end papers. It is very unsightly to see end papers tipped on to a printed page.

Then there is the vexed question of inserted full page illustrations called "plates." If a book is to open well, the pages must be thin

enough for a single page to fall down of its own weight, and the same rule applies to "plates," which are merely additional pages. The habit of printing inserted illustrations on paper much thicker than that of the book is a mistaken one. Wherever possible the "plates" and letterpress should be on the same paper, but if this is not possible, plates and letterpress should at least be printed on paper of the same thickness. The custom of inserting plates by tipping them on adjoining leaves is highly unsatisfactory. Such plates and the leaves to which they are attached cannot open right to the back. The reader, in the natural desire to get them to open flat, presses them apart, and the plates become loose. Plates printed on art paper cannot be even moderately securely attached by tipping on, as the coated surface of this paper readily flakes off with the paste at the slightest strain. All plates and single leaves in books of any importance should be secured by guards that are either formed by turning up about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of their inner margins, or by separately attached strips of thin paper. Guarded plates bother the machine sewers, but tipped on plates distress the buyers by coming out after a very short use.

### Margins and Cropping.

If the printer has any regard for the appearance of his work, he pays great attention to the position of his type on the page, and the proportion of the resulting margins. The binder is often blamed for altering the proportion of the margins by over cropping. Very often the fault lies with the printer, who will leave only the exact amount he wants between the type in the centre of his sheet, leaving the edges of the sheet to project as they will. The result is that in order to clear the "bolts" the binder has to cut a good deal off. You cannot cut very finely when cutting off the folded edges of the leaves if the edge of the book is to be cleared. The difficulty can be largely overcome by so imposing type that the bolts project at least as far as the edges of the sheet when the sheet is folded. It does not matter greatly if some of the edges are not caught by the guillotine; both binder and public like to see a little "proof" that the book has not been unduly cut down. It would often be useful if the printer would give the binder some guide as to the margins he desired on letterpress and plates. Printers and binders' ideas on this matter often differ.

I have not attempted to deal with the decoration of bindings, as it would take too long to go into this interesting but large and controversial subject. Moreover, without profuse illustration I could hardly make my points clear on this side of the craft.

### Betterment of Machine Binding.

The best work of our best craftsmen both in printing and bookbinding is equal to any work done at any time. The output of machinery cannot equal in interest the work of the brain-directed hand, but machine-made books can at least be sound in construction and pleasant to see and to use. There have been built up through the ages standards for

good hand binding. Can we not, by the help of such congresses as this, gradually establish equally sound traditions for machine-made bindings that will efficiently protect the books they enclose?



THE BROMLEY AND BRIDEWELL MAGAZINE.—We have received from the Grout Engraving Co., of 7, Bridewell-place, E.C.4, the third number of their well-known house organ. The current number shows a steady improvement over the previous issues, and the staff are to be complimented upon their successful undertaking. This issue contains an exhaustive article written for the lay mind on "The Making of Blocks." We believe this to be in every way unique, for we know of no work on process engraving where the subject has, as a whole, been set out in a clear and non-technical way by one who is himself a practical worker. Bearing in mind also the remarkable fact that many of those who supply the public with printed illustrations, both publishers and printers, are ignorant of the methods by which the printing surfaces they use in reproducing pictures and photographs are arrived at, one feels confident that the compilers of this very interesting organ will have cleared away any doubt that may have existed, and also opened up for some a sealed book of knowledge. On the whole a very useful house organ, and one that should find its way into the hands of everyone connected with the printing trade.

We have received a copy of a new work containing a selection from the many woodcuts by Ludovic Rodo which is published from the office of the *Bookplate Magazine* under the title of "Ex libris and Marks by Ludovic Rodo." There are included 32 woodcuts, all of which show that this artist-craftsman can use wood as a medium of expression with ease and charm. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., in the preface says: "They are little works of art, full of expression and feeling, delicate but direct, simple but strong, full of charm but not lacking in depth." (Price 3s 9d.).

THE late Mr. Samuel Schofield Lord, editor of the *Barrow Guardian*, left £2,553.

AUSTRALIAN COMPANY'S SUCCESS.—The operations of William Brooks and Co., Ltd. (printers and stationers), for the year to December 31st, 1920, resulted in a net profit of £7,575. A 10 per cent. dividend on all shares (of which 7 per cent. has already been distributed in interim payments) absorbed £5,714. The capital (£50,315) consists of 18,000 ordinary and 39,715 preference £1 shares, all fully paid. Reserves and undivided profits total £17,967.

# The Federation Annual Meeting.

## Later Scarborough Proceedings deal with Matters of Vital Interest to Every Printer.

Following upon last week's Cost Congress (reported in our last issue), the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades was held on the Tuesday. The business was gone through with so much dispatch that it was found possible to dispense with Wednesday's sitting.

Mr. E. W. Humphries, of Bradford, presided at the meeting, and presented the report of the Federation Council, which showed an excellent record of work well done and progress accomplished.

### Retiring President's Address.

Mr. Humphries, in his presidential address, remarked that the year that the Federation had just finished had been a momentous one in the history of the printing trade of England. They all knew the difficult times through which they had gone. The outstanding feature of the year was the dispute that took place in Liverpool and Manchester, and the extraordinary feature of that dispute was that it was not capital *versus* labour, employer against employed, but it was a great fight that took place on a matter of principle, and he submitted that it was the principle that underlay that dispute that had so solidified them as a trade, and had enabled them to come through without ill-feeling, and had united with them a very large proportion of the workers of this country. The men who were disputing the matter were a limited number of T.A. members, represented by Manchester and Liverpool. The rest of the T.A. members—which society had a membership of between 30,000 and 40,000—objected to the attitude of their members in Liverpool and Manchester, and supported the Federation, as did also other trade unions, representative of other trades. The trade throughout the country were glad when that dispute was settled. (Hear, hear.) It had so solidified them as a trade that they had raised a fund, with the help of their newspaper friends, of over £63,000. Such a sum had never before been raised in their Federation. (Applause.) Therefore he thought they were entitled to congratulate themselves, particularly as they had come out of the dispute friendly, with the good opinion of the Labour leaders and the bulk of their workers. (Applause.)

### Joint Industrial Council.

Referring next to the work of the Joint Industrial Council, Mr. Humphries observed that during the year that institution had been at times severely criticised by some employers as well as workpeople. It seemed to him that the council was objected to on much the same lines as the League of Nations was. The J.I.C. had proved itself to be of great

value, as shown by the statement made at the luncheon held in the Agricultural Hall, London, at which the Minister of Labour, Dr. Macnamara, was present and remarked that if the other trades in the country had conducted their relationship with their workers in the same way as the printing trade had done there would be no need for a Ministry of Labour. (Applause.) That happy state of affairs to his mind, continued the president, was very largely due to the J.I.C., which had taken up a judicious attitude and enabled them to settle a number of disputes. Continuing, the President said the object of the J.I.C. was to attain square dealing, and he thought the workers were beginning to recognise that if they came to that Council they would obtain a square deal. (Hear, hear.) Very good work had also been done by the J.I.C. in regard to the training of apprentices, while in regard to other matters also similar good service had been rendered by the various committees. Of these, one, under the chairmanship of Mr. Waterston, of Edinburgh, was doing, to his mind, the greatest work that they as a trade or any other trade could do, and that was, if possible to arrive at a solution of the most important question before them—unemployment. (Hear, hear.)

### Unemployment.

The statistics which had been gathered showed it was an extremely vital matter, and unless they as a trade, and every other trade, solved the question of unemployment, this country was not going to have peace. (Hear, hear.) He did not see how they could expect their workers to give the output they expected unless they were assured of a more or less permanent income. He urged that some means should be found whereby the worker had removed from him the fear of unemployment and consequent distress to his wife and family. (Applause.) He asked every printer in England to lend his assistance and influence to bring about what he was absolutely sure was essential to the well-being of our country as well as the well-being of our trade. (Applause.)

### Satisfactory Finance.

Mr. Edward Unwin, senior, moved the adoption of the statement of accounts, which showed a very substantial excess of income over expenditure for the year.

The accounts were explained by Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, the newly-appointed Assistant Treasurer, who congratulated the Federation on having the most satisfactory balance-sheet they had ever had as a Federation.

The report and balance-sheet were approved.

### New President Elected.

On the motion of the retiring president seconded by Sir Wm. Waterlow, London, Mr James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., was unanimously chosen as president of the Federation for the ensuing year. In making the proposition, Mr. Humphries remarked that Dr. MacLehose was known to most master printers as the head of a well-known printing firm, and for many years he had been closely connected with the printing trade of that great country, Scotland. (Applause.) He was respected in his country, honoured by his university, and had acted as a most able vice-president of the Federation during the past year. He was a man of sound judgment, broad-minded, and he felt perfectly certain that he could hand over the duties of president to him in the full confidence that he would act in the ablest possible manner and preside over the deliberations of that Federation in a thoroughly efficient and worthy manner. (Applause.)

Sir Wm. Waterlow said it was most fortunate for them that in such difficult times they could have in the presidential chair a man like Dr. MacLehose, on whom they could all rely.

Dr. MacLehose, in expressing thanks for the election, said that as one who had given his life's work to the book and printing trade, he felt deeply touched by the honour that Federation of 5,100 members had conferred upon him.

### Other Elections.

On the motion of Mr. J. J. Keliher, London, Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh was elected senior vice-president, the motion being seconded by Mr. Lee, chairman of the Nottingham Association.

Mr. Johnson, Manchester, moved the election of Mr. J. C. Coppock, Warrington, ex-president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, as junior vice-president of the Federation. This was seconded by Mr. A. C. Hill, London, and cordially approved.

Mr. W. A. Townsend, president of the Yorkshire Alliance, moved the re-election of Mr. Unwin as treasurer, and the election of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher as assistant treasurer, and this was approved.

The auditors, Messrs A. C. Roberts, Wright and Co., were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. Graham, Belfast, seconded by Mr. Hobbs.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring president, vice-presidents, treasurer, council, and committees for their work in the past year. This was moved by Dr. W. B. Blaikie, of Edinburgh, who paid high tribute to the work that had been accomplished.

Mr. Sellers, Manchester, seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. E. W. Humphries responded, and called upon Sir William Waterlow, president of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to address the meeting.

### A Pensions Appeal.

Sir William Waterlow made an earnest appeal for support for the Printers' Pension, Almshouses and Orphan Asylum Corporation

funds. He mentioned that the Corporation had always been extremely fortunate in having the support of the Royal Family. The institution was established in 1827 by printers for the benefit of printers and maintained solely by members of the industry. It provided a neutral ground for the mutual interests of the employer and the employed. There were 1,300 war orphans receiving weekly allowances to the extent of £30,000 a year, children from all over the country. Every child of a fallen soldier who had been a printer was eligible for help. The sum of £32,000 per annum was also being distributed in grants.

### Paper and Protection.

Sir Cecil Harrison moved: "The Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland protest most strongly against the proposal that paper should be subject to a customs duty under the Safeguarding of Industries Bill. Any such duties would increase the cost of paper, which is the raw material of the printing, binding, newspaper, boxmaking, stationery and many other important industries, and would increase unemployment, injure the recovery of those trades and raise the cost of living."

He considered there was nothing that would hamper the success of their trade more than the proposed customs duty. The matter was not launched with a desire to start a debate on Free Trade or Protection, but was drawn up from the point of view of the printer. They felt that the duty on paper or paper materials from abroad would greatly hamper the printing trade.

Mr. W. H. Thomas (Middlesbrough) seconded, observing that the proposed duty would shackle the printing trade. It was necessary they should increase production in every way and bring up the standard of living. But it was absolutely impossible to get back to the conditions in 1914 unless they could get the material and the price of production down. He hoped the Government would not attempt in any ridiculous manner to restrict their trade.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

### Increased Postal Rates.

Mr. E. Geo. Arnold (Leeds) moved that: "This meeting of printers from all parts of the United Kingdom views with serious alarm the proposals of the Postmaster-General to increase the postal rates of printed matter and post cards, and is of the opinion that every effort should be made to prevent these rates from coming into operation, both by approaching individual members of Parliament, and by putting the matter before the representatives of Labour in the Printing Industry and the Federation of British Industries."

Mr. Arnold read a letter which had been sent to the Postmaster-General with a request from the Joint Industrial Council of their industry to receive a deputation. The letter stated that 250,000 workers and 5,000 employers were represented. It pointed out that unemployment in the industry was at a high level, and that the new rates would undoubt-

edly curtail the use of advertising methods hitherto used, and have an unfortunate influence on efforts being made to improve the general industrial situation. He also pointed out that British printers, after the war, were asked to capture the picture post card trade of Germany, and had laid down plant to do so. An export trade had been created, but this depended entirely upon the home market being secured as well. The picture post card industry might have to close down if the postal rates were increased. A reply from Mr. Kellaway was read, stating that he was considering the question of receiving a joint deputation from the Federation and other bodies. Mr. Arnold added that these rates came into operation on June 13th and it was not impossible that the G.P.O. people in their proposal to receive all the bodies together might continue the idea of dawdling the thing until after the rates had become operative. They must do all they could to prevent that.

Mr. Oscar Griffith (London) seconded and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. MacLehose referred to the question of railway rates, and said the members could be quite sure that when the next stage arose in the negotiations it would be attended to by the Federation staff with the same care as the initial preparation of statistics had been gathered together.

### Assessment of Machinery.

Answering a question as to assessment of machinery, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, general secretary, said the advice they gave was that where local authorities were taking up this matter the best the ratepayer could do was to get expert advice at once on the particular assessment. The law as it stood gave local authorities power to assess machinery. The position was difficult because authorities in some districts dealt with fixed machinery on a different basis from that of other districts. The best plan is to fight these things out locally. One firm assessed at £400 a year got the amount reduced to something like £120. "You can do far better locally with your local rating authority than in any other way," added Mr. Goodwin. Before any new assessment was made public notices had to be given, and ratepayers had the right to see the assessments and ask for full details. If they were not satisfied they could appeal, and if they failed they could appeal further to the quarter sessions.

### Next Conference in Scotland.

An invitation to hold the next conference in Scotland was accepted, the place of meeting to be fixed later.

The meeting then closed.

In the evening the delegates dined together at the Grand Hotel. Mr. E. W. Humphries presided over a large attendance.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh proposed the toast of "The Craft of Printing," and Mr. E. W. Humphries responded. Sir William Waterlow, K.B.E., proposed "Scarboro' and its Mayor," and the Mayor of Scarborough (Alderman M. T. Whittaker) responded. Mr. E. G. Arnold proposed "The Visitors," and Mr. John C. Cop-

pock responded. The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Brigadier General W. Wright Bemrose. During the evening songs were given by Mr. A. Broadbent and Mr. Norman King, and sketches by Mr. William Allen.

A number of drives were enjoyed during the stay of the conference in Scarborough, and the arrangements made by the Scarborough Hospitality Committee were greatly appreciated. The delegates and friends attended special concerts at the Spa and the Floral Hall, and there was a well-attended dance at the Grand Hotel. A golf competition at Gainton for a cup given by Mr. H. Dennis, of Scarborough, was won by Mr. T. H. Conn, 95-11-84.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bigg, H. T., Jones, P. H., and Stone, H. B. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 13,768.  
 Burroughs, E. S., and Toye, W. E. Loose-leaf binders. 14,483.  
 Burroughs, E. S., and Rhind, W. A. Loose-leaf binders. 14,699.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.). Plate-cooling and finishing machines. 14,456.  
 James, F. (Rundle). Loose-leaf binders. 14,362.  
 Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt.-Ges. Sheet-doffing devices for printing machines. 14,346.  
 Moser, A. H. Collapsible cardboard post-box. 14,726.  
 Mowbray, S. T. Multi-colour printing machines. 14,294.  
 Pusino, O. Type-setting machines. 14,469.

### Specifications Published. 1920.

- Wycherley, S. R., and Spicer Brothers, Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 163,402.  
 Wycherley, S. R., and Spicer Brothers, Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 163,403.  
 Wycherley, S. R., and Spicer Brothers, Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 163,404.  
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Evenson, G. Assembling mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines 163,575.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1921.

- Traube, A. Process for making coloured pictures. 163,336 and 163,337.  
 Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt.-Ges. Sheet positioning gauges or markers for printing machines. 163,697.

MESSRS. JAMES SPICER AND SONS, LTD., have issued a price list of a wide range of letter files and folders, envelopes, cards, boards and tags.



# Trade Notes.

**P. AND K.T.F. NEW OFFICES.**—The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom has purchased the freehold of No. 60, Doughty-street, W.C., and intends to take possession at the end of the present quarter.

**GENERAL STRICKLAND** last week forbade the sale and circulation of the *Freeman's Journal* and *Evening Telegraph* in the Irish martial law area from June 2 until June 9 inclusive, forcible methods being taken to carry the order into effect.

**REGIMENTAL JOURNALS.**—It has been decided to form an association of conductors of regimental journals, which are about 40 in number, and are published all over the kingdom. A committee has been elected under the chairmanship of Col. Sir Arthur Leetham, the secretary being Capt. W. T. Sergeant of the *Tank Corps Gazette*.

**ELECTRICIANS' WAGES.**—By provisional agreement between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union the London rate of 2s. 6d. per hour has been reduced by a 5 per cent. deduction from the men's weekly earnings as from the first pay-day following May 9th, 1921, with a further reduction of 5 per cent. on the pay-day following July 9th next.

**THE Interim Industrial Committee** of the Envelope and Manufacturing Stationery Industry was in session on Monday during the time the King was opening Southwark Bridge just outside the offices of the Employers' Federation. One of the items of business transacted was to pass a resolution asking the Postmaster General to receive a deputation with reference to the postal rates.

**At the annual conference** of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents and Stationers last week the Mayor of Scarborough (Alderman Whittaker), in welcoming the delegates, said an attempt was being made to legislate a Dumping Bill which would impose 33½ per cent. duty on imported newsprint (paper on which newspapers are printed). This he described as an attempt to hand over to the British mills a monopoly.

**COVENTRY'S MUNICIPAL "PRINTING."**—Coventry City Council have been persuaded to make an attempt to do the Corporation printing, and at the last meeting a resolution was carried to purchase a multigraph equipment. Alderman Pridmore (a solicitor) said it was only proposed to purchase one machine at present, but it was thought it might be possible to extend and establish a central printing department, and he estimated the saving at a penny or twopence in the rates. He admitted their printing might not be as good as the professional printer's, and that the minutes would still have to be sent out to be printed. It did not appear any practical printer had been consulted, nor is there any printer on the Council.

**THE annual outing** of the *Star* circulation department took place on Monday, when a numerous party journeyed by motor coaches to Chertsey.

**MESSRS. BEMROSE AND SONS, LTD.,** are sending out to the trade an attractive sample packet and price list of the Bemrose Series of daily and monthly calendar tear-offs for 1922.

**At the Mansion House** on Thursday there was a further hearing and adjournment of the case in which the National Labour Press is proceeded against for publishing "The Theses of the Communist International."

**THERE** were some notable items in last week's sale of the Brooke library. For a faulty First Folio Shakespeare £2,650 was paid. The first book printed in Italy containing wood-cut engravings, the 1478 "Meditationes" of Turrecremata fetched £240.

**WHILE** the average of wages in Hungary is calculated as giving an increase to about 15 times the 1914 figures (against cost of living about 44 times), the wages in the Hungarian bookbinding trade have increased to only 11 times the pre-war rates.

**THE Sunday Illustrated,** a new paper with large expectations as to circulation and prestige, is to be published on July 3rd. While Messrs. Odhams are naturally reticent, it is generally known that big plans are on foot to make this issue a large factor in the field of illustrated Sunday papers.

**THE Bromley Chronicle,** a weekly newspaper, which has been in existence for well over a quarter of a century, ceased publication on Thursday. It has been purchased by Messrs. Merritt and Hatcher, proprietors of the *Kentish Mercury*, and will be incorporated with the *Bromley Mercury*, one of their local editions.

**EVERY printer** has received an Order Form referring to publications issued by the Cost and Charges Committee of the Federation of Master Printers. On the back of the form are some important references to the new Paper Record. The importance of an accurately-kept record of stock cannot be over emphasized. Every printer who is not in possession of detailed information of his stock is urged by the committee to instal this system at once.

**"WHISK" MIXING MACHINE.**—A useful machine, which perhaps not every bookbinder and other user of adhesives is acquainted with, is the "Whisk" Mixing Machine, marketed by Mr. W. F. Pickford, of 8, Jersey-road, Ilford, who is also the supplier of Hill's pattern gums and cold glues and the "Gumara" pattern gums and glues. The "Whisk" machine, which is supplied in various sizes, adaptable for hand or power drive, is of sound and simple construction and claims to have great labour-saving capabilities in the breaking down of pastes, gums, cold glues and all kinds of soluble compounds requiring the addition of water or other liquids, to be turned out ready for instant use and free from lumps.



## FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

*Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY  
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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Wages Position.

At the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers at Scarborough the president reported that the Labour Committee of the Federation had met the representatives of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation on May 24th and submitted to them a strong case showing the present serious position of the industry, the great volume of unemployment, the shortage of work, and the need for reduction of costs in order to increase the demand for printing. The workers' representatives, he said, had been informed that it was not the desire of the employers that wages should revert to pre-war figures, providing the conditions of the industry and of the country would permit of the higher wages being maintained, but the cost-of-living index figure of the Board of Trade was now at about the same level as it was prior to the last two increases in wages, and therefore the employers thought they were justified in

suggesting that wages should be reduced to the extent of 15s. per week for male workers, 5s. 6d. for women workers, with a corresponding reduction for learners. It was reported that the representatives of the unions had promised to submit the case to their various executives and that the conference would be resumed at the earliest possible date. The action taken by the Federation Council and Labour Committee was fully approved by the general body of members assembled from all parts of the country. Thus, the next step now rests with the men's representatives. They have arranged to hold a meeting on the 16th inst., when delegates from all the various unions concerned will attend. We take it that soon after the 16th the men's representatives will be prepared to meet again in conference with the employers.

\* \* \*

## The New Postal Burdens.

How WIDELY felt in commercial circles is the fear of disastrous effects upon trade if the proposed increased postal rates on printed matter are allowed to come into operation is shown by the numerous voices of protest now being raised on every hand. The printing industry, as we indicate on another page, has spoken in no doubtful fashion. Among later actions of protest an important one was the deputation which on Tuesday waited upon the Postmaster-General on behalf jointly of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Empire Press Union, the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, and the London Association of Trade and Technical Journals; the deputation was introduced by Viscount Burnham. On Tuesday also Mr. Kellaway received deputations from the National Chamber of Trade and the Press. At a meeting of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers, held on Tuesday at Australia House, Strand, a strong resolution of protest was adopted. The many protests that have been expressed are very forcible, and the arguments adduced appear incontrovertible. Surely if an adequate discussion of the matter is forthcoming, there may yet at the eleventh hour be a likelihood of the withholding of this new tax on trade. Sir Rowland Blades has taken great interest in the subject, and in view of the serious effects of the changes to the whole business community, put down the following question in the House of Commons addressed to the Prime Minister: "Whether, in view of the serious consequences of the proposed increases in postage rates to British trade generally, and especially to the printing

trade, and the inevitable resulting increase of unemployment, he will either arrange for the Post Office Estimates to be put down before the 13th June or else afford the House some other opportunity of discussing the changes before their introduction." The following reply was received from Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Leader of the House: "It is hoped that the discussion on the Post Office Estimates will take place on Thursday, 9th June, when an opportunity will be provided for discussing the proposed changes."

### Science and the Cost of Print.

ANOTHER of the many indications of the need for finding means to reduce the cost of printing is found in the fourth report, just issued, of the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies. The report states that an exceptional number of papers are being communicated to the societies, including many held up during the war, but the resources of the societies, which have not increased, are insufficient, at present prices of printing, to publish even the normal pre-war number. The country is thus in danger of being seriously handicapped at a time when the rehabilitation of industry is in most serious need of scientific assistance.

## Personal.

THE Birthday Honours List includes as usual several names associated with the printing and allied trades.

AMONG the new peers is Sir Henry Dalziel, chairman of United Newspapers, Ltd., the company which controls the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Weekly News*, also chairman of, and a big shareholder in, *Reynold's Weekly*.

A BARONETCY is conferred upon Mr. Wm. Ewart Berry, editor-in-chief of the *Sunday Times*, of which he is also a director and one of the principal shareholders; chairman and director of the *Financial Times*; director of the company which owns the *Daily Graphic*, the *Graphic*, and the *Bystander*; director of the St. Clement's Press.

ANOTHER new baronet is Sir Arthur Munro, Sutherland, K.B.E., proprietor of *Newcastle Chronicle*, *Evening Chronicle*, *Weekly Chronicle*, *Illustrated Chronicle*, *North Mail*, *Sunday Sun*, and *Sporting Man*.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL, M.A., LL.D., editor of the *British Weekly* since 1886, becomes a Companion of Honour.

AMONG the new knights is James Campbell Percy, D.L., J.P., Hon. Lieutenant, R.N., during war; proprietor of *Motor News*, *Irish Builder*, *Irish Cyclist* and *Motor Cyclist*; chairman Sackville Press.

THE RT. HON. LORD ASKWITH, K.C.B., will address the members of the Livery of the Worshipful Company of Stationers at their monthly lunch at Stationers' Hall, next Wednesday, June 15th, when he will speak on "The International Power of Printing."

MR. F. A. DAVIES (London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation) has succeeded Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh as chairman of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council. Mr. Austen-Leigh declined re-election as chairman, but agreed to act as vice-chairman for the ensuing year.

THE positions of joint secretaries of the District Committee have undergone a double change. Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the L.M.P.A., succeeds Major Fordyce Birch, while Mr. E. J. Buckton has been nominated by the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation in succession to Mr. Woodgate Stevens.

MR. A. W. FOSTER, secretary of the Paper-makers' Association, will be the guest of the London Master Printers' Association at their monthly lunch on Tuesday next, 14th inst., at the Connaught Rooms, and, it is expected, will deliver an address.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, the president of the L.M.P.A., will make a statement as to the wages negotiations.

MR. W. CADOGAN, president of the Newport branch of the South Wales group of the Typographical Association, was at the annual meeting at Newport elected group president in the place of Mr. J. Ford, Cardiff, who retired.

MR. EDGAR WHITELEY, manager of the National Labour Press, is a candidate for the vacancy on the Co-operative Wholesale Society Directorate.

MR. ARTHUR BAUMANN, who has been connected with the *Saturday Review* for many years, has resigned the editorship and parted with his controlling interest owing to ill-health. Sir E. Mackay Edgar is the new proprietor.

T.U. AMALGAMATION.—Although there is not yet unanimity in trade union circles as to how the matter can most readily be attempted, it appears that the executive of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom are definitely charged with the duty of drawing up a scheme of amalgamation of unions in the industry.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press, Pref.**, 95s.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 3d., 17s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; **British Glues and Chemicals**, 15s. 9d., 15s. 3d.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 15s. 3d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 6d.; **John Dickinson**, 24s. 4½d., 1st Pref., 65½; **Ilford, Pref.**, 14s.; **International Linotype**, 53; **Kelly's Directories, Pref.**, 12s. 10½d.; **Lamson Paragon**, 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 10s. 6d., 10s. 11d.; **Linotype, A Deb**, 52; **Charles Marsden**, 6 p.c. 1st Mt. Debs (Reg.), 100, Pref., 16s.; **George Newnes**, 12s. 4½d., Pref., 12s. 3d.; **Odham's Press**, 9s. 9½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 9d., 13s. 9d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref.**, 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 16s. 3d., 16s. 4½d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def.**, 7s. 8½d.; **Weldon's**, 33s. 6d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 17s. 9d., 17s. 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs, 103; **Winterbottom Book Cloth, Pref.**, 73½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.**—Profit, after paying income tax and providing for depreciation, £104,464, compared with £189,671 for previous year. To finance greatly increased paper requirements company issued during year £250,000 ten year income stock. They also issued in September last 250,000 deferred shares as bonus out of undivided profits to holders of original 500,000 deferred shares, which were allotted fully paid to vendor on flotation of company. Deferred shares this year get £50,000 in dividend, against £100,000 last year, equal to 8 per cent. on old and 4 per cent. on new, as against 20 per cent.; forward £36,119, against £38,655.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**NORFOLK STUDIO, LTD.**—Capital, £6,000, in £1 shares; writers, designers and printers of advertisements, printers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. H. Smith and W. Harvey.

**FOYLE'S EDUCATIONAL, LTD.**—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares (9,000 preference), to acquire the business of booksellers and publishers carried on by W. and G. Foyle, Ltd., of 125, Charing-cross-road, W.C. First directors: G. S. Foyle, W. A. Foyle, and W. L. de S.

**Lennox.** Registered office: Barham House, Handel-street, W.C.1.

**THE DORSET DAILY PRESS, LTD.**—Nominal capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with G. F. Peek, of Delanoy, Guernsey, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, stationers, booksellers and newsagents, etc. Private company. First directors: G. F. Peek, W. R. French, F. F. Peek and G. B. Ash. Registered office: 57, St. Thomas'-street, Weymouth.

**V. E. JONES AND CO., LTD.**—Capital, £450, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with V. E. Jones, Mary E. Heath and J. Burr, for the acquisition of the business carried on by them at 5, Pilgrim-street, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: V. E. Jones, J. Burr, and Mary E. Heath. Registered office: 5, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**WALTON HARVEY, LTD.**—Capital, £1,000, in £1 shares; writers, designers and printers of advertisements, printers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. H. Smith and W. Harvey.

**LONDON AND COUNTIES ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.**—Capital, £500, in £1 shares; advertising and publicity experts, consultants and contractors, advertisement writers and designers, journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: G. Davis and F. Shearman. Registered office: 141, New Bond-street, W.1.

**"THE METROPOLITAN REVIEW," LTD.**—Nominal capital of £11,000, in 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 20,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Reynolds and C. W. Church.

**GLOSSOP PRINTERS, LTD.**—Capital, £20,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers and bookbinders, carried on (1) by T. Grant at Market-street, Glossop, as "Schofield and Grant," (2) by J. T. Whitham, at High street West, Glossop; (3) by J. W. Fernaby, at Station-road, Hadfield, and (4) by W. H. Irlam and Co., Ltd., at Surrey-street, Glossop, (5) the business of printers, newspaper publishers, stationers and bookbinders, carried on by the *Glossop Dale Chronicle* Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., at Norfolk-street, Glossop, and (6) the business of a printer, newspaper publisher, stationer and bookbinder carried on by S. T. Ashton, at Howard-street, Glossop, as the *Glossop Advertiser* Printing and Publishing Co. Private

company. First directors: T. Grant, S. T. Ashton, H. Stapley, J. W. Fernaby, J. W. I. Workington and J. T. Whitham. Registered office: 6, Howard-street, Glossop.

**GREENSLADE AND CO. (READING), LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; stationers, printers, stereotypers, photographic printers, envelope makers, account book and paper bag manufacturers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. J. Peacock, H. D. Peacock, E. O. Gerrard, G. O. Tayler, and P. C. Howell. Registered office: Factory Bridge, Reading.

**GODFREE AND HEWITT, LTD.**—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of, and dealers in, cereals, paper and paper bags, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. W. B. Godfree, Mrs. A. Godfree, and B. Hewitt. Registered office: 46, Holloway-road, Birmingham.

**PEMBERTON'S (GATESHEAD), LTD.**—Capital £55,000 in £1 shares (10,000 preference); to take over the business of paper manufacturers and merchants, and waste paper dealers carried on by R. F. Crankshaw and A. Crankshaw at Mirk-lane and Bush-yard, High-street, Gateshead-on-Tyne, and at 77, Cannon-street, E.C., as "Pemberton and Co." Private company. Subscribers: J. H. Clark and A. Halliday. Directors: T. Crankshaw, A. Taylor, R. F. Crankshaw, A. Crankshaw, J. H. Clark and A. Halliday. Registered office: 11, Mirk-lane, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

**KNIGHT'S PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Capital £200, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: H. S. Macintosh, J. Casanova and C. J. Livermore. Registered office: 149, Strand, W.C.

**FRICKERS, LTD.**—Capital, £1,500, in £1 shares. To adopt an agreement with Mary A. Abrahams and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, paper, paper bag and box makers, type foundry, photographers, manufacturers of and dealers in playing, visiting and fancy cards, dealers in stamps, etc. Private company. Directors: D. H. Juniper, Mary Agnes Abrahams and Jessie M. Hawkins. Registered office: 84, Weston-hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**BARLOCK TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.**—Issue on May 25th, 1921, of £3,850 debentures, part of series already registered.

**J. HYATT AND CO., LTD.** (box and lace manufacturers, paper bag makers, etc., London).—Land registry charge on Ento Works, De Beauvoir-road, Kingsland, N., dated May 11th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

**CARDIFF STATIONERY CO., LTD.**—Mortgage on 45, South William-street, and 7, Adelaide-street, Cardiff, dated May 11th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

**GLOBE ROTARY PRESS, LTD.**—Issue on May 18th, 1921, of £1,500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**KENT MILNE AND PARTNERS, LTD.** (paper merchants and agents, manufacturers of paper bags and wrappings, etc., London).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, authorised May 12th, 1921; present issue, £3,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**UNIVERSAL BUSINESS AGENCIES, LTD.**—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, authorised April 28th, 1921; present issue, £1,050; charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital.

**FISHER KNIGHT AND CO., LTD.** (printers, etc., Harpenden).—Debenture, dated May 25th, 1921, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: H. O. Thomas, Byways, Ayres-end, Harpenden.

**J. S. DUXBURY AND SONS, LTD.** (manufacturers of paper bags and boxes, printers, etc., Blackburn).—First debenture, dated May 12th, 1921, to secure £6,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: C. M. Richardson, 23, Railway-road, Blackburn; and J. Harriss, 4, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

**D. MUNRO AND SON, LTD.** (bookbinders, Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Satisfaction in full on May 24th, 1921, of debentures dated May 23rd and August 8th, 1912, securing £350.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re* **LANGHALL AND WADE**, 10, South-street Finsbury, E.C., printers' designers and manufacturers' stationers.—The public examination of these debtors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court last week before Mr. Registrar Francke, the accounts showing total liabilities £4,123 (unsecured £4,072) and net assets valued at £2,353. The business was started in August, 1919, by Ernest Langrish, Stuart Edward Wade and Harold Matthew Langrish, under the style of "Langhall and Wade," and in the following May they were joined by Cuthbert Collingwood. The debtors then purchased the existing business of a printer carried on at 147 and 149, Haydon's-lane, Wimbledon, but only paid £1,150 off the purchase price of £2,100. Three executions were levied at the South-street premises, and in March last the stock was removed by the sheriff. The failure was attributed to lack of capital, heavy interest on borrowed money and depreciation in the value of stock owing to the general slump in trade. The examination of all the debtors was concluded.



# The Increased Postal Rates.

## Growing Volume of Protest.

The printing and allied trades have not been slow in expressing strong and authoritative protest against the proposed increased postal rates, the announcement of which, as reported last week, was met with a remarkably unanimous volume of protest from those having most to do with print and publicity. Printers are especially concerned in this matter, and the threatened new imposts have caused serious alarm in the trade, as indicated by the strong resolution which was passed (as already reported) by the Federation of Master Printers in annual convention at Scarborough. That protest has since been followed by further action.

## Deputations to the Postmaster-General.

Influential deputations from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades and of the Post Card Association and Publishers' Association waited upon the Postmaster-General on Monday morning. The deputations included Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Sir Adolph Tuck, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. J. J. Keliher, Col. H. Rivers-Fletcher, Mr. G. S. Williams, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. A. E. Holmes and Mr. T. E. Naylor.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., introduced the deputations, and remarked upon the serious effect which the proposed increase in rates would undoubtedly have upon the printing industry.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin submitted a statement which pointed out that the unemployment in the printing industry to day was more serious than it had been for many years. The latest figures available showed that 72,295 workers were now either totally unemployed or partially employed. Any proposal to increase postal rates for printed matter would undoubtedly cause many firms to discontinue direct advertising methods.

Definite evidence was submitted of orders being cancelled from firms who issue market reports, small booklets and circulars which come within the minimum weight. It was also pointed out the proposed increase of the foreign postage would certainly limit the circulation of many journals.

Reference was made to the picture post card section of the trade, Sir Adolph Tuck stating that the former increase on post card rates led to a falling off of at least 30 per cent. in the quantity of cards used, and any further increase would crush the industry altogether.

Facts were also given to show that the increase in postal rates in Canada had led to a falling off in the revenue, and a similar statement was made with regard to Switzerland.

Colonel H. Rivers-Fletcher presented a number of facts and figures showing how firms who adopt direct advertising methods would be very seriously affected by the proposed changes.

## Little Hope of Modification.

Mr. Kellaway, replying, expressed his regret that any increase in postal rates should be necessary at the present juncture, but pointed out that no one could complain of insufficient notice. He expressed himself impressed with the temperate and careful statement made by the deputation, but held out little hope of any change being made. He promised, however, to give full consideration to the representations made; and Mr. Bowerman, on behalf of the deputation, thanked him for his courteous reception and the attentive hearing of the case presented.

The Postmaster General also received a deputation from the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers, and Stationers at the General Post Office.

## Printers' Protest Meeting.

Further strong protest against the proposed increases was recorded on Monday evening at a meeting of London printers and others concerned in publicity services, which was held at the Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill. The gathering, convened by the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, was presided over by Mr. J. D. McAra, and was well attended, many prominent London printers being present.

The convener of the meeting, Mr. W. H. Burchell, hon. secretary of Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association, introduced the subject, explaining how he had had to call the meeting at very short notice, the "astounding" proposals of the Postmaster-General being made public on the 26th ult. and being due to take effect on the 13th inst. Mr. Burchell stressed the severe effect the proposed abolition of the halfpenny rate would have upon the printing trade. He said it would diminish printers' trade, cause more unemployment amongst their 200,000 employees, cause a huge payment to be made by the Government in out-of-work doles. The printer, getting less work, would require less hands; discharges would have to be made and unemployment caused, while the object sought by the Postmaster-General would be defeated.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman and Mr. A. E. Goodwin reported upon the deputation to the Postmaster-General in the morning. Mr. Bowerman advised every member of the Association to send a postcard to his Member of Parliament asking him to protest to the Prime Minister and the Postmaster-General against the proposals.

Mr. Arthur Chadwick (Amalgamated Publicity Services, Limited), Mr. Samson Clarke and Mr. Fred. G. Hart also took part, and the following resolution was unanimously carried on the motion of Mr. Oscar Griffith:—

"That this meeting, representing upwards of one thousand master printers of London, commends the action of the Federation of Master Printers in at once communicating with the Postmaster-General by letter, and desires to associate itself with and to confirm the resolution passed by the Master Printers' Federation at their annual meeting on May

31st, as follows: 'That this meeting of printers from all parts of the Kingdom views with serious alarm the proposal of the Postmaster-General to increase the postal rates on printed matter and postcards, and is of opinion that every effort should be made to prevent those rates from coming into operation both by approaching individual members of Parliament and by putting the matter before the representatives of labour in the printing industry and the Federation of British Industries.'

Mr. Burchell announced that, in addition to the above-mentioned support, he had received over 500 communications from master printers and industrial firms whose businesses would be seriously affected by the increase of the halfpenny postal rate, expressing full sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

## "T.A." Triennial Conference.

### Proceedings Commence at Hastings.

The Typographical Association has an important agenda to get through at its triennial delegate meeting, which commenced on Monday. The sessions are being held on St. Leonard's pier, and several hundred delegates are attending.

The Association received a civic reception on Monday, a welcome being given by the Mayor, Alderman W. F. Fellows, himself a printer, and in the evening the Mayor and Mayoress gave an "At Home."

Mr. J. D. French (president), in his opening remarks, welcomed the young men of the movement, saying that their presence was a good omen for the future. The wave of trade unionism was spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country and they were sharing in it. It was up to them to keep the flame burning. Labour to-day was a governing factor.

Mr. H. H. Potter, a local master printer, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the master printers of the Home Counties. He expressed the hope that their deliberations would be to the advantage of their trade and craft. The trade had been lifted to a higher plane during recent years, and they should not let it slip back.

Mr. E. Hemsley (chairman of the Local Trades and Labour Council) welcomed the delegates on behalf of local Labour. He was glad, he said, that employers and employees were pulling together, for that not only tended to stabilise prices, but also to stop the cut-throat competition which had been going on in the labour market.

Mr. O. Connellan proposed a resolution, which was carried, congratulating the miners on their fight.

A resolution was passed stating that the conference viewed with alarm the postal proposals which, if adopted, would be a serious menace to the printing trade.

At Tuesday's sitting of the conference Mr. J. D. French, in the course of an address, dwelt on the industrial unrest in the country, and, says the *Daily Herald*, placed all the responsibility on the Government for not having made proper provision for the aftermath of the war. There was, he said, a conspiracy in the country between the Government and the capitalists to lower the standard of life through a reduction of the wages of the workers. They were, however, not going to take this lying down. So far as they of the printing trade were concerned, they were going to fight a reduction.

The Association was making excellent progress so far as membership and working conditions were concerned. There was a membership of 32,000 and the finances were in a splendid condition.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

George Channon Mankin and John Parker Austin, printers, 126, High-road, Leyton.

Robert Winten and George Clark, paper merchants, 85, Fleet-street.

Arthur George Wright and Alfred Bernard Ankerson, advertising agents, Premier House, Southampton-row.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

Alexander McDonald, 6, Melbourne-mansions, Queen's Club-gardens, Earl's Court, printer's agent, June 1st. Public examination August 9th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

**HOARDINGS IN AUSTRALIA.**—There is strong feeling in Australia against advertisement hoardings as being unsightly. The towns of St. Hilda and Woollahra are abolishing them altogether, though there is naturally some outcry on the part of publicity interests.

**TORONTO STRIKE.**—Two thousand printers employed in book and job shops in Toronto struck work on June 1st for a 44-hour week and a minimum weekly wage of \$42 (about £10 10s.). Employers offered \$36 (about £9) for a 48-hour week, or \$33 (about £8 5s.) for a 44-hour week. Nearly 100 shops are affected, and it is believed that the strike will last for some time.

Notes and News for

# The Bookbinder.

## The Bindery and Its Costs.

A trade union official told us recently that so long as the foreman of the binding department gave his hours for every finished job, there was no need for time dockets and there was actually the costing system in operation. That proves the need for cost-finding education among trade leaders. The more thoroughly the operative side of the industry understands the principles of ascertaining cost of production, the more thoroughly will they appreciate the point of view of the administrative side when it says that the attitude of the binding department is detrimental to sound business practice and hurtful to itself. The way the thing is working out in practice is this. In every other department of the allied trades the hours are collected progressively and at the end of every week the management is able to check its charges against its costs. Deficiencies, which are likely to prove serious, can be corrected by adjusting the charges, and a balance which corresponds to safety can be secured. This can be done by treating every job on its own merits as the cost of every individual order is correctly known. The hours recorded and collected for a week belong to that week only, and are not part of the preceding week or any other. Note the difference now, between this procedure and that which the trade union official regards as approximately correct for the bindery. Here the time given by the overseer would be for the finished job and a job might run on for weeks or months before being finally executed and costed out for entry in the day book. A weekly summary of binding hours as collected from the jobs passed down from the department for a single week would stand for nothing. Some of the work may have been in progress in the department for several weeks. For the costing system the figures are useless. Even a six months' record has no value unless an intricate system of stocktaking (which could not be accurate) were arranged. As to the individual times served out for costing, they are every one of them guesses, which correspond in accuracy to the experience, humour, mentality or inconsistency of the overseer. There is no other method of putting the trade on a sound bottom and no other means of eliminating the ignorant price-cutter than by finding out what your work costs per hour, how many hours it takes, and costing out accordingly.

## The Docket is Bound to Come.

In the whole course of our comment on cost-finding and time dockets in the bindery

we have never had a single criticism or question from the trade union side. Many queries and comments have been passed on from master binders and managers, whose views generally coincide with our own on the subject. If there is variance from our remarks it must be on the part of those who imagine times to be a source of evil or danger. It is all the more strange, therefore, that no one can come forward to take exception to the view we are constantly putting forward. On one point, however, all are agreed, and in this it is possible the reason for abstention from argument can be found, namely, that the docket is bound to come. Every binder and every official with whom the subject has been recently discussed has found himself admitting, sometimes freely, sometimes grudgingly, that the docket is bound to come. For this reason we are inclined to believe that it will come quickly, and we are equally convinced that it will come smoothly and work well.

## The Trade Outlook.

The state of trade in the bookbinding industry is bad. On every hand short time is the rule and the coal stoppage is not the only reason. With the whole trade and business of the country undergoing the severest depression it has ever known there is no call for stationery and no need for books. There may be a slight improvement when coal comes forward again but it will take months to get back to anything like normal. Another factor which operates against demand is the price of books. Despite falls in the cost of material the cost of account and stationery books works out at practically three times pre-war cost. Every binder and stationer is constantly having to meet complaints over price. With complaints from his clients, and price cutting to contend with among his competitors, the position is anything but a happy one. There appears no help for it but to carry on, hoping for an increased volume of work, a further fall in the price of materials, including paper, and a fuller volume of hours to the working week, which will make a wider distribution of the oncost charges possible.

## Binding Materials Market.

In the market for materials not much change is to be recorded for the last month. Leather prices have actually hardened a little owing to better demand from the boot people. Pigskin is abundant, and good quality skins are now available. There is no demand for light leathers, however, for the fancy goods trade is at a standstill and bookbinders have

no desire to buy. Bookcloth, buckram and fabrics remain unaltered, as also do marble papers and millboards. Glue has declined about £5 per ton and strawboards are now down as low £7 per ton. English box-board is offered for clearance at competitive figures by the makers. The prospect of a tariff on binders' paper and boards is one that is not welcomed by the industry, for the price of binding is already prohibitive enough, and there are certain classes of board and paper which we simply cannot produce in this country. Already gold leaf has taken a leap forward in response to the reparation tariff against German goods. When the price of gold leaf jumps from 65s. to 75s. the ordinary person can be excused from wondering how Germany is actually being made to pay. In the process of making other people pay it appears to be extremely likely that all our paper, boards, ink, postage and everything we touch or use is going to cost us more.

**VICTORIAN LIBEL LAW.**—A newspaper proprietor in Victoria has to take the risk of an action for libel if he publishes in good faith a statement made at a meeting of a municipal council. A recent case in which a Woodend newspaper was mulct in damages shows that this law operates very harshly. The matter has been taken up with the Victorian Attorney-General by the Victorian Country Press Association and as a result the point is to be

brought to the notice of the Cabinet. It is pointed out that more than 30 years ago the Imperial authorities had realised the injustice of the act which permitted such a prosecution to be successful, and by an amendment then passed by Parliament newspapers were free to publish statements made at meetings of councils or other public bodies, and even at public meetings, provided that no malice was shown. A similar amendment had been adopted in practically every British Dominion, and was actually in force in the majority of the Australian States.

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### Miscellaneous.

**P**RINTERS.—Examination for Permanent Posts in Civil Service announced; Costing knowledge essential.—Particulars and syllabus of postal tuition write Box 13838.



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## Trade Union Matters.

MR. S. STUBBINS, U.P.B.M.R. and P.W., in a conversation the other day, said his union was suffering from a good deal of out of work, but that the numbers signing the book were steadily decreasing week by week. He was optimistic enough to think that on the settlement of the coal dispute work in the book-binding section of the trade would begin to look up, as there was a lot of work about that was only a waiting orders for execution.

ONE of the hindrances to trade at the present time was that publishers and printers were waiting for the price of paper to become more stabilised. When this was done orders would be given in millions instead of in thousands, as they are to-day.

IN regard to the employers' decision to approach the unions for a reduction in wages of 15s. a week, Mr. Stubbins said a strong feeling is being expressed that a more opportune time for a reduction of any kind would have been when trade gets more normal, and full time is again in full swing. The idea of a reduction by any amount to men who are now working only two or three days a week is felt to be quite an impracticable proposition.

THE Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, though suffering like other unions from an abnormal amount of unemployment, are "carrying on" during the crisis, and in spite of the baleful effects of the coal stoppage, are able to strike an optimistic note. This was the view expressed the other day by Mr. Woodgate Stevens, the secretary, who is firmly of opinion that upon the resumption of work in the mines there will be an enormous influx of orders into the lithographic section of the trade. He considered that as far as unemployment was concerned, the low water mark had been reached, and on the question of short time the employers were arranging the matter with the employees as amicably as possible, there being complete reciprocity on both sides.

MR. STEVENS believes that the application of photo-mechanical work to litho printing augurs well for the future of that branch of the trade, backed up as it is by the knowledge gained, though sometimes tardily, of the photographic side, which had been exploited by the employers. In consequence of developments in this direction, he was opinion that the litho trade in the near future would be exactly the reverse of to-day: instead of unemployment there would be an insufficiency of labour.

THE Clerical Section of the N.A.T.S.O.P.A. is suffering, along with other unions, from an exceptional amount of unemployment, due

primarily to the coal stoppage and also to the general depression in trade. Its members are, however, looking forward hopefully to a better condition of things in the near future, and are standing by the results of the coal trouble.

THE newspaper and periodical clerk has not in the past had many advantages offered him of gaining knowledge in his specialised calling, hence a strong movement is on foot that if the proposed new technical school should come to fruition he should be included in its activities. A syllabus which would include such subjects as "Make-up of Paper," "Various kinds of Blocks Used," "Various Classes of Advertisements," "Composition—Hand and Machine," "Methods of Printing," "Photogravure as Applied to Printing," etc., would offer to the newspaper clerk good theoretical groundwork, from which he would be able still further to increase his knowledge and usefulness.

AT a meeting of the Midland Master Printers' Alliance at Derby, Mr. E. H. Lee, for many years president of the Nottingham Master Printers' Association, was unanimously elected president, in succession to General Bemrose, of Derby.

THE monthly meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Tuesday, when, at the conclusion of the evening's business, Mr. Frederick T. Corkett, F.R.P.S., lectured on "Photo-Lithography and Lithotex."

A FATAL lift accident, involving the death of William Davies, occurred at the South Wales Printing Works, Westgate street, Cardiff, on Monday evening. The lift is used for carrying goods from floor to floor, and Davies, it is understood, was getting into it on the ground floor when it started and he became wedged between the floor of the lift and the beam of the floor above. He was at once removed to hospital, but expired soon after admission.

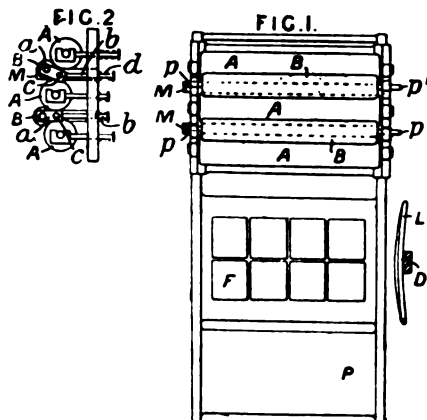
THROUGH the generosity of Mrs. Davies, of Plasdinam, an addition has been made to the National Library of Wales of four printed books and two manuscripts, each of six volumes, being of exceptional value for their beauty and rarity. The printed books include Caxton's (1) *Speculum Vitæ Christi* 1488, one of the rarest of the books printed by him, and (2) *The Polychronicon*, of which Caxton finished his revision and continuation of the text on July 2nd, 1482, and printed it soon after. A Wynkyn de Worde book is an edition of the same work, the *Polychronicon*, printed in 1495. Most valuable of all is a copy of the Great Bible, 1539, printed on vellum. Coverdale (the translator) and Grafton (the publisher and printer) in a letter to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, dated Paris, June 23rd, 1538, state their intention to print "two ensamples on parchment." One of these copies is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge.



## New Inventions.

### Platen Inking Apparatus.

Travelling inking apparatus for platen machines, as patented by Mr. A. Marzio, is provided with longitudinally reciprocated distributing rollers mounted on movable bearings, so that they may be in contact with the inking rollers in all positions, and distributing plates are arranged as extensions at one or both ends of the form. Distributing rollers B are journaled in frames A pivoted at c on

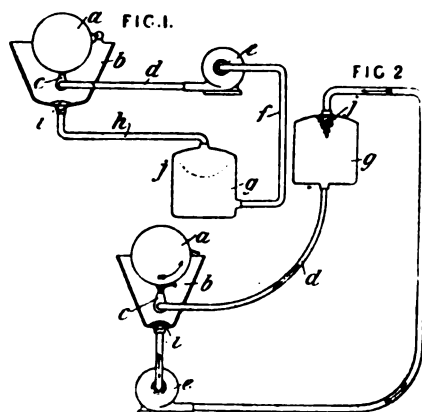


rods b pressed inwardly by springs d, so that each roller B may remain always in contact with two inking rollers A. The rollers B have extended axles  $p, p'$ , which may be provided with anti-friction balls, engaged at the ends  $p$  by springs M, and moved at the other ends  $p'$  by a cam-plate L on the operating rod D of the machine. Distributing plates P extend from one or both ends of the form F to continue the rotation of the inking and distributing rollers after they move off the form.

### Intaglio Inking Apparatus.

Inking apparatus for intaglio printing cylinders, as patented by Mr. G. W. Mascord, comprises a series of nozzles arranged under the cylinder and from which the ink is ejected at low pressure by a pump, or by gravity from a raised reservoir, surplus ink being collected in a fountain or trough beneath the cylinder. As shown in Fig. 1, the intaglio cylinder a is mounted above and within a trough or fountain b and immediately below the cylinder is a nozzle member c connected by the

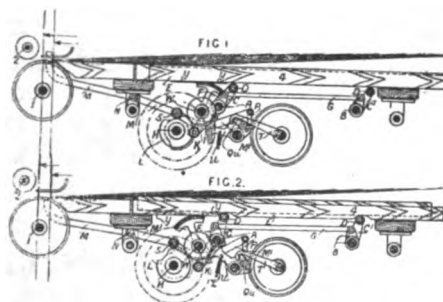
supply pipe d to a low pressure delivery pump e supplied by a pipe f from a reservoir g. Surplus ink from the trough b is returned through a pipe h to the reservoir g. Strainers i, j may be provided in trough b and reservoir g. As shown in Fig. 2, the ink is supplied to the nozzles c through the pipe d by gravity



from a reservoir g, the pump e being provided for returning surplus ink from the trough b to the reservoir g. The nozzle member c may be tubular and have nozzles formed therein by flaring perforations, or have nozzles mounted upon it.

### Sheet Feeding Devices.

In a sheet-feeding device for printing presses or the like, the invention of Messrs. Kuhn Maschinen und Werkzeugfabric, B., of



the kind in which sheets are forwarded from a fanned-out pile by rollers as 1, 2, the fanned out pile is supported on a table con-

sisting of a grid of bars 4, and the pile is advanced intermittently by a second grid, the bars E of which are raised, moved towards the feed rollers, then depressed and returned to normal position, the movements of the second grid being controlled by a feeler device which is inactive when the sheets are in a position to permit the feeding devices to act on the sheets. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the feeler consists of a lever M, which is mounted on a shaft N fitted with an arm M' with a roller 5 in contact with a cam L. When there is no sheet to prevent the upward movement of the lever M, this lever moves upwards when the cam L permits the roller 5 on the lever M' to drop into the cam recess. This movement of the lever M' causes a thrust pin P to actuate a latch Qu to connect a reciprocating rod T to a segment u which is thus oscillated by the rod T. The segment u gears with a shaft w fitted with a number of segments, each segment being connected by two bands y to a bar E of the movable grid. The bars E are thus advanced towards the

pile by the segment u, and return by a spring z, the bars E being raised as they move forwards by rollers D on arms C, C', mounted on shafts A, B, connected by a rod G and lever arms F. The shaft A is oscillated by a second cam on the shaft of the cam L, and a lever arm K. As soon as the sheets pass beyond the feeler M, the latch Qu is unlatched, and, the means for advancing the bars E is thrown out of action.

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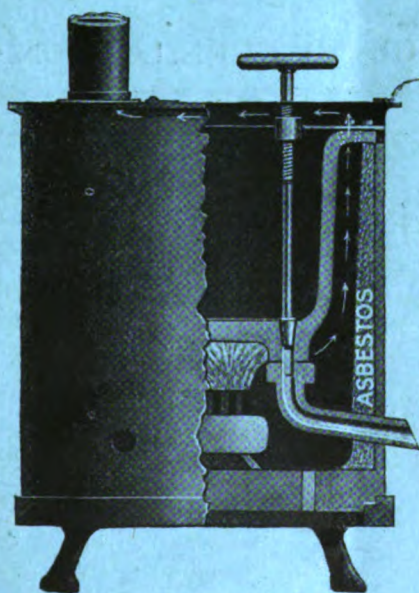
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
 NUMBER 24.

LONDON: JUNE 16, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
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# Wages in the Printing Trade.

Statement by the President of the Federation on the Demand for a Reduction.

Several matters of interest to the printing trade were discussed at the monthly luncheon of the London Master Printers Association, which was held at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh. Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary of the Papermakers' Association, had been invited to address the members on the paper situation, but before this part of the programme was fulfilled the president of the London Association, mentioned one or two matters which had taken effect since the previous luncheon, while Mr. James MacLehose, the president of the Federation, dealt with the all-important question of wages.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh alluded first of all to the appointment of a new secretary in Mr. Wm. Whyte. (Applause.) He was sure that appointment had given satisfaction to all who knew the great keenness Mr. Whyte had displayed ever since he had been connected with their staff. (Hear, hear.)

## A Printing Jubilee.

The chairman proceeded to refer to the celebration of the jubilee of Mr. George P. Reveirs, an event in the printing trade upon which Mr. Reveirs had received congratulations from every side. At the dinner which was held the previous evening he (Mr. Austen-Leigh) had the privilege of representing that Association and Mr. Reveirs received a great number of presents to mark the esteem in which he is held by his various customers.

Since they last met some of them had been to Scarborough, where they were busy holding their annual meeting and choosing their new officials. They had been, so to speak, selecting their team for the next test match. (Laughter.) They had appointed Mr. Mac-

Lehose president of the Federation and Mr. Coppock, junior vice-president. (Applause.) They were pleased to welcome both these gentlemen that day. He thought they were fortunate in the fact that the new Federation president had been able to make his first visit to any of the alliances on the occasion of the monthly lunch of the London Association. As No 1 Alliance, that was very suitable. (Hear, hear.)

## A Combined Demand.

Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned that it had been intimated that he would make a statement on the present position of the wages question, but as the matter had been treated from the Federation standpoint and they were making a combined demand, he thought the most suitable person to make the statement was the president of the Federation, and he would call upon Mr. MacLehose to do so.

Mr. MacLehose, who was warmly received, said whenever he attended a meeting of master printers in London it was more and more obvious that the labours which fell upon the Federation were increasing, and the question as to whether or not one was able to carry out the duties of president successfully depended really more upon the members than upon their leader. The president after all could only voice the feelings of the members, and if he had this support, which he felt sure they would give him, he might be able to do something, but without that support he could do nothing. His own feeling was that the difficulties which they had to encounter ought to have the fullest consideration for the different alliances and associations as well as of the Federation council. If on any point they came to a decision, he thought they must feel



that the Federation could be of little service to any of them unless there was the will power to carry that decision through to a termination. He felt sure he could count upon that great London Alliance in contributing in the fullest degree to a mature consideration as to the wisest course to be pursued and also for a determination to carry that out when it had once been adopted as a policy of the Federation. (Hear, hear.)

#### Wages Negotiations.

Coming to the question of wages, Mr. MacLehose said the position at the moment was that they as a Federation Council had asked for a reduction of 15s. on the wages of men and of 5s. 6d. in the wages of women. That request was made at the last meeting with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, who were considering whether or not the executives of the different unions would allow the negotiations to be conducted by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation on behalf of the whole of the unions. The employers understood that the union representatives were meeting this week, and they might expect that they would have a reply in the course of the next day or two as to whether or not those negotiations could be carried on as one set of negotiations with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. When that was known it would fall to the Employers' Federation to decide as to the line to be taken, and he (Mr. MacLehose) expected that under either circumstances—whether or not the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was prepared to accept the responsibility of negotiating for all the unions—they would have early next week a meeting of the Labour Committee.

At the moment he could say no more. He thought they all of them felt that the decision which was come to with reference to the miners dispute was likely to have a reflex action upon their own difficulties. He was hopeful that the miners would be persuaded to accept a reduction in wages. None of them wished to see the members of the unions in their own trades anything but prosperous. His own feeling was that they would really add to their own prosperity in the future if they were prepared to accept a reasonable and moderate reduction in the present. (Hear, hear.) But in regard to these matters they must wait and see what the course of negotiations was going to be. As he said, there would be a meeting of their Labour Committee next week, and whatever line was decided upon he felt quite sure that it would have the whole-hearted support of the members of the Federation.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh thanked Mr. MacLehose for his lucid statement, and then asked Mr. Foster to give his address, which was of a very interesting character, and which we hope to print in our next issue.

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## Wages in the Paper Trade.

### Time Limit for Acceptance of Employers Demands.

### Union Talk of a Threatened Lock-Out.

Negotiations are proceeding with reference to a reduction of wages in the paper industry. This is a matter, of course, which requires the most delicate handling and provides a test of the true relationship subsisting between employers and employed. It is generally acknowledged that wages must fall with the decline in the cost of living; the question is how far they should go. Naturally, a cut in wages is not desirable; but the condition of trade and industry render such a course necessary.

We understand that the proposals, in their final form, are to be submitted to the respective sides for confirmation. In dealing with the question the parties have been impressed by the present state of the industry and the necessity for co-operation in meeting the difficulties of the future.

According to Mr. T. G. Newland, the general secretary of the Printing and Paper Workers Union, the offer of the employers is not acceptable, and he is not prepared to advise his members to agree to it.

"Unless the offer is accepted by the 27th inst., we are to be locked out," said Mr. Newland this week.

Complaint is made that the employers refused to submit the matter to the Joint Industrial Council. "They have just formed the full council," added Mr. Newland, "and the first opportunity the employers have of making use of it, they decline."

The offer made is regarded by the Paper Workers Union as too drastic a reduction.

"There is no finality to it," observed an official to a representative of the *World's Paper Trade Review*. "In fact, according to the proposals made, our people will have to pay the masters something for the privilege of working for them."

We understand that the question of wages in the envelope and manufacturing stationery industry has been adjourned to the 27th inst., which is the date given for the paper workers to accept the terms.

## Cheaper Canadian News-Print.

It is stated that the price of news-print in Canada which was \$135 (about £30) a ton six months ago, will be reduced in the near future to \$95 (£21) or \$100 (£22) a ton.

AN Advertisement is always working.

## Trade Union Matters.

THE Typographical Association have granted £250 in aid of the Miners' Children Fund, and have lent £5,000 to the Miners' Federation.

THE Voluntary Distress Fund organised by the London Branch of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants has so far realised about £600.

A SERIOUS state of affairs is revealed by the officials of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. Recently a vote was taken asking for increased subscriptions and a short time levy. The result of the ballot was a rejection of the proposals. As about 8,000 members did not vote, the executive committee are adopting the unusual course of calling for a fresh ballot. In a covering circular, the executive committee state that they cannot continue under the present conditions, as bankruptcy will be the result, and further state that a refusal would be a vote of "no confidence" in the officers. In the event of a favourable vote, the levy will be declared upon actual earnings and not upon unemployed benefits.

## Paper and Box-board Trade.

Messrs. Henderson, Craig and Co., of 67, Watling-street, London, E.C., have for some years represented the Canada Box-board Co. of Montreal. They have also been fairly large buyers of Canadian pulp. In the course of an interview a representative of the firm said: "Neither Canadian paper nor Canadian box-boards have any market in England at present. The import of German news-print has been stopped for the moment by the imposition of a heavy export duty. Finland and the Scandinavian countries, however, aided by their low exchange are offering paper at extremely low prices, which offsets the remarkable drop in freight rates from Canada. Of course, present conditions are abnormal, and in ordinary times we think Canadian news-print could compete very well in this market. As regards box-boards, the war gave a fillip to the British demand, since it led the British Government, in view of the scarcity of tin, to buy a lot of box-board for food containers. These are still being turned out in quantities by British factories, and Laurentide box-board, which seems to be especially suitable, is being used for this purpose."

DURING the first two months of this year the United Kingdom sent to Egypt articles made of cardboard and papier maché of the value of £E3,393, while Germany sent £E1,408 worth.

## Deal Home Memorial.

**The National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers Endow a Bed.**

Under pleasant weather conditions a company fully representative of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers left Blackfriars-road on Saturday for the Lloyd Memorial Home, Deal, the occasion being the unveiling of a memorial bed in memory of members of the Society, journeymen and apprentices, who fell in the great war. The larger portion of the company made the journey by char-a-banc. Among those who accompanied the party were Messrs. W. C. Warren, T. H. Middleton, J. Parker and W. H. Crosby.

On arrival at Deal a very substantial dinner was provided at Oatridges' Restaurant, after which the party was cordially received by the chairman of the Home, Mr. W. T. McMullon.

Previous to the ceremony of unveiling of the plate above the bed, Mr. W. C. Warren, the general secretary of the Society, remarked on the importance of the occasion, and the pride they felt for those whom they had met to honour.

Mrs. W. C. Warren then drew aside the Union Jack which covered the plate, and in a few words said how she appreciated the honour bestowed upon her in being asked to perform that important duty. She wished the Society and its members, and also the Lloyd Memorial Home still greater success in their future endeavours.

After a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. McMullon, and responded to by Mr. J. Miller (Eyre and Spottiswoode's), had been accorded, the party made an inspection of the Home, the visitors appreciating all that is being done there for the health and comfort of those under its care.

The arrangements for the day's proceedings were ably carried out by the stewards, Messrs. T. H. Middleton, H. McEntee, and F. Mouse.

## Paper Output Record.

The claim is made by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Montreal, Quebec, that its production at the mills during the month of April established a record unequalled by any other Canadian or American mill. During the month of April 261 net tons of paper were turned out and shipped every day of the 26 working days of the month. This is an equivalent of 793 pounds of paper per inch trim or 743 pounds per inch of wire. This surpasses all high productions for a period of one solid month of any mill in Canada or the United States, running on 32-pound standard "news," of which the record is known.

# Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

## Monthly Meeting.

Lecture by Mr. F. T. Corkett, F.R.P.S.

Despite the advent of summer weather, there was a goodly muster of members present at the June meeting of the P. M. and O. A., held at the "Old Bell" on the 7th inst., and, when the business of the evening had been disposed of, they were favoured with a lecture by Mr. Frederic T. Corkett, F.R.P.S., who took as his subject "Photo-Lithography and Lithotex."

The minutes of the May meeting having been disposed of, Mr. S. M. Bateman, who was in the chair, announced that their president, Mr. A. E. Jarvis, was making satisfactory recovery from his illness and hoped to be present at the July meeting. The announcement was received with applause.

### The Czecho-Slovakian Book.

The attention of members was drawn to the presence on the table of the Czecho-Slovakian presentation volume, given to the Association by the Czech delegates on the occasion of the P. M. and O. A. day at the Printing Exhibition. The book was passed round for inspection during the evening. Its pages, simply and solidly set, but creating a pleasing impression of artistic design, came in for a good deal of admiration. A peculiar feature is the occasional slight projection of a line of type into the right-hand margin of the page. The remark was heard that this practice was much less objectionable than the awkward division of words, or the over-spacing to which the English compositor has sometimes to resort. There is room, no doubt, for difference of opinion on this point. The practical man will perhaps be driven to wonder whether in Czecho-Slovakia the printer is supplied with composing sticks, chases, etc., made of indiarubber!

### New Members Elected.

The following gentlemen were, in usual fashion, elected members of the Association, the vice-president giving a personal welcome to those of them who were present: Mr. D. Dickie (Sprague, Haycock, Ltd., 69, Dean-street, W., general manager); Mr. Chas. G. Kemp (Wheeler's Printing Office, 54-58, Caledonian-road, N.1, general manager—letterpress); Mr. A. E. Martin (E. Couchman and Co., Ltd., works manager); Mr. J. A. Turner (Suffolk and Watts, Ltd., overseer—composing).

### Delegates' Reports.

The next item on the agenda was the reception of the reports of the Parent Association's delegates to the delegate meeting. Mr. S. M. Bateman was the first speaker. He remarked that the meeting was one of the most

successful conferences that the Association had ever held. The discussions had proceeded remarkably smoothly, many points which had been expected to give rise to much disputation having been allowed to go through uncontested. A report of the meeting having been printed, he did not think it necessary to go into details, but he remarked upon the fact that the suggestions of London had in the great majority of cases been adopted. There had been no occasion to resort to a card vote, and the proceedings had been carried through in the most amicable manner.

Mr. E. H. Berryman, who has represented the Parent Association at two previous delegate meetings, recalled the earlier occasions and said that the recent meeting was very different from the other two. The conditions had not been ideal for their purpose, but they had managed to settle down in proper fashion and the proceedings generally had been very amicably conducted. He was surprised at the easy way in which some difficult subjects, notably the question of "broadening the basis of membership," had been disposed of. Mr. Berryman said that to his mind the most important subject discussed had been the question of their Association's relations with the "T.A." He was surprised—and he thought all the delegates were surprised—to learn that 50 per cent. of their provincial members were working overseers. This meant that in the event of a dispute, provincial members would be in a very difficult position if an agreement were made with the T.A. without modification of that Association's present rules.

Mr. E. W. Whittle, who said he had thoroughly enjoyed his first delegate meeting, expressed agreement with Mr. Berryman as to the importance of the question of their relations with the T.A. He said he had, since the delegate meeting, had further correspondence with the Association. The position of London members was quite secure; it was simply a question of protecting provincial members in case of a dispute. Mr. Whittle confirmed what previous speakers had said as to the satisfactory manner in which the delegate meeting had disposed of the questions at issue. He thought the meeting had given universal satisfaction.

Mr. Barker, referring to the question of relations with the T.A., pointed out that while the Parent Association was very careful as to the status of those they admitted as members, provincial centres, he feared, were not so careful. He thought the question of the basis of membership would be a very important one in the future.

The chairman mentioned that Mr. J. C. Pugh, also a delegate, had written expressing regret for absence due to domestic reasons.

The report of the delegate meeting was unanimously adopted.

### Alteration of Subscription.

The general secretary moved, and it was unanimously agreed, that the alteration in the rules with respect to subscriptions and benefits as adopted at the delegate meeting come into effect as from August 1st next. The

quarterly subscription will then be 5s. instead of 3s. 6d.

The business of the meeting came to an end with hearty votes of thanks to the vice president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, who presided at the delegate meeting, to the delegates of the Parent Association, and to Mr. S. A. Dawson and his committee. Suitable responses were made.

#### Mr. Corkett on "Lithotex."

Mr. Frederic T. Corkett was then called upon to lecture on "Photo-Lithography and Lithotex."

Illustrating his remarks with many photographs, examples of work accomplished, etc. Mr. Corkett made plain his confidence in a big future lying before photo-lithography, and, frankly confessing himself a salesman of the "Lithotex" apparatus, he gave much interesting information and advice with regard to "Lithotex" working.

After explaining the use of filters in producing photographic plates for use in three-colour work, Mr. Corkett said that much had been heard lately of three and four-colour work in typographic printing but not in planographic. The latter, however, he was sure was coming along, both offset and direct. By the "Lithotex" process, he said, they could get metal litho plates that would work perfectly satisfactorily and would stand up three or four times as long as a transfer plate. Having laid great stress on the importance of starting with a first-class photograph, the lecturer proceeded to explain the use of the "Step and Repeat" machine for producing from the one original a multi-negative in which the original is reproduced any desired number of times in the size and disposition required. It was then explained how from the multi-negative the subject is reproduced, by the aid of the "Lithotex" printing-down machine, with remarkable speed and accuracy on a sensitised grained zinc plate.

Although the subject was a very special one and somewhat foreign to the daily work of some of the members, it was evident that many of those present followed the lecture with very keen attention, and the questions asked at the close showed that the questioners had taken a detailed interest in the lecturer's remarks.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Lloyd proposed and Mr. J. H. Burton seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and this was heartily accorded.

## Reed Paper Enterprises.

Mr. L. A. Winkel, a wholesale merchant, of Copenhagen, has made a contract with the German Rohrstoff-Verband (Reed Matter Association), managed by Mr. Erik Rusten, a Norwegian millionaire, to produce paper in Denmark after the German patent obtained by Branco Bros. Similar plants, it is reported, are being erected in Rumania, Spain and Italy. Holland is said to have paid 2,000,000 gilders for the Dutch rights.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Monthly Meeting

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) and the vice-president (Mr. H. Milton) ably presiding in their respective capacities. The meeting was fairly well attended and in the absence of a lecturer, consideration was given over to the Association's future activities.

The general secretary (Mr. G. A. Eden), being on holidays, the financial secretary, Mr. A. G. Aves, read the minutes of the last meeting which were duly confirmed.

Items of correspondence were submitted from Messrs. H. Ward (Hull), E. A. Clifford, H. Parrott and F. J. Ibbott.

A new member, Mr. A. Goodwin, was unanimously elected to membership.

The members next discussed the advisability of holding the annual outing this year, and the general opinion was that these events helped to create a better social spirit, enabling members to get to know one another better.

It was agreed to hold the event as usual, and it was proposed and seconded that the Association should make arrangements if possible for a visit to the Convalescent Home at Carshalton.

The president here took the opportunity of paying a tribute to the late Mr. A. Evans, who had helped to acquire the Home for the benefit of the trade, and he thought yet another visit from the Association would be greatly appreciated, especially by the newer members.

The date proposed for the event was July 23rd, and the two secretaries and Mr. Tom Hunt were appointed stewards.

It was agreed to hold the members' smoker in October, and as in former years to confine it to members and prospective members.

A proposition moved by Mr. A. C. Ware and seconded by Mr. T. Hunt to hold a whist drive in November was carried, and it was also agreed to hold the annual bohemian concert as early as possible in December.

Mr. Aves was asked to make inquiries regarding dates and places of venue for these events and to report at the next monthly meeting.

Before the meeting closed a letter was read from Mr. Eden, general secretary, who sent greetings from Bognor to the Association with a chatty and interesting account of his holiday adventures. Included in the letter was the statement that it was the first time for fourteen years that he had been absent from a general meeting, and in regard to his sea-bathing exercises that he was adopting the "all in" policy.

On the motion of Mr. J. Fleming it was very cordially agreed to return greetings to Mr. and Mrs. Eden, with the Association's hopes that they might have a happy holiday.

## S.E. London Master Printers.

The usual monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of S.E. London was held on Tuesday at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge. There was a good attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. E. B. Smith. At the conclusion of the usual routine business, Mr. W. H. Burchell, hon. secretary of the Central District Association, delivered an address on "Rules and Regulations in a Printing Office." The points raised by Mr. Burchell were given in his usual breezy fashion, and evoked a very useful discussion.

Mr. F. Mason submitted several items of correspondence. Arising out of these was the question of hourly rates as they applied to the country districts, and Mr. Northam strongly expressed the view that they should be furnished to the District Associations. He said it was impossible to successfully quote for work in the country if they were kept in the dark as to what were the hourly rates charged.

Mr. J. W. Carley said he could not see how a knowledge of the hourly rates was going to help London printers.

Mr. Mason said, if Mr. Northam would agree, and if it met with the wishes of the members, he would write to the secretaries of other associations in the Federation to ascertain the hourly rates in the different districts.

The suggestion of the secretary was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson then gave an account of a visit to Croydon, and remarked on the ridiculous competition going on there. He threw out the suggestion that the S.E. District should hold a round table conference with the printers in Croydon to see if anything could be done to improve matters.

On the suggestion of Mr. Mason, it was left to Mr. Carley and Mr. Johnson to arrange a

meeting in Croydon—if possible, the next monthly meeting of the Association.

Mr. Mason moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Burchell for his paper—which we hope to give next week—and coupled with it the name of Mr. J. R. Riddell, who made a useful contribution to the discussion.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Briganshaw asked Mr. J. J. Keliher if he would state to the members how far they had got on the wages question, and Mr. Keliher, in reply, briefly summarised the position up-to-date.

Light refreshments were served during the proceedings, and the meeting terminated soon after six o'clock.

**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.**—The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the best policy to be adopted in future as regards British Industries Fairs expresses the opinion that the ideal arrangement would be for the Fair to be concentrated in one centre—London. They feel they are not justified in recommending a continuance of the Glasgow Fair, but the Birmingham Fair received a measure of support which would justify its being considered as a National Fair.

**THE PAPER MARKET.**—Commenting on the state of the paper market, a writer in *Paper and Progress* says: "Prices are still in a somewhat chaotic condition, many parcels being on offer at figures quite out of proportion even to the latest market prices of materials and production, and, as is inevitable in the circumstances, altogether regardless of actual cost. It is safe to say that we are some way off anything approaching standardisation in either prices or qualities. However, let us refrain from being too despondent, for whatever line of thought may be taken, the fact remains, and must remain, that paper is an essential and indispensable commodity in the commercial and educational life of the world, and therefore must, sooner or later, come back into its own."

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## Trade Notes.

THE late Stanley Frankland Hepburn, law stationer, Prancras-lane, E.C., aged 52, left £8,854.

THE Egyptian Government Press invites tenders for the supply of 4,600 metres of book-binding cloth. Tenders will be received by the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Cairo, up to noon on June 30th.

MESSRS. JAMES SPICKER AND SONS, LTD., are sending out an interesting collection of priced specimens of the papers they can offer to printers. The wrapper, printed in two colours and embossed is a good example of colour work.

MESSRS. MAGGS, BROS., of 34-35, Conduit street, New Bond-street, W., send us their catalogue of illuminated manuscripts and miniatures. From this catalogue the collector of ancient manuscripts will find a wide range from which to make a selection.

ACCORDING to amendments made in the Australian Commonwealth Tariff, bookbinders' cloth and bunting bear the following rates, *ad val.*: British Preference Tariff, free; Intermediate Tariff, 5 per cent.; General Tariff, 15 per cent. The Intermediate Tariff is not yet operative.

THE *Natsopa Journal* answers with an emphatic "NO" a correspondent's query as to whether the *Natsopa* general secretary is "in receipt of a salary of £1,000 per year from Lord Northcliffe." "Rumour," adds the *Journal*, "is not only a lying jade, but at times a slanderous one."

MANY of the well-known productions of the firm of Dean's Rag Book Co., Ltd., will be on exhibition at the forthcoming London Fair and Market to be held at the Agricultural Hall, London, from July 4th to the 15th. Their many varieties of interesting novelties, etc., will be located at Stand 282, in the Gallery.

T.A. CONFERENCE. — The Typographical Association was in session on Wednesday morning, last week, at Hastings, when amendments and alterations to the rules were dealt with. In the afternoon the delegates visited the historic town of Rye, and in the evening they were the guests at a dinner in the Conference Hall.

MR. TAKEJIRO MIWA and Mr. R. Itoh, of Tokio, influential representatives of Japanese printing firms working for the Government inspected the *Daily Telegraph* autotype plant on Thursday, last week. They were received by Mr. J. Hall Richardson, and had the advantage of expert explanations of the working of stereo metal supplied by Messrs. Fry.

THE Spring number of *Swain's Quarterly*, the house organ of Messrs. John Swain and Co., Ltd., contains some fine examples of the work capable of being executed from the process blocks made by this well-known firm.

The line and half-tone illustrations, combined with the use of good quality ink, together with the letterpress, afford an excellent example of the printers' art.

MR. W. H. FRANKHAM, a director of the Frome Newspaper Co., has died at Margate, where he went for a holiday.

THE death has taken place at Birkenhead of Mr. John R. Field, journalist, only son of Mr. Rowland Field, manager of the *Birkenhead Advertiser*.

MR. WILLIAM B. ALLAN, partner of the firm of Scott, Learmonth and Allan, proprietors of the *Stirling Journal*, died suddenly on the Stirling platform when on his way for a holiday.

AN exhibition of modern English printed books is being held at Christiania. The exhibits embrace specimens of work by the Kelmscott, Doves, Florence, Chiswick, Clarendon, Daniel and Cambridge University Presses.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY and Co., LTD., general shipping agents, etc., London, have issued a handy list of new telephone charges for subscribers connected with the exchanges within the Inner London zone. It can be hung up near the instrument.

AFTER an absence of ten minutes on Friday the jury found the four prisoners in what is known as *The Link* case guilty of conspiring to corrupt public morals. Mr. Justice Darling, passing sentence of two years' hard labour on each, regretted it was not possible to send them to penal servitude.

THE National Labour Press, Salford, have given notice of appeal against the conviction recorded by the Salford Stipendiary, who recently fined them £50 as printers and publishers of two leaflets entitled "A Call to Action" and "Clear for Action." Sureties have been fixed at £100 for the company and two additional ones of £50 each.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BOMBED. — Early on Monday morning armed men surrounded the branch office of the *Belfast Telegraph* in Park-street, Dundalk, and, gaining an entrance by the back, sprinkled the office floors with petrol and then fired it. Two loud explosions were heard and it would appear that an incendiary bomb had been thrown through the fanlight of the front door and another through the window in the printing-room, the latter bomb doing considerable damage to the printing plant.

DUTCH PRICE EQUIVALENTS. — Printers and others having commercial relations will welcome the "Handboek voor het Berekenen van Internationale Commerciele Prijsnoteringen tusschen Nederland en Groot-Brittannië," published by Mr. Humphrey Milford, of the Oxford University Press, London. For assisting the translation of Dutch prices into English equivalents, and *vice versa*, the booklet gives numerous tables covering monies, measures and weights. The price (cloth boards) is 7s. 6d. net.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## Unemployment Rates.

PROPOSALS to reduce the amounts to be paid under the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and to increase the contributions come at a critical stage of the industrial situation. In the case of men it is proposed to lower the benefits from 20s. to 15s. and for women from 18s. to 12s. per week, while the higher contributions suggested are 7d. by the men, 8d. by the employers and a quarter by the State. The existing contributions are 4d. each by the men and by the employers and a quarter by the State. Evidently the Government regret their liberality in this matter and find their financial position critical. There is danger that the fund set up under the Unemployment Insurance Acts may soon be exhausted, and the Treasury may have to shoulder, temporarily, a maximum liability of £16,000,000. Nor has the worst been revealed, for the loss in revenue consequent upon the coal and other industrial disputes

has yet to be learned. Hence the anxiety of the authorities to prepare the way for a better balance-sheet. Another effect which the Government may have in mind is to bring pressure upon the strikers to return to work. Union funds are pretty well exhausted, so that the activities of the Labour party in political and industrial spheres are curtailed. But the immediate effect of altering the scale of unemployment benefit must be to render a strike still less agreeable to those participating in it. In normal times, such decisions as the Government have recently made would bring about their downfall. They have attacked a diversity of interests through the new Postal rates, the decontrol of agriculture, and now the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill. Only the most urgent need for economy could have driven them to such extremes, although Mr. Lloyd George has such a genius for guaging the predominant feeling of the country that perhaps there is some "method in his madness" after all.

## Trend of Prices.

CONDITIONS of trading have been and are so unusually complex that special emphasis is needed in pressing forward the need for caution. The trend of prices in the future is likely to be marked by considerable fluctuations. In all likelihood the first return of business will give firmness to the market, with a certain enhancement of prices. But there will at the same time be a general decline towards normality. So far as printers and wholesale stationers are concerned, they have done much to attain this end already. According to an authority in paper matters, a chief cause of the absence of buying on the part of the public is the insistence of the retailer on prices which are no longer justified. Mills and wholesale stationers have cut their losses, and it is thought that retailers ought to do the same. Otherwise, their action will continue to stifle business. Their prices will have to come down sooner or later in keeping with the quotations in the wholesale trade. Then may we expect bigger business. But until such prices are adjusted the reduced earning power in the country will continue to make itself felt in a slower movement of purchases. On the question of prices, it is interesting to note from a report on the condition of the printing trade that reference is made to a considerable reduction in the prices of all materials. Paper is evidently one of the items indicated, since it is added: "Many printers have made very heavy losses on the stocks they hold, as they

have had to sell paper, etc., at much lower prices than they gave for it."

### Printers Quiet.

QUIETUDE in the printing trade, due to a common cause, is another reason for the small demand for paper. According to the latest figures 72,295 persons are wholly or partially unemployed in the printing trade, which provides some indication of the lessened consumption of paper. Furthermore, there has been a serious mortality among newspapers of old standing or modifications as to publication which limit requirements for print paper. Altogether the volume of printing throughout the country is much reduced. On the top of the trading slump comes the attack from the Postmaster-General, whose increased postal rates are likely to add to the depression in printing circles and restrict the demand for paper and boards.

### News-Print.

PAPERMAKERS have been anxious to meet the situation as far as possible, and they have reduced prices even below the economic level. This is particularly so in the case of "news" makers. A consideration of the costs of materials will show that the prices now current mean a steady and heavy loss on every ton of paper made. It may well be, therefore, that in the near future—particularly with the reviving demand which will follow a cessation of the coal strike—a rise in price will be necessary. We understand that for contracts the price is as low as 2½d. per lb.

### The Postage Rates.

THE new postage rates, in spite of the general protests, have gone into operation, with the one exception intimated by Mr. Kellaway that the rate on foreign printed papers is withdrawn. It is calculated that the new charges would increase the revenue of the Post Office by £3,453,000, while the present deficiency was £3,436,000. Those interested in picture post cards, however, are not satisfied, and Sir Adolph Tuck informs us as we go to press that a meeting of the post card publishers was hurriedly called for Wednesday morning at Raphael House, at which a proposal was to be made to invite the whole retail trade of the country to combine in favour of 1d. postage on picture post cards under certain restrictions which would not interfere with the postal revenue.

AN Upper Silesian edition of the *Cologne Post* is to be published.

## Personal.

WE should like to join in the congratulations which have been extended this week to Mr. Geo. P. Reveirs (Geo. Reveirs, Ltd., London), on attaining his printing jubilee. Mr. Reveirs, which was born in 1859, was apprenticed to the late Samuel Taylor, the founder of the business. He succeeded his father as head of the firm in 1910.

THE successful and happy celebration dinner on Monday at the Connaught Rooms drew together a large number of Mr. Reveirs' friends, including Sir Gerald Chadwyck Healey, Bt.; Sir Herbert Matthews, Sir Julian W. Orde, Mr. George L. Reveirs (brother), Messrs. H. A. and A. G. Reveirs (sons), Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Dargavel, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. W. H. Lock, and Mr. W. I. Burch.

MANY handsome presentations were made, among them a silver salver and tea and coffee service by his friends in the printing trade.

AT the last Court of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, Mr. Harry Cooke, the well-known printer of Leeds, and Mr. Stanley George Searby, paper merchant, of Queen-hithe, were made Liverymen of this historic company.

MR. CHAS. T. JACOBI was down to preside at a lecture on ancient manuscripts of the New Testament, by the Rev. F. P. Harton, at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts on Wednesday night.

AN interesting revelation of the ancestry of Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, appears in the *Oban Times*, which mentions that the recently-appointed secretary is a son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Angus Whyte, who was well known throughout Lorn. He is a native of Easdale, a nephew of "Fionn" (the late Mr. Henry Whyte), and a grand-nephew of the late Mr. Duncan Whyte and the Rev. Charles Whyte, of Oban.

OWING to Mr. Henry Godfrey's world tour, Mr. J. Leonard Spicer has been elected joint chairman on the employers' side of the Interim Reconstruction Committee of the Envelope-Making and Manufacturing Stationery Industry.

MR. H. B. CASTELL (Castell Bros., wholesale stationers), is taking a much-needed rest on account of his health.

MR. GEORGE H. WILKINSON, JUN., and Mr. Harold D. Wilkinson have been admitted to the Livery of the Stationers' Company, being introduced by their father, Mr. G. H. Wilkinson.



## Commercial Intelligence.

### CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 15s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 13s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 1½d.; J. Byrom and Sons, 14s. 4½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 8s. 9d., 9s.; *Daily Mirror*, 8 p.c. Pref., 18s.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 67½; Ilford, Pref., 14s. 3d., 15s.; *Illustrated London News*, 1s. 3d., rs. 2½d., Pref., 7s., 6s. 6d.; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 11s. 9d., 12s. 7½d.; Lamson Paragon, 18s., Pref., 14s. 1½d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 7½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s. 3d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 11s. 7½d., 12s. 9d.; Newnes-Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Deb., 92½; Odham's Press, 9s. 3d., 9s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 10½d., 14s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 15s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 14s. 9d., Def., 7s. 4½d., Deb., 57; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Prefd., 7½, 4 p.c. Pref., 5½; Weldon's, 33s. 9d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 16s. 4½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103.

### DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY.**—Net profit of Hazell, Watson and Viney for year ended 31st March, 1921, after providing for all expenses and taxes, was £40,813, plus £10,616 brought in, making £51,429. Directors propose dividend at the rate of 12s. per share on ordinary shares.

**GEORGE NEWNES, LTD.**—Profit of George Newnes for nine months ended March 31st, 1921, after providing for all necessary reserves and directors' fees, was £50,012, plus amount brought forward, £34,281, making £84,293. Directors recommend final dividend on ordinary shares at rate of 15 per cent. per annum, including interim of 5 per cent. already paid, transfer to employees' sick and pension fund £2,000, to staff bonus £3,250, carrying forward £37,793. In order to meet requirements of working arrangement between Newnes and Pearsons, accounts of two companies will in future be closed simultaneously on March 31st. Profits may be considered satisfactory in view of onerous conditions which prevailed, due to high price of paper and further increases in wages and other charges. New printing works at Exmoor-street, Notting Hill, owned by Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., are approaching completion.

### NEW COMPANIES.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of teachers of advertising, carried on as the "The National Academy of Advertising." Private company. First directors: C. L. Neil, P. V. Morris and F. Le Conteur Utterton. Registered office: 43, Leicester-square, W.C.

**WELBECK PUBLISHING Co, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; print and picture sellers, fine art publishers, dealers in prints, pictures and art productions, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. H. Samuel and W. A. Ford. Registered office: 33, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

**NORMAN AND HILL, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; agents in specialties connected with stationery and office equipment, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Rounce and P. Hill. Registered office: 50, Sun-street, Finsbury, E.C.

**A. M. HEATH AND Co., LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of literary agents carried on by A. Heath and Alice M. Spinks, at 7, Golden House, Great Pulteney-street, W., as "A. M. Heath and Co." Private company. Subscribers: A. Heath and L. T. Smith.

**DUVEN BROTHERS, LTD.**—Capital £100,000 in £1 shares; dealers in and holders of exhibitions of pictures, drawings, engravings, prints, books, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Bowles and W. H. Smith. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office: 4, Grafton-street, W.1.

**BUYERS AND SELLERS, LTD.**—Capital £500 in £1 shares; import and export merchants and general dealers, stationers, printers, publishers, advertising and commission agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. Rickard and B. M. Rickard.

**INTERNATIONAL OFFICE SERVICE, LTD.**—Capital £75,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with G. A. Parker, and to carry on the business of commercial service agents, system specialists, financial, property, advertising and estate experts, auctioneers, brokers, dealers in stocks and shares, printers, publishers, builders, dealers in paper, etc. Private company. First directors: G. P. Wadsworth, T. H. Bull, C. B. Toms, S. J. Toms and

G. A. Parker. Registered office: Faxfield House, 28, Watling-street, E.C.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**JOHN ROBERTS PRESS, LTD.**—Particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised May 27th, 1921; present issue £600; charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital.

**ISON BROTHERS, LTD.** (cardboard and paper box manufacturers, Bristol).—Satisfaction in full on April 17th, 1921, of two mortgages dated January 22nd, 1920, securing sums owing on bank account.

**ANCHOR PRESS, LTD.**—Mortgage and floating charge on lands and premises at Tiptree, Essex, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated May 22nd, 1921, to secure £10,000. Holders: Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd.

**R. D. EASTES AND CO., LTD.** (newspaper proprietors, etc.).—Issue on June 2nd, 1921, of £750 debentures, part of a series. Satisfaction in full on May 21st, 1921, of debenture dated April 28th, 1909, securing £3,000, also notified.

**ISON BROTHERS, LTD.** (cardboard or paper box manufacturers, etc., Bedminster, Bristol).—Mortgage on 64 and 66, York-road, Bedminster, Bristol, dated May 21st, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

**B. M. BAKER (LONDON), LTD.** (advertising contractors, etc.).—Debenture dated May 18th, 1911, to secure £750, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holders: Page and Thomas, Ltd., 131, Finsbury-pavement, E.C., and Chesham, Bucks.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Henry Robinson, Cyril Waring and Charles Edwin Alcock, advertising agents, 23, Promenade-villas, Cheltenham.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Hepple, R. W. Cut-out show card. 15,408.  
Hunter, J., and Hunter and Co., J. Means for containing writing materials. 15,370.  
Jackson, E. Printers' chases. 14,967.  
James, F. (Rundle). Loose-leaf binders. 15,358.  
Johnston, T. R. Rotary intaglio or photo-gravure printing machines. 15,299.  
Lowther, W. F. Loose-leaf binders. 15,259.  
McInroy, T. Bed and cylinder printing machines. 15,183.  
Pasquier, C. R. Means for cutting a strip of paper into pieces. 15,063.  
Pusino, O. Manufacture of printing type. 15,228.  
Pusino, O. Distributing or sorting printing type. 15,347.  
Rasbach, W. H. Indexed books, etc. 15,468.  
Stephens, A. J. (Kingsbury and Davis Machine Co.). Paper box machines. 15,035.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1914.

Pereire. Process for manufacturing account sheets and the like, and mechanism therefor.

#### 1920.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Ellis, H. Means for composing tabular matter in typographical composing and casting machines 163,821.  
Wareing, J. Envelopes. 163,901.  
Lewis, L. R. Loose-leaf binders. 153,284.

## Overseas Trade Credits.

Under the Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Act, 1920, the Board of Trade were authorised by Parliament to make arrangements for granting, in connection with export trade, credits up to an amount not exceeding at any one time the sum of £26,000,000. Without increasing this maximum liability, the amending bill now before Parliament proposes to make that sum also available for guaranteeing drafts drawn against shipments of goods to all parts of the British Empire, including Protectorates and mandated territories, as well as to the countries already included in the schedule to the Act. It is proposed that in respect to the giving of guarantees the Board shall be able to exercise their powers in the case of a new guarantee at any time before September 8th, 1922, and in the case of the renewal of a guarantee previously given at any time before September 8th, 1924. It is further proposed that no guarantee shall be in force after September 8th, 1925.

An examination will be held in Costing at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday, June 29th, at 6 p.m.

### Freemasonry.

#### Mr. F. L. Cayzer Installed as W.M. of the Royal Thames Lodge.

A Past Master of the Papyrus Lodge, whose brethren are mainly associated with the paper trade, Mr. F. L. Cayzer, of Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., was installed Worshipful Master of the Royal Thames Lodge (No. 2,966), at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C. (by dispensation), on Thursday, the 2nd inst. There is a strong affinity between the two lodges mentioned, due to the dual membership of paper trade representatives.

Mr. Cayzer, who is a zealous Freemason, enters his year of office with the most stimu-



Photo, Miles and Kaye, Cheapside, E.C.

MR. F. L. CAYZER,

Worshipful Master of the Royal Thames Lodge.

lating influences. At the business meeting of the Lodge, and also at the dinner in the evening, he had the honour of the presence of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, Provincial G.M. (Buckinghamshire), and Mr. Percy Mallory, P.A.G.D.C., Mr. J. L. Goldstein, P.A.G.D.C., Mr. Louis E. Harfeld, P.A.G.D.C., Colonel Carpenter, P.G.S.W., Mr. Frank Callingham, P.G.D., etc., etc.

At the Lodge meeting an interesting event was the initiation of Mr. Arthur Conrad Reed, of the firm of Messrs. Reed and Smith, Ltd., who is well known in the London paper trade. His proposer and seconder were Messrs. W. Rowlandson and F. L. Cayzer respectively.

The ceremony was performed by the outgoing W.M. (Mr. A. Havelock Case), the charge being impressively delivered by the Master-Elect, which elicited the approbation and praise of the Provincial Grand Master.

The installation of Mr. Cayzer as Worshipful Master was then conducted by the outgoing Master in a most impressive manner. On assuming the chair the W.M. invested the following officers:—W. Rowlandson, S.W.; F. W. Spellacy, J.W.; L. E. Harfeld, D.C.; W. Bazell, S.D.; R. J. Triggs, J.D.; R. S. Faulks, I.G.; Col. J. Austin Carpenter, P.G.S.B., Treasurer; M. J. Faulks, Secretary; G. E. Oswick and S. M. Lane, Stewards; and W. Bro. S. G. Gallop, Tyler.

At the dinner in the evening there was a large attendance, including many visitors. The proceedings were marked with the greatest enthusiasm, thus demonstrating Mr. Cayzer's popularity among the craft. The usual Masonic toasts were submitted in appropriate terms.



#### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR.—The article appearing in the issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for June 8th, under "Notes and News for the Bookbinder," calls for some comment, as I do not think your contributor has quite grasped the basic cause of the opposition to the time docket on the part of the worker concerned.

It is not ignorance as to the needs of the cost finding system at present in vogue that brings forth the binders' opposition to the time docket, but rather the inability of the employers themselves to clearly define how the time docket can assist to more accurate cost finding.

Let us consider the difficulty for a moment. The compositor gets copy to compose. Very well, in any up-to-date printery, forms and type are plentiful, and the work can be undertaken and completed straight through. The same with the stereotyper, the machineman and the warehouseman. Here no difficulty exists for the recording of accurate time taken on a job.

But what is the case of the binder? Miscellaneous parcels of books for binding are handed to him, containing possibly books of every size and thickness known to the trade. Here lies the binders' difficulty. If he is a man worth his salt, and honest to his employers, what would he do? Certainly not complete each parcel separately for the purpose of recording the time taken on each order. No, he would lump the different orders together, sort them into separate sizes, prepare boards, make endpapers, cut and make up and prepare materials for numbers, instead of repeating the process for individual books,

thus effecting a considerable saving of time that would go to the employers' advantage.

Again, it is absolutely impossible for a man to bind a book right through without delay. Various processes necessary to the binding ensures that the work must be left to allow for drying before the next stage can be proceeded with. The waiting period is always filled up by preparing for the next job, or in making endpapers for stock, cutting and paring of leather corners, etc. This makes for economy of time, but obviously prevents the binder from being able to definitely state the actual time for each job.

If approximate time is to be given, where, then, is its value for scientific cost-finding purposes? Again, it is not unusual for books to remain in the workshop for weeks from one cause or another, during which time the books may be handled a dozen times in various processes. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to accurately state what the job is costing per hour, or how many hours it takes to complete.

It is also a well-known fact (and this is admitted by employers themselves) that through climatic conditions, variation in material and other circumstances, the time taken at different periods for the same work is affected. Our experience has proved that with unscrupulous employers and foremen this has been used unfairly against many of our members, and it is for this reason that the binder is suspicious of time recording.

Personally, I have no fear of the time docket. Experience gained in the many conferences that I have participated in with the employers on this question has convinced me of their honesty of purpose in this matter. Unscrupulous individuals exist on both sides, but I am convinced that if a greater feeling of confidence and trust, with a fuller understanding of the difficulties of the other side, could be engendered in the trade, nothing but the best possible results would accrue to us all.

The method adopted by my Executive Council is an educational one, and one that I think will bring about the desired result in the best possible way.

Wherever difficulties have arisen in any town in reference to the adoption of the time docket, meetings of the branch have been called and addressed by representatives of both the employers and my Executive. Leicester, Sheffield, Oxford, Liverpool and other centres have agreed to its adoption in consequence, and only Manchester and Letchworth of the towns visited have returned a negative vote.

If both sides are wise enough to continue their efforts along these lines, I feel assured that the time docket will come without friction, and work not only smoothly but well.

Yours, etc.,

GEO. HARRAWAY,

Chairman of the late National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers and

President of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.

44, Blackfriars-road, June 14th.

## Modern Composition.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's little discourse "On Modern Composition" (H. J. B. Craven) is concerned with the possibilities of art in printing. He indicates that there is a great deal of "taste" in this connection, and most of it is bad, neglecting the production of an even "block of colour," and running to a prodigal use of leads and spacings. "For instance, Mr. Ruskin's books, as printed under his own supervision, are instructive examples of everything a book should not be." William Morris, it is pointed out, made it an invariable rule to set his type solid. The author's typographically needless corrections upon proofs spoil the print-picture with which the compositor may have taken trouble, and such discouragement undermines his conscientiousness: hence "a good artist-compositor should never be allowed to put in type the original work of a living author."

Mr. Shaw has a word or two on margins and rules. "The mediæval manuscript, or early printed book, with its very narrow margin at the top and very broad margin at the bottom of the page, with its outer margins broad and its inner ones contracted, so that when the book lies open the two pages seem to make but a single block of letterpress in a single frame, instead of two side by side, has never been improved upon, and probably never will be." And "there is not in existence a page with a rule on it that cannot be instantly and obviously improved by taking the rule out." For a dainty exemplification of these various principles it is not necessary to travel beyond the brochure which contains them.

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### Miscellaneous.

**B**OOKS on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

## New Inventions.

### Sheet Delivery Apparatus.

In apparatus for delivering tickets or sheets as they pass from the cutting rollers of a rotary printing machine, of the kind in which an oscillating tapping device depresses each sheet, as it leaves the cutting rollers, on to a pile table, the tapping device comprises an

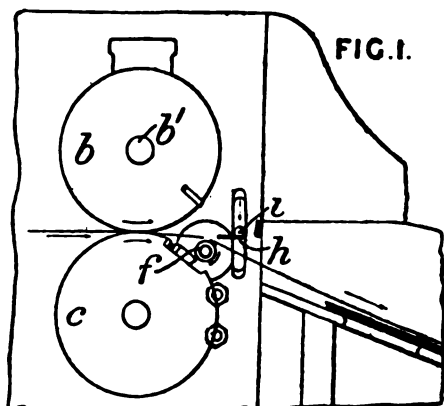


FIG. 1.

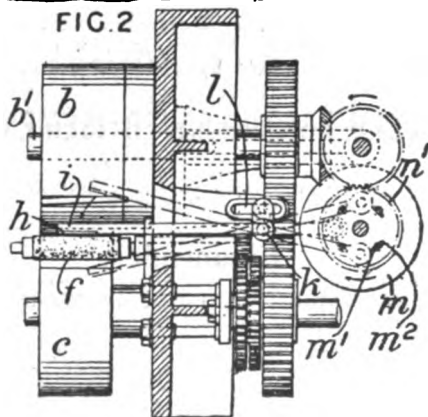


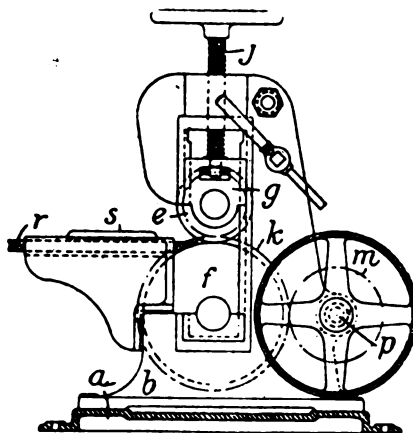
FIG. 2.

arm which receives in addition to a vertical movement, a horizontal movement to move it laterally clear of the sheets during its in-operative up-stroke. As shown, the arm *i* carrying the tapper *h* is pivoted to a crank-disc *m* driven by gearing from the shaft *b'* of the upper cutting roller *b*. The arm *i* passes through a sleeve swivelled in a bracket *k* adjustably secured to a bracket *l* to vary the length of stroke of the arm. The crank disc

*m* is adjustable relatively to its gear *n*<sup>1</sup> by screws *m*<sup>1</sup> and slots *m*<sup>2</sup> to time the action of the tapper relatively to the delivery of the sheets. The delivery of the sheets from the cutting rollers *b, c* is assisted by a driven roller *f*. The invention is patented by Mr. H. D. Black.

### Embossing Paper, etc.

An invention patented by Mr. S. A. Orton relates to a machine for embossing plain or printed paper, leatherboards, etc., to produce stippled or grained effects is constructed so that it can be attached to a bench, and consists of a base *a* to which are secured standards *b*, in which are mounted a paper bowl *f*, and an engraved steel roller *e* driven from the shaft of the bowl *f*, and mounted in adjustable



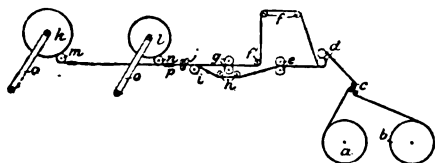
slides *g* controlled by screws *j* to vary the pressure of the upper roller. The base *a* is fitted with holes for receiving bolts for securing the device to a bench. The bowl *f* is driven by spur-wheels *k, m* on a shaft *p* driven by a belt which may engage a fast or loose pulley on shaft *p*. The sheets are fed to the embossing rollers by the aid of a feed board *r* fitted with adjustable side guides *s*.

### Rotary Printing Machinery.

In a rotary printing machine for printing, paper, etc., to be used as labels, wrappers, etc. two webs of paper, etc., are drawn from two rolls *a, b*, and are brought together by tension rollers *c* so that they are caused to travel



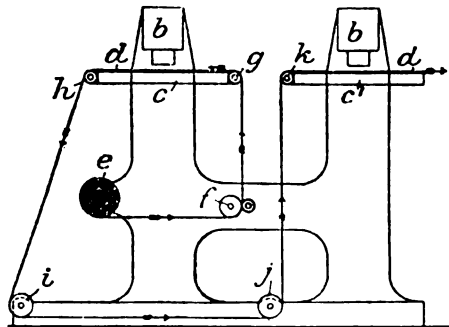
together towards the rollers *d*, where they are again separated, the upper web passing over guide rollers *f*, *f'*, through the printing-couple *g*, and the lower web direct through another printing-couple *e* and thence over guide rollers



*h* to a roller *i*, where both webs are brought together again. The superimposed webs are then slit into strips of label, etc., widths by rotary slitters *j*, and pass between separating strips *p* to two winding-up reels *k*, *l*, which are mounted on pivoted arms *o* and rest upon, and are driven frictionally by, driving rollers *m*, *n*. The patentee is Mr. T. H. Hollbrook.

### Printing Tag Labels.

Mr. W. S. Fitch has patented an invention whereby a web of paper, particularly for making tag labels, is printed on both sides in a machine having two platens in horizontal alignment, by conducting the web *d* from a

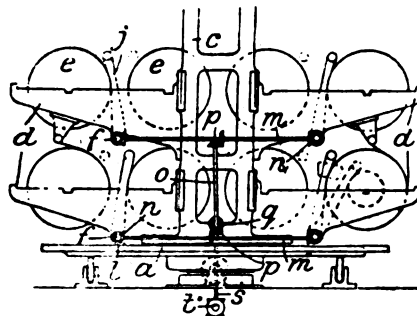


roll *e* round guide rolls or the like *f*, *g* over one platen *c* and thence downwards round guide rolls, etc., *h*, *i*, *j*, *k* and over a second platen *c'* from the end adjacent to the first platen *c*. The printing-heads *b* are arranged over the platens.

### Feeding Webs of Paper.

Mr. G. W. Mascord has patented an invention in which the reel-supporting arm of the web-feeding apparatus described in the patent Specification are extended to support two reels, and the reversible driving bands are mounted on the arms between the pairs of reels. As shown, the arms *d* extending from the frame *c* mounted on the rotatable base plate *a* support pairs of rolls *e* which are driven for feeding by bands *j*, the driving spindles *f* of which are driven by shaft and

bevel gearing *l*, *n*, *m*, *o*, *p*, *q* from a vertical shaft *s* passing through the axis of rotation of the table *a* and itself driven by a horizontal driving shaft *t*. The bands *j* are held in engagement with the roll by weighted arms on



the spindles *f* as described in the patent Specification. Specification 13425/02 is referred to.

## British Empire Kraft Papers.

We have received from the Hodge-Sherriff Paper Co., sole European agents for Wayagamack kraft papers, specimens of new grades being produced at the fine plant at Three Rivers, Quebec. These include light weight papers made down to double crown 7lbs., and the finish and strength of these papers will certainly compare favourably with anything we have inspected of a similar nature. Hodge-Sherriff Paper Co. also informs us that the Wayagamack plant are now producing coloured kraft papers, and have a range including shades in grey, green, blue, orange and maroon. We feel sure that the progressive policy adopted by this mill will be appreciated by British importers. It is a matter of congratulation that these qualities are now for the first time produced within the British Empire.

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VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
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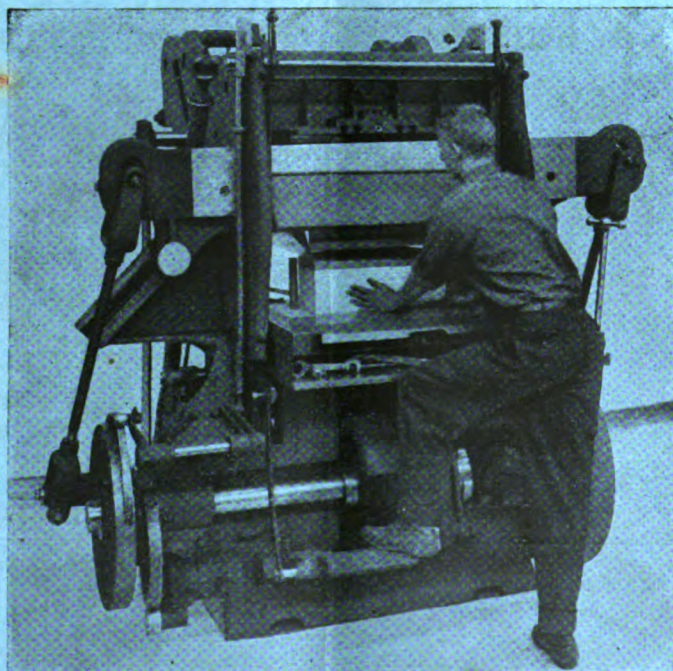
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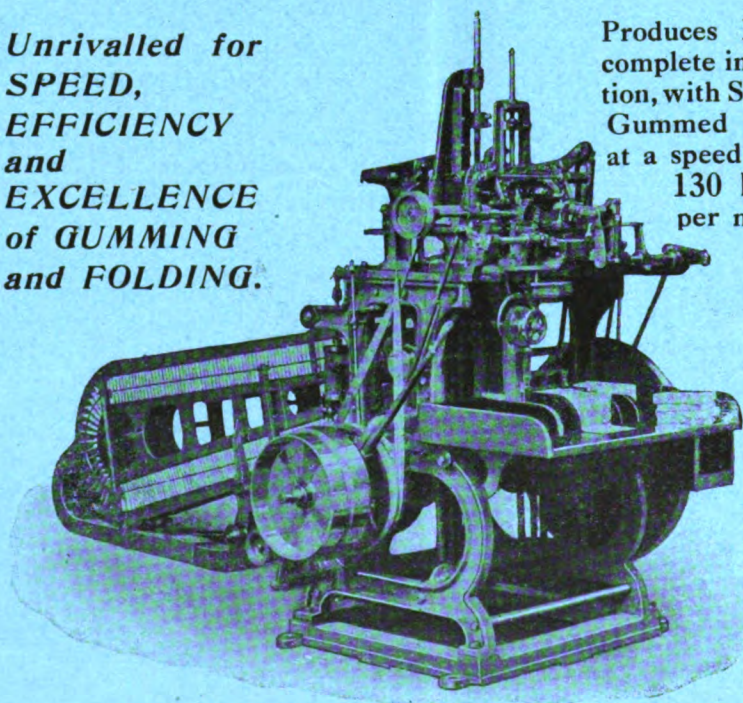
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NUMBER 25.**

**LONDON: JUNE 23, 1921. Special Export Issue 4d.**

## Notes and Comments.

### **Australian Business Outlook Brighter.**

PROSPECTS of doing business with Australia are improving. The financial stringency is easier and a more buoyant feeling prevails. Of course, it will take time before business gets moving properly again; but there is certainly already a healthier outlook, and buying capacity is enlarging. True, in certain lines stocks are heavy, but directly business activity begins these will quickly disappear and orders will be placed with more freedom. Thus the general tone in business circles is one of quiet confidence.

### **Commonwealth's Industrial Development.**

FORECASTS are made of great commercial and industrial developments in Australia during the next few years, and these ought to be attended by extended uses of print and paper. It is the new Australian tariff which is proving a powerful lever in inducing British manufacturers to take part in the industrial advancement of the Commonwealth. There is a strong leaning among our Cousins towards British goods, and this should help British printing machine engineers to obtain a substantial share of the trade expansion. Of course, considerations and price are bound to weigh with our Colonial friends, who have as keen a business sense as any race of people. As far as costs of production will allow British supply houses are quite fair-dealing, and they can be relied upon to fulfil their part of a bargain. Nevertheless, competition from

Japan and the United States has to be reckoned with, so that firms in this country will need to be very alert in their dealings with Australian buyers.

### **Australia Needs Printing Plant.**

PRINTING matters occupy an important place in the commerce of the Commonwealth, and the question of instructing apprentices is being pressed forward. Lack of proper appliances, however, is retarding the efforts of those who are anxious to train the rising generation. In Queensland, where the printers are very alert, masters and union representatives in the craft together with the Central Technical College Printing Trades' Advisory Committee, have been pressing upon the Government the need for modern plant with which to instruct apprentices, and other employees in the industry. Financial assistance was sought to this end. It was pointed out by a deputation which waited upon the Acting Treasurer (Mr. Gillies) that at present the college is using a small press which only cost £65—a machine which is entirely inadequate. A member of the deputation (Mr. M'Cosker) mentioned that a suitable Dawson double royal cylinder press could be secured in Brisbane for £1,100. Until such a machine as this was bought little progress could be made in teaching lads their trade. Mr. Gillies, in reply, stated that the remarks of the deputationists had made a deep impression on him, and he would bring the question before



the Cabinet. They were doubtless all aware of the present financial stress and of the consequent necessity for exercising care in expenditure. He would, however, place the request in a favourable light before his colleagues and advise the committee as soon as possible as to the decision of the Government.

### A Linotype Point.

AN interesting reference to what is described as the excessive cost of Linotype parts was made at a recent meeting of the Country Press Association in Australia. The matter is causing some anxiety to lino-users. It was resolved that a letter be written to the company in America which supplies these goods, and if the reply was not satisfactory, to take what further action may be regarded as necessary.

### South Africa as Market.

BRITISH printers and dealers in supplies for the printing and allied trades should not overlook the big possibilities which South Africa holds as a market both for the materials and for the finished products of the industry. At a recent executive meeting of the Transvaal Master Printers it was stated that the value of stationery, bookbinding and printing imported into South Africa during 1919 was greater than that produced in the country. The growing importance of the printing industry in this part of the world means that there is an increasing demand for supplies of all kinds, and for some of these the British manufacturer should stand a good chance of business, while there are some classes of finished products—school books, for instance, form a very important item—which will certainly continue to be imported in large numbers.

### Germany and South African Trade.

ONE hears from South Africa, as from the United States and other parts, that the German printer and blockmaker are very much to the fore, seeking to be ahead of the Britisher in picking up the post-war threads of overseas trade. Thus a month or two ago a Johannesburg printing firm received from Leipzig a very attractive set of samples and particulars of prices for colour-lithography, together with an inquiry for an agent to push in South Africa the sale of advertising matter in very wide variety, paper bags, boxes, labels, picture postcards, etc. This particular offer was indignantly rejected, and there is plenty of evidence that the British dealer will find in

South Africa that he is very favourably regarded, provided he can supply exactly what is required and at practicable prices. But German pushfulness and enterprise show that the British manufacturer, if he wishes to recapture or extend his overseas trade, will have to put his best foot forward and by careful study of local requirements and by allowing every possible adjustment of terms of business make the best bid he can for the trade expansion which is so desirable.

### Possibilities in Ceylon.

THE printing craft is a growing feature of Ceylon's commerce. The trade of the island in printed material in general may be estimated at about Rs. 500,000 per annum. A newly introduced feature into the local English Press generally is a weekly page of book reviews side by side with book advertisements of leading local and Indian booksellers. Local newspaper establishments have taken up the production of useful planting hand-books, directories, guide-books, and matter relating to interesting antiquarian lore and other phases of special interest to Ceylon and Indian readers. A great deal of foreign news of general interest, neglected a year or two ago, is now appearing in the local Press. Journalism, conducted under broad-minded and healthy principles, is flourishing. With the steady expansion of education the demand for technical journals, books and magazines in general is increasing rapidly, says a writer in *The Times* (Trade Supplement). The Ceylonese are taking to reading eagerly. It would be no surprise at all if last year's consumption of books, etc., is doubled. Some excellently written and profusely illustrated Boy Scout story books priced at a rupee a copy have been put on the market, and these are said to be read with avidity by the large number of Scouts of the different colleges and schools of the island.

### Printing Activity in Japan.

JAPAN, while her stationery and boards come into competition with British goods in our own colonies, at the same time offers a market for goods exported from the United Kingdom. A distinctively British line of import is bookbinders' cloth, of which about one and a half million yards are imported annually into Japan. Japan's consumption of paper is considerable, and her progress in newspaper lines ought to furnish opportunities to printing engineers and supply firms for doing business.

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# Educating the Printer.

## A Survey of World Effort.

At the recent World's Printing Trades' Congress Mr. J. R. Riddell dealt with the subject of "Technical Education in All Lands," a matter on which he is exceptionally keen.

### GERMANY.

He observed in the course of his address, that whether we like it or not, we have to look to our late enemies, the Germans, for guidance in technical education. Before the War they were in the acknowledged position of turning out a large number of highly proficient craftsmen, and it is safe to state that wherever science touched manufacture, there they were beating the whole world. No doubt much of the credit was due to their excellent method of training the young craftsmen in their works. A firm could not take an apprentice unless the one responsible for the training of the lads held a proficiency certificate testifying to the ability of that person to be able to teach the apprentice his business. This was supplemented by a comprehensive technical education under State direction, which not only assisted to make the apprentice a better craftsman, but encouraged him to become a good citizen. The palatial buildings throughout the Germanic Empire stand as monuments to the keenness of the German States to ensure that their people ranked high in technical efficiency. Those who have visited any of these educational institutes will readily acknowledge the thoroughness with which the work is carried on.

### FRANCE.

In France we do not find technical education for the printer very far advanced. The main institute in France, the Ecole Estienne, is in Paris, where students are taken for a whole-time course of instruction in the processes connected with book production. The course extends for about four years. Evening classes are also held for those connected with the trade, but it does not seem that a great deal of interest is taken in these supplementary classes, nor, I understand, do they receive any financial support from the trade organisations. There are two other schools in Paris, which are conducted by employers' associations.

### UNITED STATES.

When we come to consider technical education in America we find quite a different position. During the last few years this progressive people have forged ahead with technical education. The United Typothetæ of America control and run a large school at Indianapolis; and the Pressmen's Union claim to have the largest technical school in the

States, at Rogerville, Tennessee, equipped with the latest machines, having for its object the keeping of the members of that union up-to-date in the handling and working of the latest mechanical developments in the printing industry. There are other craft schools constituted for specific purposes, some of which take students for a whole-time training for the purpose of fitting them to hold executive positions, such as the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburg, where a degree is awarded, called "Bachelor of Graphic Arts," and which admits to Harvard University, where there is a graduate school of Business Administration, the object being to prepare men for positions of high responsibility and leadership in the business world. We find in the States customs peculiar to that country, and which I do not think are found elsewhere in the world: the teaching of printing in public schools as a vocational subject, and the shop school, such as the excellent and successful one at the Lakeside Press, Chicago, where they take boys from the schools and give them a pre-apprenticeship training for two years with the object of getting into the craft only those who give promise of becoming efficient workmen. There is also a form of technical instruction by post, a method of education which America has developed.

### GREATER BRITAIN.

In Greater Britain, particularly in the United Kingdom, we find schools scattered throughout the country, each of them more or less working along individual lines. Some of them, it is said, have little or no appreciation of the needs of the great industry which they represent, at the same time the students are recruited from those engaged in the printing industry. Still, consistent efforts are being made to provide a technical training which it is hoped will leave its mark on the printing industry, not only through the young craftsmen, but also by the training of the future master printer in the various departments of the industry and in the specialised subjects, including costing, accountancy, office administration, economics, factory Acts and understanding of legal terms as applied to printing.

Dealing with the question of technical education in a general way, Mr. Riddell offered some of his telling criticisms, and submitted that it is the duty of every master printers' association and every trade union in their respective localities to see that facilities are provided for a suitable technical training of those engaged in the printing and kindred trades, for the exigencies of a present-day business do not allow for the proper training

of an apprentice. He believes the question of the training and education of those in the printing industry should be dealt with nationally. The day is not far distant, he asserts, when there must be a closer link between the technical schools and the trade associations, who must of necessity take a larger voice in determining the work undertaken there, and it is up to them to see that the instruction given is such that it will help to make a student more efficient in the workshop, and it must be their responsibility to see that the syllabus, which is arranged is not what may be called "shop-window dressing," but a course of instruction which will encourage the initiative and individuality of the young craftsman, so that English-speaking printers are placed in a position where they do not fear competition either in quality or quantity from printer craftsmen in any part of the world.

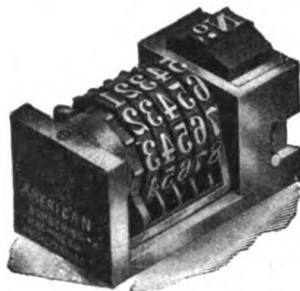
FOLLOWING upon the reception of the deputation representing the Empire Press Union, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Newspaper Society, which last week urged on Mr. Churchill the need of a better system of news and communication within the Empire, there has been formed a small committee to meet Mr. Churchill, and perhaps the Secretary of State for India and the Postmaster-General, the committee to consist of Sir Roderick Jones, Lord Riddell, Mr. Robert Donald, and Lord Burnham.

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- THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.
- D. AND E. CROSS, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.1. Gold blocking, book finishing and case making.
- FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.
- GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.
- IBBOTSONS, LTD., 64, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Ibby Barb, London." Leather papers, transfer blocking papers.
- WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold blocking.
- NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.
- QUIBELL BROTHERS, LTD, Newark. "Atlas" Scotch glue.
- T. WILLIAMSON AND CO., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.
- WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

## COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

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- LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 188, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

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- W. MILES AND CO., 44, Houndsgate, Notting-ham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.
- NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD., New-street-hill, London, E.C.4. Electrotyping and stereotyping.
- JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.
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- D. VAN HUIDEN, Winsshoten, Holland. Straw-boards.
- LENDRUM, LTD., 3, Temple-avenue, London, E.C. Wholesale stationers and mill agents. Importers and exporters of reel and flat news.
- W. LUNNON AND CO., 59, Carter-lane, London. Paper merchants. Supply Lunco paper in colours and white.
- J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.



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JOHN H. SMYTHE, 2 and 4, Tudor-street, London, E.C.4. Paper contractor, engine and tub sized writings.

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HARRY B. WOOD, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.

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OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Cables, "Friedheim, London." Machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades.

A. T. GADSBY, 42a, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.5. Bronzing machines, all-steel waste paper balers, gumming machines, etc.

HEWITT BROS., 6, Field-street, King's-cross, London, W.C.1. Cables: "Typochase, Phone, London." Stereotyping and electrotyping machinery.

HOLLINGS AND GUEST, LTD., Thimble Mill-lane, Birmingham. Baling presses for waste papers, etc.

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T. J. HUNT, 17 and 18, Paradise-street, Lon-  
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gravers.

TAYLOR BROS., Leeds. Telegrams: "Almanac  
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## Printing Trade Wages.

### Decision of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation.

Representatives of all the unions in the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation met in conference with the executive of the Federation in London, last Thursday, to discuss the position arising out of the application of the employers for a national reduction in wages of 15s. in respect of men, and 5s. 6d. for women. The proposed reduction applies to all the unions in the Federation, including the Typographical Association, and embraces the entire country, including London and Scotland.

At the close the following official statement was made to a press representative by Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation:—

"A conference of representatives of the Executives of the Unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation was held at the Memorial Hall to-day to consider the attitude to be taken towards the demands made by the employers for a reduction in wages of 15s. per week for men, and 5s. 6d. for women and girls.

"The conference discussed in detail the proposals of the employers, and opinions were strongly expressed against any reduction of wages at the present moment, on the ground that the time was quite inopportune. Although, apparently, the cost of living has been reduced, such matters as railway fares and house rents are on the leap, and, it was felt, more than counterbalance the proposed reduced wages.

"The conference was quite in favour of again meeting the employers, but a desire was expressed to make a unified movement. It will be remembered that on previous wages questions this has not been secured, but the importance of the proposals is considered to be even greater now than when wages were being increased, and it is hoped that this will influence the unions to decide to act in unison.

"In some instances it will be necessary to take ballots of the unions to enable an expression of opinion to be secured on this matter, but it is understood that no time will be lost and that at the earliest opportunity a conference with the employers will be arranged."

Nothing further has transpired during the week, but it is hoped that negotiations may be taken up between the parties concerned.

## Paper for Tunis.

The prohibition on the importation into Tunis of paper on reels and cellulose pulp for the manufacture of newsprint paper is abolished by a Beylical Decree of March 29th and published on April 13th.

## Printers and Paper Costs.

At a meeting of the L.M.P.A. Council last week, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this Council views with alarm the possibility of a customs duty, under the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, being placed on paper. If such protection be afforded to paper manufacturers in this country, it will considerably increase the cost of paper, and seriously damage the principal paper-using trades which employ a far larger number of persons than the papermaking trade. Paper is also used in every industry, and any increase in its cost would increase the cost of production, and render it more difficult to retain our export trade."

To give effect to this resolution, members of the Association are asked to sign a form of protest and forward it immediately to their members of Parliament.

## Power of Printing.

Lord Askwith, speaking at a Livery luncheon held last week at Stationers' Hall, and over which Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh presided, said that since the confusion of the days of the Tower of Babel many attempts had been made to straighten things out, and among the more modern efforts were those of Esperanto and of the compositor. Esperanto had failed, and the compositor had not become so great an international success as might have been hoped, but there was much more chance of success in regard to the more modern efforts and the more modern machinery connected with the printing press. It must have been years before some of Shakespeare's thoughts reached distant lands, but to-day the written and printed ideas of men who could not hold a candle to Shakespeare were dispersed with amazing rapidity. The new force to which he referred had only just begun to be seriously tapped, and it would be very interesting for this and succeeding generations to watch its development.

## Australian Paper Mills.

The Cumberland Paper Board Mills of Sydney, New South Wales, have recently installed machinery from America to the value of £150,000. The annual output of paper boards from the mills is 10,000 tons, the product being made out of material which previously cost money to destroy. Sawdust is the chief of these ingredients.

The managing director of this company intimates that he welcomes competition and has only one fear—namely, the importation of goods from Japan where the standard of living is decidedly inferior and the cost of production less than that obtaining in Australia.

## Caxton Convalescent Home.

### War Memorial Wing Opened at Limpsfield.

It was a happy thought to commemorate the supreme sacrifice made by printers in the Great War by extending the merciful work of caring for ailing members of the craft which is carried on so well at the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield. The Home is essentially the effort of printers themselves to afford opportunities of convalescence to their fellows who are reduced in health, and it is administered by a committee representative of the workers in the industry. A great ideal that is worthily put into practice.

An important milestone in the career of the Home was reached on Saturday, when the new War Memorial Wing was opened by the Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., M.P. (Secretary of State for War), and the Roll of Honour was unveiled by Lady Worthington-Evans.

The new wing to the building, which has cost £7,700, extends the accommodation to 48 beds, there being a large dormitory capable of taking eight or ten beds, a smaller one for four beds, and three dormitories (two beds each) for the reception of ladies. At present there are 23 patients in the Home, including eight ladies, and as there is always a demand for the services of the institution the extra space will readily be put into commission. In addition to the dormitories, the new wing contains a billiard room completely fitted up with table and seats, a card room, and sitting room. This provision for the comfort and recreation of the guests supplements the amenities already existing, and will enable the administrators to give extended benefits to a greater number of patients, the period of convalescence extending generally to about three weeks. What this rest and care in pure air represents in health and material gain to the printing trade is beyond calculation. Certain it is that the cost and upkeep of the Home are repaid over and over again in the renewed health which enables working printers to continue their occupation with added vigour.

Saturday's ceremonies brought to Limpsfield a large gathering of printers and their friends, who were impressed by the suitability of the Home for its beneficent object and by the healthy site which it occupies on a crest of the Surrey Downs, with its panorama of 70 miles of sweeping country.

#### A Worthy Record.

Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., who carries his years of service to the printing trade with such sprightliness, presided over the ceremonies in his capacity as President of the Home. In extending a welcome to the visitors at the entrance to the Home he remarked that it was a little auspicious that they should be meeting together on Waterloo Day, and he went on to voice the pride they all felt in the Home, which had been estab-

lished by a few journeymen compositors. The site was purchased in 1894 and the centre block opened in 1895. After acknowledging the generosity of the late Mr. Pasmore Edwards in connection with the site, Mr. Drummond, who succeeded that gentleman as president, emphasised the necessity of such institutions in these hard-working days. In the case of the Home, the necessity was proved by the erection of the new wing. Originally the institution was built for the male members of the trade, but in view of the large introduction of female labour, particularly during the war, and the fact that they had come to stay, they had now quite a number of female patients. One reason why they were anxious to complete the new wing was to provide separate accommodation for these. With an estate of nine acres, freehold, they were free from debt, with the exception that, owing to the fact that the work cost twice as much as was originally intended, there was £2,500 still to be paid on the latest addition. But they were sanguine that as a result of that day's proceedings the money necessary to defray the cost would be available at no distant date. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the healthy character of the site chosen for the home, the President mentioned that the printing industry, which was the second largest in London, and in spite of the great improvement effected in sanitary and other conditions of printing offices, was the second highest in the list of tubercular and similar complaints. The Caxton Convalescent Home was helping to fight those diseases, and enabled the patients to benefit by rest and pure air. After stating that the institution was managed by a committee of workmen, Mr. Drummond added that 30,000 members of the printing trade joined the Forces, and it was the decision of the industry that the best way of commemorating the great sacrifice made by those who fell in the war was to erect a new wing to the Memorial Home. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans then formally opened the new wing, after which the company entered the premises and Lady Worthington-Evans unveiled a roll of honour placed in the large common room, a short but impressive service being conducted by the Rev. G. G. Richards, M.A., Rector of Limpsfield.

The Roll of Honour takes the form of a massive fire place and contains the names of the fallen on extended panels on either side.

#### Gifts to the Kingdom of Heaven.

On the company reassembling at the entrance to the institution, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., the treasurer, expressed thanks to Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans for their presence that afternoon. It was wisely said, he remarked, that every sacrifice was a gift to the Kingdom of Heaven. If that were true of the ordinary sacrifices which men and women made as they went through life, what could be said of the sacrifice that the men whom they were honouring that day made in defence of their countrymen. He joined with the President in

an expression of wondrous pride for those 2,559 men whose names were inscribed on the Roll of Honour.

At this stage the President read a telegram from Lord Riddell, who was unable to attend and who congratulated the committee on the valuable addition to the Home, a fine piece of work and a fitting memorial to the printers who lost their lives in the war.

Sir Wm. Waterlow, seconding the vote of thanks, said in the Memorial Wing opened that day they erected something from which workers in the printing trade would benefit. He could bear testimony to that fact, because not only his firm, but those in their employ had contributed to the institution, and many of them had derived very great benefit from it.

#### **A Double Purpose.**

The resolution was cordially carried, and Sir Laming Worthington Evans, in reply, said thanks were not due to him but from him for the privilege of being present on such an occasion. They were there for the double purpose of reverencing the dead and serving the living. (Hear, hear.) Residing in the neighbourhood, the Secretary of State for War said for the last 20 years he had watched the Caxton Home, and he had always regarded it as an outstanding example of what employers and employees could do in a trade when they got together. The members of the printing industry did not owe that institution to any one wealthy subscriber, but to their own pennies, their own shillings, and their own pounds, got together after long intervals by their own self-sacrifice. It was an example to all trades. If other industries did the same, it would be greatly to the advantage, not only of those who required convalescence, but of the spirit of fellowship and good feeling which it would promote between the employees and between the masters and the men. (Applause.) There, 500 feet above sea level, they had an outstanding example of what trade co-operation could do. Already some 4,000 patients had passed through the Home, and he knew that a week-end in that air was as good as a tonic to anybody. If their men and women could get down there for a week or two, they went back to their work with extra vigour, and all those who subscribed to the funds were repaid by it.

#### **Tribute to the Heroes.**

The right hon. gentleman added one serious word. They could not go into that wonderful new wing that he had opened, nor listen to the simple service, without a glow of pride for the brave fellows whose names were upon the Roll of Honour. (Hear, hear.) Each one of them was a Captain Greatheart for whom as he passed over the trumpet sounded. They who remained did well to remember what they would have wished. Would they have wished them to mourn for ever because they gave their lives for civilisation and the country? No. If they could have chosen a memorial, they would have chosen something which would look after the living, something which would enable the members of their craft to regain the

health they might lose in following their calling. If those gallant men were present to answer the question, "What best form could your memorial take?" they would answer: "This is the best memorial." The Committee had done well in creating the new wing as the memorial of their craft. (Applause.)

#### **A Labour of Love.**

The President, on behalf of the Executive Board, expressed thanks to the War Memorial Committee, which had done so splendidly in carrying out the scheme brought to fruition that day. It was, too, all honorary work. If there was one man, however, who deserved thanks more than another, it was Sam White. (Applause.) No one knew how hard he had laboured; at one time they feared his health might break down under the strain.

Mr. White, the secretary, was warmly received on coming forward in response to calls. His work for the War Memorial, he said, had been a labour of love, although they had a big struggle to carry it along. What pleased him greatly was to see the Roll of Honour, the compilation of which from various printing offices had been a great work. At one time he thought it would be more than they could accomplish. Mr. White added that he had been connected with the Home from the laying of the foundation stone. He had been happy in seeing the institution grow. He looked forward to seeing another wing, and then he thought his work for the Home would be finished.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for Sir Laming and Lady Worthington Evans, after which tea was served.

#### **Charabanc Accident.**

One unfortunate incident occurred during the afternoon, and that was the overturning of one of the charabancs on its way to the Home with a party of visitors. In attempting to pass another vehicle the offside wheel got into a heap of sand, and the machine tilted over, the occupants being thrown out. Fortunately, they did not fall far, and the injuries received, apart from the shock, were slight. After being attended by a local doctor, therefore, the injured members were able to proceed on their journey, though one girl sustained concussion of the brain.

## **Swiss Paper Import Regulations.**

Until further notice, but subject to revocation at any time, importers of the classes of the following goods are exempt from the obligation of applying for import licences in respect of consignments entering Switzerland by the Franco-Swiss and Italo-Swiss Frontiers: Paper and cardboard and wares thereof (Tariff Nos. 292-295, 299-301, 303-310, 312, 317, 326-327, 330-333, 335, 338-340, ex-641 [cardboard for roofing]).

An Advertisement is always working.



## Printers' Charity Sports.

### Large Gathering at Stamford Bridge Athletic Ground.

Despite a threatening sky in the early morning, a kindly barometer quite fulfilled its promise on Saturday last, when the weather in the afternoon was all that could be desired for a sports meeting. With a "good gate," a record number of entries, big fields and close finishes, liberal financial support, and a well-arranged programme, consisting of over four hours' continuous sport, the organisers of the 26th annual gathering of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association ought, indeed, to be congratulated upon the success achieved.

During the proceedings the L.S.C. Military Band (under the conductorship of Mr. Wm. Avery) rendered an extensive and varied range of musical items, and the function received the warm support of a number of well-known representatives of the trade, among whom were Mr. Chas. H. Roud (president), and Messrs. John Fry, T. J. Hunt, A. H. Munday, H. F. Parker (hon. general secretary P.A.T.C.S.A.), W. C. Warren, J. Fleming, F. C. Peacock, A. Oddy (treasurer), and W. C. Jewell (hon. secretary Athletic Section).

A statement of the committee records with pleasure that Mr. Roud has undertaken to meet every expense in connection with the gathering, in order that the maximum benefit may accrue for Sir William A. Waterlow's appeal for the Printers' Pension Corporation Festival this year.

Mrs. Roud, who gave away the prizes, was presented during the afternoon with a handsome bouquet by little Miss Jewell.

#### Chief Events.

Special keenness was displayed in both the trade and open events, the fight for the "Fryotype Shield" being especially interesting. This competition embraces a series of events comprising 100 yards, 880 yards, one mile running and one mile walking, open to teams representing firms in the printing and allied trades, and was won by *The Times* with 10 points, the next in order being the Amalgamated Press, *Daily Mail*, Waterlow's and Mansell, Hunt and Gatty. Other big attractions were the 2-Mile Linotype Team Scratch Race won by the Amalgamated Press, the Braddick 1-Mile Re-lay (400, 220 and 880 yards), won by the London Shop Associations and Chapels' Council, N.U.P.B.M.R.P.W. and the Walker-Usher (tug-of-war) Challenge Cup won by Lloyd's (1) and the Sun Engraving Co. (2). In regard to the open events these were up to the usual high standard, and included a meritorious performance by T. A. Lindsay in the 300 Yards Open Handicap, in which, with a splendid burst, he just got up in the last stride to beat S. A. Ravenscroft by barely an inch on the tape. The Mile Open presented a wonderful field of over

a hundred entries, and V. S. Callard set up a fine performance in getting up into third position from the 50 yards mark, finishing only about four yards behind the winner. The performance of the Dutch champion, C. A. Gubbels, who did his Two Miles Walk in 15 min. 55 secs., fully deserved the applause he received from the enthusiastic crowd.

#### Other Results.

The following is a detailed account of the principal trade results:—

**80 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP.**—A. W. Clark, 17 yards start, 1; A. J. Dudley, 12, 2; G. Blomer, 14½, 3; E. Godwin, 2½, 4. Won by three-quarters of a yard; a foot between second and third. Time, 8.4.5 sec. First prize is presented by Mr. Horton Harrild, the remainder (3) by the P.M. and O.A.

**FRYOTYPE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.**—100 Yards: J. Birnie, Amalgamated Press, 1; R. G. Lovell, *The Times*, 2; L. Q. Shute, *Daily Mail*, 3; F. Thorn, Sun Engraving Co., 4. Won by a foot; 1½ yards. Time, 11.1.5 sec.

**880 YARDS.**—G. Dodkins, Amalgamated Press, 1; R. C. Reynolds, *The Times*, 2; B. J. Bowen, *The Times*, 3; C. Jeffries, Waterlow and Sons, 4. Won by six yards; fifteen yards between second and third.

**ONE MILE.**—R. S. Chisholm, Waterlow and Sons, 1; A. C. Pritchard, *The Times*, 2; G. Johnson, *The Times*, 3. Won comfortably by fifteen yards; two yards between second and third. Time, 4 min. 52.2.5 sec.

**ONE MILE WALK.**—H. V. L. Ross, *Daily Mail*, 1; F. G. Easts, *The Times*, 2; F. Creasey, Mansell, Hunt and Gatty, 3. Ross, East and Creasey soon singled themselves out from the rest in the order named, and this order was maintained to the finish, Ross winning easily by fifty yards; fifteen yards separating second and third. Time, 7 min. 2.4.5 sec.

The honours in this competition went to *The Times* as already stated.

**HALF-MILE BUSINESS HOUSE RELAY** (440 Yards and two 220 Yards).—Heat 1: Lyons A.C. beat *Daily Mail* by ten yards in 1 min. 47.4.5 sec. Heat 2: National Insurance A.C. beat Metrogas A.C. by four yards in 1 min. 44.3.5 sec. Heat 3: Harrod's beat Ravensbourne A.C. by two yards in 1 min. 46 sec. Heat 4: Railway Clearing House beat Metrogas A.C. "A" team by four yards in 1 min. 46.3.5 sec. Final: Lyons A.C. (R. C. Webber, J. Dutnall, and H. Nozieres), 1; National Insurance (W. L. Brock, L. F. Northam, and H. J. Clark), 2; Harrod's, 3. Won by twenty yards; fifteen yards between second and third. Time, 1 min. 41 sec.

**TRADE SOCIETIES ONE MILE RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP.**—London Shop Associations and Chapels' Council, N.U.P.B.M.R.P.W. (E. Denyer, W. Bracken, T. Milton, and A. C. Hunt), 1; London Society of Compositors (G. Dodkins, W. C. Reedy, J. Delwage, and G. Johnson), 2; National Union of Printers, etc., 3. Won by six yards; 35 yards between second and third. Time, 4 min. 1.2.5 sec.

**TWO-MILE LINOTYPE TEAM RACE.**—Order of finish: A. J. Smith, Wyman and Sons, 1; F. C. Fox, Temple Press, 2; J. Logan, Waterlow and Sons, 3; R. W. Chisholm, Waterlow

and Sons, 4; R. C. Reynolds, *The Times*, 5; W. W. Philp, Waterlow and Sons, 6; G. Watts, Kodak, Ltd., 7; G. Street, Harrison and Sons, 8; G. Dodkins, Amalgamated Press, 9; R. Gadd, Amalgamated Press, 10; W. Hibberd, Amalgamated Press, 14; F. Essex, Kodak, 12. Team placings: Waterlow and Sons (3, 4, 6—13 points), 1; Amalgamated Press (9, 10, 11—30), 2; Wyman and Sons (1, 13, 17—31), 3; Kodak, Ltd. (38), 4; Hill, Siffken and Co. (55), 5.

**TUG-OF-WAR.**—Final: Lloyd's beat Sun Engraving by two pulls to one.

The arrangements made by Mr. Jewell, whose duties of secretary were undertaken on Saturday for the first time at this gathering, were in every way successful.

## The Post Card Puzzle.

### Mr. Burchell's Explanation and Propaganda.

Mr. W. H. Burchell (hon. secretary of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association), in view of the great hardship and consequent loss of trade which will fall upon printers by the abolition of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. printed matter rate, is exercising his influence to obtain from the Postmaster-General some consideration on this important matter.

Mr. Burchell has sent us the following statement:—

"The Postmaster-General has issued a printed notice giving particulars of rates in force on and after midnight, June 12-13, 1921. Referring to inland post, this appears: 'Post card rate.—For every post card,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for a reply post card, 3d.' There are several kinds of post cards in use, namely:—

"(1) The picture post card, on which a communication in the nature of a letter may be written, postage  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.;

"(2) The official post card, in which a communication in the nature of a letter may be written, postage  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.;

"(3) Printed Christmas, New Year, Easter, birthday, picture and visiting cards, on which formulae of courtesy not exceeding five words may appear. The date, name, and address of sender and addressee may also appear (*vide* Post Office Guide), postage 1d.;

"(4) A printed card (post card size), bearing a business announcement on the back, and on the front the words, 'Printed Paper Rate.' The left half on the front can also be used for printed matter, leaving the right half for the address, post 1d. Millions of this class of card are used by commercial, industrial, and publicity firms, etc.

"Another fact, not generally known, is that a card can be sent through the post measuring up to 24 in. by 12 in. containing a business announcement on the back and on the front the words, 'Printed Paper Rate.' The left half on the front of the card can also be used

for printed matter, leaving the right half for the address, postage 1d.

"It will be seen from the above that the statement that the postage on every post card is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is misleading. The Postmaster-General may explain that Nos. 3 and 4 come under the heading of printed paper rate, but the general public will better understand the explanation given above. A card sent through the post, whether it is a picture card, official card, or a printed paper rate card, is, to all intents and purposes, a post card. No doubt when the new Post Office Council, which has just been appointed by the Postmaster-General, gets to work, it will see that the public get clear information as to postal charges."

Further to the question, Mr. Burchell has written to the Postmaster-General expressing the hope that he would include on the newly-appointed Business Advisory Council a practical printer, who would be able to present the case for the printing and allied trades, and also be able to show how the abolition of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postal rate on printed matter was crippling the industry and causing unemployment.

Mr. Burchell has received from Mr. Kellaway a letter, in which it is stated that in choosing the members of the Council the Postmaster-General did not make the selection on the ground of whether they represented particular organisations or parts of the country, but whether they would be useful in advising him on questions of policy and administration affecting business interests. The letter also stated that the Postmaster-General could not see his way to appoint any further members.

Mr. Burchell, who is receiving the support of Sir George Rowland Blades, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman and Mr. Horatio Bottomley, is continuing his efforts to secure the representation on the Advisory Council to which he thinks the printing trade is entitled.

## Papermaking in South Africa.

Announcement is made by the Premier Paper Mills, Ltd., of Klip River, Transvaal, of their expectation to place the products of their new enterprise upon the markets of South Africa. Only wrapping paper will be made during the first few months. The company describe themselves as the pioneer manufacturers of paper in South Africa. Nearly three years have been occupied in the erection of the mills. It is claimed that the raw materials available "give every indication of making up into wrapping paper equal to the imported grades." The markets to be covered include the whole of the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, the South-West Protectorate, Portuguese, and British East Africa.

CONSIDERABLE damage was done by fire which broke out on the premises of the City Paper Bag Co., Ltd., Milk-street, Bristol.

## Trade Notes.

THE death is announced at Cheadle Hulme, Stockport, of Mr. Thomas Percy, in his 76th year, founder and late chairman of Percy Brothers, Ltd., The Hotspur Press, Manchester.

SIR HERBERT THOMPSON has presented to the Library at University College, London, 58 editions of Castiglione's "Courtier," ranging from the Aldane edition, published at Venice in 1528, to Opdycke's translation of 1902.

THE price paid by the proprietors of the *Sunday Illustrated* for the advertisement on the official form delivered with the census paper, according to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was at the rate of £900 per 1,000,000 leaflets. The total revenue was estimated at £9,900. The most likely advertising agents were invited to tender, and the contract was awarded to the highest tenderer.

"MODERN COMPOSITION."—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw writes to the *Observer* pointing out that the book on "Modern Composition" is not written by him. "Somebody," he says, "has dug up an old note of mine on printing," and "it seems that the parties to this audacious piracy have acted in that invincible ignorance of the laws of literary propriety which is a national characteristic in this country." The issue of the pseudo-treatise on composition has been stopped.

CORPORATION PRINTING AND TRADE UNION RATES.—At a meeting recently of the Birmingham and District Committee for the Printing Trade, under the Joint Industrial Council Scheme, it was reported that a large amount of Corporation printing was being done in small offices that were not paying the agreed scale of wages so far as the female members were concerned. Work was being given out to middlemen or factors who had no printing offices and did not actually do the work. It was eventually decided that a fair list should be immediately prepared of those houses paying the agreed scale of wages in all departments.

LEEDS PRINTERS' SPORTS.—Valuable support is being given by the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association to the Leeds Printers' Sports, to be held in the Headingley Athletic Grounds on Saturday, July 9th. An appeal by the Association for financial support towards the gathering has met with much success, among those who have responded being: Mr. R. D. Chorley, a trophy; Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, a trophy; Leeds Technical Printing School, a trophy; Messrs. Petty and Sons, £15 15s.; Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Sons, £10 10s.; Messrs. H. Jenkinson, £10 10s.; Messrs. Jowett and Laing, £10 10s.; Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, £10 10s.; Messrs. Horsell and Co., £5 5s.; Electric Printing Works, £5 5s.; Messrs. J. D. Hunter and Co., £5 5s.; Messrs. Storey, Evans and Co., £3 3s.; Messrs. J. Sprostan and Son, £2 2s.; Messrs. H. Broadbent and Co., £1 1s.; and Messrs. Stenbridge and Co., £1 1s.

MR. WALTER S. DROMGOOLE, one of the proprietors of the *St. Helens News-paper and Advertiser*, has died at the age of 55.

SIR A. MOND, Minister of Health, states that he proposes to discontinue the publication of the journal *Housing*.

"THE Engineering Directory," of which 80,000 copies are distributed, has been issued from the office of *Engineering*, Ltd.

AFTER having been for over 40 years in Consett, Durham, on newspaper work, Mr. Wm. Eales is retiring for health considerations.

A WRITER in the *Westminster Gazette* eulogises the printing and style of American-made books; yet they are not popular in London, and he asks why.

THE Council of the Empire Press Union approves the proposal recently made by Viscount Burnham that a conference should be held in London between representatives of British and American newspapers for the purpose of discussing questions affecting the Newspaper Press, and will co-operate in any way that may be serviceable.

CONGRATULATIONS are due to Fry's Metal Foundry of Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1, on winning two first prizes at the Cart-Horse Parade at Regent's Park in May, 1921, with their two horse vans which are so frequently seen in Fleet-street and neighbourhood delivering the well-known "Fryotype" printing metals.

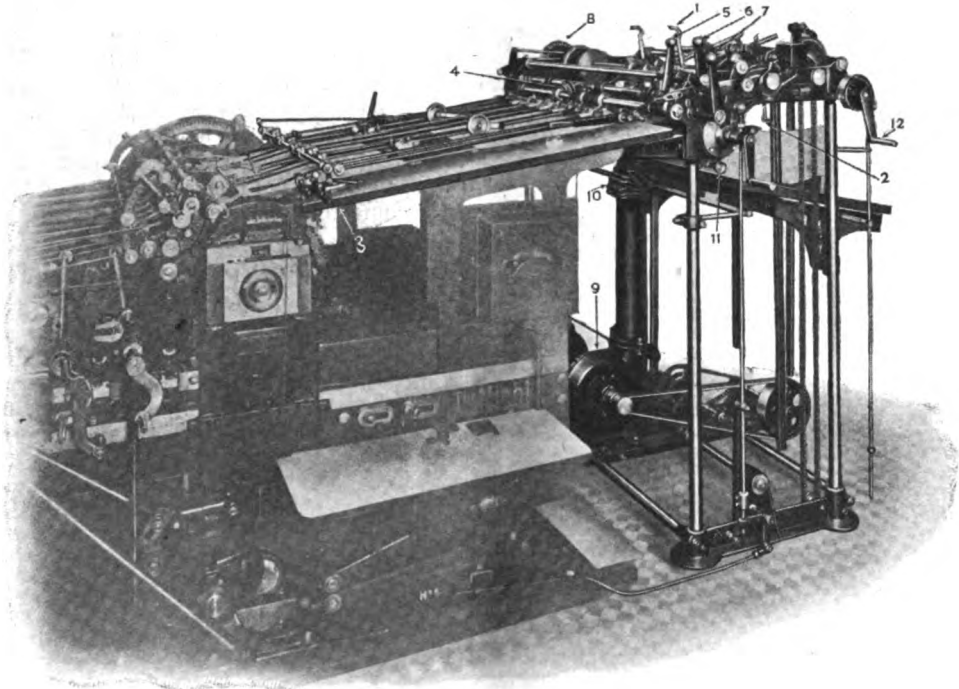
A BRONZE tablet bearing the names of 100 men connected with newspaper and press advertising who fell in the war was unveiled in St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, by Lord Riddell, and dedicated by the Archdeacon of London. Sir Frank Newnes, Sir William E. Berry, Sir William Treloar, and Mr. J. Gower Berry were amongst the large congregation.

MR. JOSEPH EDWARD MACMANUS, the author and journalist, died at his residence at Hove, on Friday, aged 59. He was a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily Mail* and had been chief leader writer on the *Daily Express*, editor of "Blighty," and assistant editor for Great Britain of *Le Figaro*, Paris. Mr. Macmanus, who qualified as a solicitor, but never practised, was the author of many short plays, verses, and songs.

SMASHING UP A PRINTING OFFICE.—Early on Monday morning the printing and publishing offices of the *Dundalk Examiner* were completely wrecked, says a *Daily Telegraph* Belfast correspondent. A number of men smashed in the front entrance-gate to the premises, and on gaining admission they broke up all the printing plant on the ground floor, including a Wharfedale printing press, a folding machine, and a cutting machine. Afterwards attention was paid to the composing departments, and here much havoc was wrought. A Linotype machine was smashed beyond repair with a sledge hammer, cases of types were emptied on the floor, and all the electrical fittings were pulled down.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1921.

### The Necessity of Stable Values.

THERE appears to be a certain amount of unwillingness on the part of some printers to realise that the process of approximating to market values is a necessary function involving some sacrifice. The self-same unwillingness had apparently no separate existence or gave no evidence of any during the periods of upward adjustment in the war phase. To these minds market value had its chief meaning and significance when the process of approximating previously-bought stock to its rapidly and enormously enhanced value brought grist to the mill. The more the consuming public knew of market values in those days, the easier and better it became to rise to them. Meantime, it was a common and quite a human error to rail at the papermaker and the merchant whilst enjoying to the full all the advantages of surplus profit which came to hand in the process of adhering to the accepted principle of market value. With the termination of the war and the passing of the trade boom market value assumed quite a new significance, for every adjustment took a downward trend and entailed a lesser or greater

amount of sacrifice. A principle is a principle whether in its workings it may prove advantageous or detrimental, and, therefore, market value, as the basis of commercial trading, holds just as good in the downward phase as it did in the upward. What appears to be all wrong now to the aforesaid few stragglers is that the consuming public should get the idea that prices are falling, and that they should find themselves impelled to fall into line with the vast majority of manufacturers and merchants whose policy is based on the principle of market price and a speedy return to normal and stable values. They may rail against it as they will, but, however reluctant they may show themselves to share the common burden, the end will be the same, for loss of business is a strong force of circumstance to be reckoned with.

• • •

### Last Five Months' Paper Imports Show a Reduction of Nearly £6,000,000.

A YEAR ago the imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom closely approximated the quantity received during the pre-war period. The slump in the demand, however, has severely checked the arrivals of imported paper, the quantity received during the five months ended May last amounting to only 2,153,755 cwts., a decrease of 2,958,988 cwts., or 57·8 per cent., as compared with January-May of last year. The total value of imports during the last five months amounts to £4,713,558, a reduction of £5,942,945, or 55·7 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of 1920.

• • •

### Increased Receipts of Printings, etc.

IN dealing with the import figures for May we find printings, etc., were received in larger quantity than for the corresponding month of last year—269,887 cwts. as against 264,258 cwts. Last month's imports were from the following sources:—Newfoundland, 30·9 per cent.; Sweden, 15·4 per cent.; Norway, 6·5 per cent.; Belgium, 3 per cent.; Germany, 2·1 per cent.; and other countries, 41·9 per cent. Sweden has well maintained her hold of the British market, but shipments from Norway show a heavy reduction. Supplies from Belgium evidence more active competition. The total value of the imports of printings, etc., into the United Kingdom last month was £504,929, as compared with £677,222 for May last year. All other imports show a heavy falling off, particularly in wrappings and boards. The reductions in wrappings, for instance, amounted to 334,478 cwts., Sweden and Norway being responsible for a shrinkage



of 216,603 cwts. In strawboards the imports last month were 554,336 cwts. below the quantity received in May of last year, whilst mill, leather, card and pasteboard show a decrease of 100,208 cwts. Other reductions were:—Coated papers, 13,978 cwts.; stationery, 1,723 cwts.; and other sorts, 24,605 cwts. Last month's total imports were 477,196 cwts., a decrease of 1,023,699 cwts., or 68·2 per cent., as compared with May, 1920. The total value amounts to £935,421, a decrease of £2,045,224 or 68·6 per cent.

\* \* \*

### British Paper Exports One-Fourth of Pre-War Quantity.

EXPORTS of British paper last month amounted to only 74,334 cwts., a decline of 224,314 cwts., or 75 per cent. as compared with May, 1913. Last month's value, amounting to £470,794, shows an increase of £14,035, or nearly 45 per cent., as compared with that for May, 1913. Compared with our exports for May of last year, the shipments last month show a decline of 116,832 cwts., or 61 per cent., and the value a decrease of £434,938, or 48 per cent. Printings comprised 45 per cent. of our total exports last month, the quantity being 33,801 cwts., 10,008 cwts. going to Foreign Countries and 23,793 cwts. to British Possessions. In May of last year 25,284 cwts. went to Foreign Countries and 50,072 cwts. to British Possessions. Last month's shipments of printings to India were extremely small, and South Africa and New Zealand were also poor markets. Supplies to Australia, however, were well maintained. Of the exports of 5,847 cwts. of writing paper last month, 886 cwts. went to Foreign Countries and 4,961 to British Possessions. As compared with May of last year, a decline of 3,368 cwts. is shown in respect to Foreign Countries and 8,519 to British Possessions. India, Australia and New Zealand were small buyers. Taking the five months' total figures, 648,050 cwts. were exported this year, a decline of 145,009 cwts. (18·2 per cent.) as compared with 1920 and a reduction of 850,532 cwts. (57 per cent.) as compared with 1913. The value of the shipments during January-May of this year stands at £4,059,864, an increase of £464,585 (12·9 per cent.) as compared with last year, and an addition of £2,465,077 (154·5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

THE freehold premises known as the Great Ivy Mill, Loose Valley, Maidstone, are announced for sale.

PRE-WAR "sevenpenny" novels have been sold in London at 2½d. each.

## New Postal Rates.

### A Picture Post Card Resolution.

At a largely attended meeting of representatives of all sections of the picture post card industry held at Raphael House on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of publishers, printers, papermakers, stationers and newsagents connected with the picture post card trade, convinced that the increase in the postage on picture post cards to 1½d. will result in a serious decrease of the trade in picture post-cards, additional unemployment in the various industries affected and ultimate loss to revenue, desires to approach the Postmaster-General and the Post Office Council of Business Men appointed by him, in order to urge upon them the desirability of allowing correspondence on half the address side, or failing this, a minimum of any twelve words on the address side only, with date, name and address of addressee and the retention of the words 'post card' or 'picture post card' at the one penny postal rate.

"They are convinced that this concession is necessary in order to preserve the British picture post card industry, and they will be glad to be afforded an early opportunity of stating their case personally through a deputation."

The meeting was called at only a few hours notice in order to have the resolution placed before Thursday's first meeting of the Post Office Council of Business Men appointed by the Postmaster General.

### Information Wanted.

Sir Adolph Tuck asks post card dealers throughout the country to send him the results of their first fortnight's or three weeks' sale of picture post cards posted under the new conditions.

If a falling off has been experienced in the sale as against the same period last year Sir Adolph wishes to know the extent or percentage of the decrease in sales. He desires further to know the views of customers, the public and their general attitude with regard to increased postage. The information supplied will be at once laid before the Postmaster-General and the members of the Post Office Council.

ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that the business represented by Messrs. Backhouse and Coppock has been in existence for some 60 years. It was founded by the late Mr. George Backhouse at Castleton, near Rochdale, with the manufacture of pasteboards. Considerable headway was made, and in 1876 the business was moved to Macclesfield, where a few years later a factory was opened. By this time Mr. Backhouse had been joined by Mr. Coppock, and they began to make coated papers in addition to pasteboards.



### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—I have read Mr. Harraway's letter on this question in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for June 16th. I think the difficulties of introducing the time docket, which is a necessary part of the Cost-Finding System, in the binding department have been rather magnified. That it can be used without disadvantage, and is suitable for the binding department, is proved by the fact that it is largely used at the present time in binding shops of every size and character, and that recently the binders have approved the use of the docket in Leicester, Sheffield, Oxford, Liverpool and other centres. If there were insuperable difficulties, these towns would not have approved its use.

Mr. Harraway recites the difficulties that would arise in binding miscellaneous parcels of books, containing books of various sizes and thicknesses. This and other difficulties that are mentioned have already been overcome, and they do not apply to a very large amount of binding, such as publishers' books and long runs of all kinds of binding.

Mr. Harraway says that he has no fear of the time docket, and I believe in those shops where the principle has been adopted employees also have no fear of the use of the docket.

The campaign of education which is being carried out by the Executive Council of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper Workers is supported by the Federation of Master Printers, and it is to be hoped that this campaign will succeed in proving to the workers that the use of time dockets is not to their disadvantage. All the employers desire is to find the cost of production, in order that they may base their charges to their customers on the real cost, and not on an estimate. The Federation of Master Printers have undertaken that the time sheets shall not be used for any other purpose.

The use of the time docket is essential in the Costing System. The Costing System stabilises prices and benefits the trade; and anything that benefits the trade must ultimately be of benefit to the workers. It is, therefore, to the advantage of all concerned that this question should be settled promptly, and the dockets used throughout the country.

Yours, etc.,

W. HOWARD HAZELL,  
Chairman of the Federation of Master  
Printers' Cost and Charges Committee.  
52, Long-acre, W.C. June 21st.

### Wages in the Paper Trade.

SIR,—In the article which appeared in your issue of the 10th, Mr. Newland is reported to have stated "Unless the offer is accepted by the 27th inst. we are to be locked out." I am

requested to say that this statement has not been made by the employers, and I am directed to ask you to give them the opportunity of disclaiming the announcement by inserting this letter in your next issue.

Your article admits that it is generally acknowledged that wages must fall with the decline in the cost of living, and that the conditions of trade and industry render such a course necessary.

I beg to say that the proposal to the Unions is strictly in accordance with the principle of a reduction based upon the decline in the cost of living.

The proposal calls for a reduction in respect of adult labour to meet the fall which has already taken place of 2d. per hour. When the cost falls a further 15 points another 1½d. an hour, and a further reduction of 1½d. for a further reduction of 15 points.

Your article gives the impression that there was no sort of agreement at this meeting between the employers and the unions' representatives, whereas the fact is that the unions were willing to accept the first two reductions subject to the stipulation that the second should take effect when the points fell to 110, but objected to the third, which they considered should be one penny instead of three halfpence.—Yours, etc.,

J. L. MERCHANT,

General Secretary,

Employers' Federation of Papermakers.

## Canadian Pulp and Paper Exports.

Canadian exports of pulp and paper for the month of April, 1921, were valued at \$6,946,236, compared with \$8,172,356 for April, 1921. An analysis of those figures indicates that while the shipments of pulp have declined in volume from a year ago, shipments of news-print and other papers show a very satisfactory increase.

The figures in detail are:—

		April, 1920.	April, 1921
Paper of all kinds	dols.	4,729,354	5,731,654
News-print	tons	44,967	47,463
	Value dols.	3,827,541	5,241,893
Chemical pulp	tons	34,602	11,877
	Value dols.	2,936,633	1,083,155
Mechanical pulp	tons	9,943	3,203
	Value dols.	506,360	131,427
Totals ...	dols.	8,172,356	6,946,236

## India's Paper Imports.

Statistics of the imports into India of paper and pasteboard (printing) for the year ending March 31st, 1921, show that the United Kingdom leads among supplying countries, although closely followed by Norway. The total imports were valued at 28,490,000 Rs., of which the United Kingdom sent 11,612,000 Rs., Norway 7,603,000 Rs., Sweden 3,957,000 Rs., United States 1,649,000 Rs., and Japan 1,033,000 Rs.

### Personal.

LORD BURNHAM will preside at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on July 20th held by the Labour Co-partnership Association in honour of Mr. Edward Owen Greening, one of their founders, on his 85th birthday.

SCARBOROUGH TOWN COUNCIL has decided to confer the freedom of Scarborough on the mayor, Alderman Meredith T. Whittaker, who is president of the Linotype Users' Society.

MR. GEORGE W. MASCORD, well-known in the printing engineering world, has invented a non-dazzle attachment for motor car head lamps. The invention has been tested by the Royal Automobile Club with excellent results.

TO CONGRATULATE Sir William Ernest Berry, Bart., on the honour recently conferred upon him by the King, a dinner was given by the *Financial Times* at the Hotel Victoria on Saturday.

MR. R. J. BARRETT, managing editor, presided, and Sir William was presented with an illuminated address bearing the signatures of the 50 members of the editorial and business staff.

THE following officers of the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association have been re-elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Fred Johnston, J.P.; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. J. Munro (*Stirling Observer*) and Allan Smyth (*Peeblesshire Advertiser*); hon. treasurer Mr. John Martin (*Kirkcaldy Herald*); hon. secretary, ex-Baillie Adams, C.B.E. (*Edinburgh Citizen*); General Committee: Messrs. R. G. Mann (*Southern Reporter*), George Macaulay (*Oban Times*), C. Morrison (*Leith Burghs Pilot*), A. Simpson (*West Lothian Courier*), L. Macbean (*Fife Advertiser*); Legislative Committee: The president, hon. secretary, Mr. T. Hunter (*Perthshire Constitutional*), and Mr. L. Macbean (convener); solicitor, Mr. W. Marshall Henderson, S.S.C.; counsel, Mr. J. C. Fenton.

A NUMBER of interesting visitors attended the opening of the War Memorial Wing at the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limsfield, on Saturday. Among them were Sir John Benn, Sir Cyril Jackson, Mr. J. P. Benn, Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., Mr. H. Wilson-Howes and Mr. Lewis Fry.

AT the closing session of the T.A. conference at Hastings presentations of gold watches were made to Mr. E. Jones, the secretary of the local branch, and Mr. E. G. Yates, the secretary of the Home Counties Group.

MR. WILLIAM LOWMAN, who was apprenticed as a compositor to the Eton College Press in 1854, has just retired after completing nearly 67 years' service there. Eighteen months ago he was presented by the proprietors (Messrs.

Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.) with a piece of plate to commemorate the fact that he had been in the employment of the Press for 65 years. For a long time his name appeared on the imprint of the *Eton College Chronicle*.

MR. JAS. W. COOKE, the president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, has presented a handsome silver cup to be competed for by the golfing members of the Association. The competition is now in progress, and it is hoped to play off the final on July 15th.

MR. ROGER GIBB (son of Sir George Gibb) has been appointed assistant secretary to Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary to the Federation of Master Printers. Mr. Gibb has been closely identified with the printing and allied trades through his work at the Ministry of Labour.

MR. E. G. ARNOLD, the ex-President of the Federation of Master Printers, and an ex-Lord Mayor of Leeds, was unanimously elected Pro-Chancellor of the University of Leeds last week.

MASTER printers throughout the country will join in the congratulations showered upon Mr. Arnold in connection with this new honour. Both to the printing trade and to the public life of Leeds, Mr. Arnold has rendered conspicuous service.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. John Buckle, the oldest printer in Yarmouth, who has entered his 81st year.

MR. J. J. W. PAGE has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his employment with Messrs. Stanton and Son, printers, of Northampton.

SIR T. VANSITTART BOWATER assisted in the consecration of the new Masonic Lodge, Londinium, No. 4,208, which has been founded to gather within its portals the officials of the Corporation of the City of London.

JOURNALISM DIPLOMA.—London University will shortly publish the full syllabus of its journalism diploma courses for the 1921-22 session. Sir Sidney Lee has been appointed to the new office of director of the courses. At each of the five colleges of the university to which journalism students are admissible a specially appointed tutor arranges for admission and supervises studies, in general co-operation with the director. The curriculum combines with instructions in writing for the Press a wide and varied range of modern knowledge. Addresses are delivered by leading journalists on subjects of professional interest. The courses, which extend over two sessions for other than university graduates, may be taken by graduates of London and other universities in a single session. The examination for the diploma is held early in July.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, Pref., 42s. 6d.; **Associated Newspapers**, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 16s.; **J. Byrom and Sons**, 14s. 4½d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s.; **John Dickinson**, 25s.; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 4½d., 10s. pd., 10s. 9d.; **Lanston Monotype Corporation**, 15s.; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 18s. 3d.; **George Newnes**, 13s. 8½d., Pref., 12s. 3d.; **Newnes-Pearson Printing**, 8 p.c. Deb., Reg., 96; **Odham's Press**, 8s. 6d., 8s., 8 p.c. Pref., 14s. 3d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 17s.; **Raphael Tuck**, 15s.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 15s. 4½d., Def., 7s. 3d., 7s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 1½d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 15s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 9d., 16s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103; **Winterbottom Book Cloth**, 13½s.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**WATERLOW AND SON**.—Dividend of 2½ per cent. (actual) on deferred shares.

**SUN PAPER MILL Co., LTD.**—Interim dividend of 1s. per share.

**GEORGE NEWNES**.—Sir Frank Newnes (the chairman) presided at the annual meeting of the shareholders of **George Newnes, Ltd.**, on Thursday, at the Savoy Hotel, London. He moved: "That the report and accounts be received and adopted, and that a dividend be, and is hereby, declared on the ordinary shares at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, including the interim dividend of 5 per cent. already paid, for the nine months ended March 31st, 1921; that the sum of £2,000 be transferred to the employees' sick and pension fund, and £3,250 for staff bonus, and that £37,793 1s. 11d. be carried forward to next year's account." After touching upon the company's publications, Sir Frank mentioned that the new printing works at Exmoor-street, Notting Hill, owned by the Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., Ltd., were fast approaching completion, and they hoped to commence printing the Pearson publications in the course of the next two or three months, and the Newnes publications before Christmas. Referring to the future, he said that it was impossible in these times to say what the current twelve months would bring forth, as conditions varied so much. It looked as if the price of paper were going to decline further—at all events, it was not likely to increase. Already the drop had been considerable. Expenses,

however, had risen, and were still advancing. Lord Riddell (vice-chairman) having expressed the directors' appreciation of the work of the staff, the report and accounts were unanimitously carried without discussion.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**HOUSE AND GARDEN PUBLISHING Co., LTD.**—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares, to acquire, own, print and publish newspapers, prints, musical compositions, magazines, books and other works, and to adopt an agreement with the Vogue Co., Condé Nast and Co. (Incorporated), and W. L. Wood. Private company. First directors: Condé Nast and W. L. Wood. Registered office: Rolls House, Breems-buildings, W.C.

**BARTRUMS, LTD.**—Capital, £10,100, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on at 70, Carlton House, Regent-street, S.W., as "Bartrums," and to carry on the business of publicity and advertising agents, agents for political, social, artistic, theatrical, commercial, financial and other propaganda, proprietors and managers of theatres, cinemas, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. S. Niblett and R. Pierpoint.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL LIBRARY, LTD.** Capital, £100, in £1 shares; publishers, book-sellers, newspaper proprietors, collectors of commercial statistics, etc. Private company. First directors: W. B. Tattersall, H. S. Fisk, and V. R. Tattersall. Registered office: 40-43 Fleet-street, E.C.

**TRI-COLOR PRINTING Co., LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in shares; to take over the business of H. Farley, carried on at 3, Brunswick-place, City-road, N.1, as the "Tri-Color Press," and to carry on the business of literary agents, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. F. Wells and W. H. Watts. First directors: W. H. Watts, T. S. Brandon and H. Farley. Registered office: 3, Brunswick-place, City-road, N.1.

**GRAPHIA, LTD.**—Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in pen and pencil carbon, typewriter carbon and all kinds of carbonised, wax and other stencil papers, typewriter ribbons and supplies, etc. Private company. First directors J. S. Scott and G. Poulton.

**E. BUTLER AND SON, LTD.**—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares; dealers in rags and clothes, paper and skins, iron, leather, leather goods,

etc., and to adopt an agreement with Sir Robert Gower, Kt., O.B.E., and E. Winter. Private company. First directors: Bessie Winter, Emily Butler, F. Butler and E. Butler. Registered office: 4, Dudley-road, Tunbridge Wells.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**COLOUR, LTD.**—Mortgage dated May 19th, 1921, charged on all moneys owing or to become owing to the company by the Rolls House Publishing Co., Ltd., to secure £400 and all moneys due or to become due to the mortgagee (J. K. White, solicitor) or to Messrs. Gibbs, White and King, so long as the mortgagee is a partner therein.

**DUCK, SON AND PINDER, LTD.** (manufacturers of musical instruments, music publishers, dealers in gramophone records, etc.).—Mortgage on 12, Elmdale-road, Tyndalls Park, Clifton, Bristol, dated June 9th, 1921, to secure £1,600. Holders: H. Warren, 32, Bedford-row, W.C., and F. G. Whittuck, Orchard House, Orchard-lane, Bristol.

**A. G. THORNTON, LTD.** (drawing instrument manufacturers, etc., Manchester and Salford).—Mortgage on company's interest in 39 and 41, King-street West and 8, Southgate, Manchester, dated May 2, th, 1921, to secure £9,350. Holders: Miss E. Fildes, 5, Sion row, Twickenham; and H. S. Kershaw, 31, Booth-street, Manchester.

**STRONG, HANBURY AND CO., LTD.**—Charge on 14-18, Nile-street, and warehouse at Eagle-passage, Nile-street, Shoreditch, dated May 18th, 1921, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to bankers not exceeding £5,000.

**JOHN F. SHAW AND CO., LTD.** (publishers, etc., London).—Issue on May 24th, 1921, of £3,500 debentures, being a re-issue of part of the series of £10,000 registered October 6th, 1911.

**HENRY STONE AND CO., LTD.** (box makers, cabinet makers, stationers, etc., Banbury).—Mortgage on "Swan Close" and two other closes of land at Banbury, dated May 7th, but executed June 2nd, 1921, to secure £2,050. Holders: Barclay's Bank, Ltd. (by transfer from Gillett and Co.). Note.—The mortgage for same amount to Gillett and Co. was registered in 1912.

**IRISH PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.**—Particulars have been filed of £150,000 debentures, created February 16th, and all issued May 25th, 1921, charged on certain freehold and leasehold properties and the company's general assets. The debentures (which are guaranteed by Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd.), were offered to the public at 98 per cent. An underwriting commission of 4 per cent. is payable to the

British and Allied Investments Corporation, Ltd. Trustees for the debenture holders: National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

**GREENSLADE AND CO. (READING), LTD.** (stationers, etc.).—Particulars of £20,000 debentures, created and all issued May 30th, 1921, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD.** (paper-makers, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £12,000, May 24th, 1921, of debenture stock secured by trust deeds dated July 1st, 1912, and January 15th, 1919, securing £565,000.

**FRANK DONALD, LTD.** (printers, Birmingham).—Particulars of £2,750 debentures credited and all issued May 27th, 1921, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PORTALS, LTD.** (manufacturers of and dealers in paper, etc., Whitchurch).—Issue on June 3rd, 1921, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**EMPIRE PAPER MILLS, LTD.**—Mortgage on land, property and rights at Swanscombe and Greenhithe, etc., dated January 1st, 1921 (registered June 7th, by permission of court) to secure £136,955. Holders: Wall-paper Manufacturers, Ltd.

**UNITED STATIONERS, LTD (Hull).**—Particulars of £500 debentures created May 18th, 1921, charged on the company's general property, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £200.

**SHIPPING TRADES INDEX, LTD.** (publishers, London).—First mortgage debenture, dated June 6th, 1921, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. G. Hammond and Co. (1920), Ltd., 139, Moor-street, Birmingham.

**LEWIS MATHIAS AND CO., LTD.** (music publishers, etc., London).—Particulars of £250 debentures authorised May 26th, 1921; present issue £125, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future.

**H. C. LEE, WHITEHEAD AND CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £10,000 debentures authorised April 26th, 1921 (registered June 11th, by permission of the Court) whole amount issued; charged on certain freeholds and leaseholds and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: J. S. Lee, 24, Market-street, Brighton; Squire Holt, "Melrose," 16, Norwood-crescent, Southport; Helen M. Lee, 162, Coppice-street, Oldham; and H. Hague, Retiro-chambers, Waterloo-street, Oldham.

**LUDGATE, LTD.** (manufacturers of loose leaf books, etc.).—Particulars of £25,000 debentures, authorised April 28th, and covered by trust deed dated May 7th, 1921; whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital and leasehold properties in Edinburgh and London. Trustees: T. O. Hart



and K. Henderson. J. B. Peden, of 48, Queen-street, Edinburgh, as receiver on May 9th, under powers contained in trust deed dated May 7th, 1921.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE ALEXANDER McDONALD, printers' agent 6, Melbourn-mansions, Queen's Club-gardens, Earl's-court, S.W.—The first meeting of creditors under this failure was held last week, before Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor's business consisted of procuring printing orders which he handed over to his father to be executed. He returned liabilities £635 and assets "nil," the failure being attributed to the slump in trade since September last. The case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

THE public examination took place in London on Monday of Mr. George William Macey, Mr. Frank Peter Reavey and Mr. Donald Mackenzie, who had carried on business at 40, Fleet-street, E.C., under the style of "the Printers' Exchange." A joint statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £162,701, and a deficiency of £90,823. Besides carrying on a monthly journal styled *Printers' Exchange*, which was not published after October last, Macey and Mackenzie published *Blighty*, which was issued for soldiers on active service. A considerable quantity of news-print and other kinds of paper, mainly imported from Norway, was also bought and sold by the debtors. The failure and insolvency was attributed to the exceptional and continuous fall in the price of paper since the commencement of the slump in September last; it was further attributed to the consequent inability of the debtors to dispose of stocks which they had either in hand or in the course of delivery. Their deficiency was almost accounted for by the depreciation in value, to the extent of £86,671, of stock of paper in the hands of bankers. Mr. Registrar Mellor declared the examination to be concluded.

### Affairs of a Paper Merchant.

At the Official Receiver's Offices, Bristol, a meeting was held of creditors of William Edward Pain, of 15, Firfield-street, Tottenham, and carrying on business at 96, Redcliff-hill, Bristol, as a stationer and paper merchant. Debtor's statement of affairs showed gross liabilities as £510 17s. 10d., of which £467 17s. 7d. was expected to rank. The debtor estimated the assets to produce £408 16s. 8d., leaving a deficiency of £58 0s. 11d. He alleged, as the causes of his failure, "Want of capital, bad trade, by making a bad debt of £116, and having stock stolen to the value of £24."

In his observations the Official Receiver (Mr. Thos. Easton) said the debtor, who is a bachelor and 26 years of age, states that on

October 15th, 1915, when serving his apprenticeship to the wholesale stationery business, he joined the army, from which he was discharged on December 13th, 1917, as being no longer fit for military service, and was now in receipt of a disablement pension of 16s. per week. After his discharge he resumed his former employment until November, 1919, when he commenced business as a paper merchant and stationer at 96, Redcliff-hill. He was then possessed of £100 capital, being £75 received from the King's Bounty Fund, and £25 his savings. Having regard to the falling markets and the general depression in trade, the Official Receiver considered the debtor's estimate of the value of his stock-in-trade, trade fixtures and utensils was not likely to be realised, and on these grounds an order for summary administration had been obtained.

Mr. Arthur Collins, chartered accountant, was appointed trustee with a committee of inspection.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Westwell, Arthur, 30, Pilkington-road, Southport, Manchester, paper merchant. June 16th.

Lacey, Ernest, 35, High-street, Chatham, bookseller. June 17th.

## Fry's Metal Foundry.

A party of nearly 30 members of the Publicity Club of London last week visited the London works of Fry's Metal Foundry, at 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1. The party was received personally by Mr. John Fry, general manager of the firm, and was split up into groups, which were then escorted round to the various departments by members of the staff. All the processes in connection with the manufacture of the "Fryotype" printing metals were demonstrated, and much interest was evoked by the extreme care taken in the purifying of all the metals used and the methods of mixing the various constituent virgin metals in the molten state, which ensures complete homogeneity. As the weather was hot and foundry work is essentially warm, the welcome cup of tea, which was provided, and a half an hour's informal discussion about what had been seen, formed an agreeable conclusion to an interesting and instructive afternoon.

## The Engraving, Relief Stamping and PLATE PRINTING INDUSTRY.

### Organisation of the Industry in Canada and the United States.

That section of the printing industry which is concerned primarily with steel and copper plate and die engraving, printing and relief stamping is a section of great and increasing importance, and there are many points of interest and value to British printers to be found in the story of recent developments in this particular section of the printing industry in Canada and the United States of America. Some account of these developments is given in the following paragraphs, which are sent to us by a Canadian correspondent:—

The historian of the engraving, embossing and plate printing industry in the Continent of America will necessarily find much of his space occupied with the doings of the body known as the National Association of Steel and Copper Plate Engravers. Prior to its formation, the trade in general was in very bad condition—not so much a question of demand for steel and copper plate and steel die engraving, printing and embossing, as in respect of the relation of the various firms to each other and the public. The conditions were not peculiar to America and Canada, for doubtless it is, or was, similar in the Mother Country. Price cutting was general, and not only would firms voluntarily reduce prices to obtain work from a competitor, but the customer or his purchasing agent made active use of his knowledge of the state of affairs to play one engraver against another. The practice of making sketches without charge was general, and the sketch of one man was frequently given to a competitor to work from. Apprentices trained, or partly trained, as well as journeymen were enticed from one shop to another; in fact, all the tricks which have been well-known for years were practised. The introduction of labour-saving machinery for engraving, embossing, or plate printing was vigorously opposed by unions and even non-union men, and what between the rivalry of employers and opposition of employees, the trade bade fair to fall into a degraded condition.

This was the state of affairs when eight or nine of the better class of firms who were fairly well known to each other, met together to form a plan of campaign for the betterment of conditions in the craft. They pooled their information relative to names and addresses of engraving shops all over the Continent of America, and a circular was prepared briefly setting forth the danger the craft was in and suggesting that all interested in its betterment should express their willingness to meet together upon a date and at a point which would be central to all interested. Twenty-one firms replied immediately; a

meeting was held, and, with additional information available, a subsequent meeting was attended by 75 enthusiastic men.

From that beginning the Association, as a National body, has grown each year steadily. It has a professional secretary who devotes his entire time to collecting material of interest to the craft and disseminating information of interest. It publishes an Association organ which, besides a large amount of advertising and personals, carries well-written articles on subjects of interest to the trade. There is held a large annual gathering or convention which meets in the month of July at a different city each year. Addresses on subjects of direct bearing to the members are given and freely discussed. Trade customs, standard forms, methods of production, prices, cost systems, etc., are dealt with during the four to six days of the meeting and this fraternization has had the greatest effect for good on the trade generally.

To day, heads of the firms who previously hardly acknowledged each other, visit each other's shops freely and, in times of stress, help from one shop to another is frequently given. The general result has been, not to make everybody perfect, but to break down that barrier of suspicion and distrust that was as general as it was frequently unfounded. There is still price cutting, of course, but general discussion has introduced a fairly uniform system of costs, and prices are practically uniform. In engraving prices, of course, much of which is pure guess-work, differences exist, but the practice of quoting a price and sticking to it has largely taken the place of the old price cutting. Much of the engraving on straight work—and there is but little ornamental work on the commercial engraving of to-day—is on the "per letter" basis, some of it "per line" (both methods of pricing, of course, being imperfect). They have done good work in adopting two standard qualities of bond paper as the Association property ("Engravers' Bond.") It is ordered in large quantities and is introduced wherever possible.

They are, in consequence of the difficulty of training apprentices, studying the question of a central training school for all branches of the craft. They are developing the idea of co-operative advertising to popularise engraved work. This is financed by the Association, and better results are obtained by one central fund advertising engraved work generally and making its effectiveness known to the general public, than would be possible by individual efforts.

The National Association is the central body, and while the local city associations are encouraged, where there are a sufficiently large number of firms to form one, the general opinion seems to be that they tend to hamper the development of the central body. Under broadminded officership, however, the local associations are usually a great help in keeping up the interest. A good, energetic, well-known association secretary and a well supported and live association journal are essential.

Their by-laws are based on the usual form.

Active members must be directly employed in the trade of engraving, embossing or plate printing. A minimum fee of \$36 is exacted, the fees being upon a basis of: \$1.50 for each hand embossing press, \$3 for each plate printing, \$6 for each power die press, \$4.50 for each journeyman engraver, \$9 for each engraving machine. Associate members \$100 (supply houses).

The Association has been very helpful to its members in times of strikes; finding positions for engravers, embossers, plate printers and die stampers, and in general acting as a clearing house wherever labour was applied for, or offered.

## Trade Union Matters.

SOME interesting decisions were come to at the concluding session of the T.A. conference at Hastings. One important decision was to retain the headquarters of the Association at Manchester. Whether Cottonopolis is the best centre for the head office is open to doubt, although it is largely a question of convenience, and it is to be presumed that the officials, who have had long experience of the arrangement, are the best judges.

ANOTHER important subject which was considered referred to the rate of subscriptions, and it was unanimously decided to increase the subscription by  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a week in order to strengthen the Labour Representation Fund.

THE Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers at the present time have an abnormal amount of unemployment and short time in their ranks, and in order to meet the emergency a substantial levy is being placed on the members who are on full time.

ON the subject of a wages reduction, a representative of the Union thought that the question was one which bristled with difficulties, and with regard to the present offer expressed the opinion that it was far too drastic. If the principle of a reduction at all be admitted, he thought it should be an economic one.

WE understand that tremendous efforts are being made in the section of the trade covered by this Union to capture from the Germans the trade in ceramic transfer work. Firms in the pottery districts that hitherto employed German productions in this class of work should have no difficulty in future of fulfilling their requirements from firms in this country.

OUR informant thought that the slump through which they were passing was caused by the high cost of materials and paper, but that a rebound in trade was inevitable.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bowie, M. C. Paper bags. 15,642.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Production of inclined characters in typographical casting machines. 15,742.  
 Hutt, E. E. Bookbinders' backing machine. 15,753.  
 Stedman, G. Note pads. 15,922.  
 Trist, A. R. Methods of production of screens for photo-mechanical printing, etc. 16,008.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1919.

- Rosenblatt, M. Apparatus for sealing envelopes and similar papers. 164,054.

#### 1920.

- Cox, C. H. S., and Jones, P. H. Loose leaf devices for binding paper and similar sheets. 164,072.  
 Drysdale, H. Manufacture of bags or containers from paper or any desired flexible material. 164,071.  
 Embleton, J. W. Combined note or like paper and envelope therefor. 164,150.  
 General Paper Goods Manufacturing Co. Envelope-making machines. 138,625.  
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd. (Bennett, F.). Apparatus for melting metal and casing it into ingots. 164,186.  
 Martin, L. Automatic layer-on for printing presses and the like. 140,763.  
 McKay, R. Device for setting up formes for contents bills, posters and the like. 164,070.  
 Murray, J. Bookbinding machinery. 164,167.  
 Shannon, F. W., and Solomon, E. Letter files or loose leaf binders. 164,282.  
 Wood, M. A. (Tyer, J. J.). Manufacture and production of cardboard boxes. 164,268.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1921.

- Pasquier, C. R. Means for cutting a strip of paper into separate pieces. 164,324.

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# London Master Printers' Association.

An Address on "The Paper Situation," by Mr. A. W. Foster, B.A., Secretary of the Papermakers' Association.

Mr. A. W. Foster was the guest last week of the London Master Printers' Association at the monthly lunch at the Connaught Rooms and gave an address on "The Paper Situation."

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (the President of the Association), who was in the chair, said when he asked Mr. Foster to be their guest he pointed out that probably printers did not always see eye to eye with papermakers. Naturally most of them liked to buy their paper as cheaply as possible. At the same time many of them had good friends in the papermaking industry and he was quite sure they did not wish to see them ruined. Some of them hardly expected they would be ruined just yet considering the good prices paper fetched during the war. However, he believed it would do them all good to try and understand the difficulties the papermakers undoubtedly met with.

Mr. Foster said he accepted the invitation to come and address a meeting of the London Master Printers Association on the paper situation with the greatest pleasure, and after undergoing their hospitality he congratulated them on following what he believed was the practice in the best circles among the cannibals, of feeding their victim well before they put him on the sacrificial altar. He recalled that his last visit to a similar function was when the shadow of war was casting a gloom over the whole country, and when master printers had the timidity to invite as their guest for the afternoon Mr. H. A. Vernet, who was then in a position of brief authority over the trade in which they were all interested. He hoped the good effect which Mr. Vernet's presence among them had created, as far as their idea of the paper controller was concerned, would be that day after his visit so far as the papermaker bulked in the views of printers.

## The Medium.

He (Mr. Foster) felt that master printers saw the papermaker through the medium of the wholesale stationer, and he felt sometimes they must have the habit of colouring the information that passed through them. The general idea which the master printer entertained of the papermaker was that of an irascible old gentleman of somewhat gouty tendencies, devoid of technical skill, who made paper by accident, but who had an uncanny and inconvenient habit of selling inferior paper at a very superior price.

It seemed to him (the speaker) that the impression left on the minds of printers was that all the good qualities of the paper were put into it by the wholesale stationer, and that

any inferiorities that there were, were due to the papermaker, and that it was only the successful show of complaints, rejections, and all the other weapons of the wholesale stationer that kept the horrible papermaker in check. (Renewed laughter.) He could assure them the papermaker was nothing like that. He was an astute person he agreed, but he was not nearly so astute as the wholesale stationer. (Laughter.)

Proceeding, Mr. Foster said the papermaker and the printer had absolutely a common interest in the prosperity of the paper trade as a whole, and he thought the time had come when he should remind the world in general, and the Press in particular, that there were other grades of paper besides those which went to the turning out of the *Daily Mail*. (Laughter.) Over and over again in his career during the war he found that the Government official could conceive of no other paper than that on which was printed the *Daily Mail*, or what was used as a picture post card. The utmost vision of the Government official was limited by the contents of the railway book stall, and he was evidently quite willing to see the whole of the contents of that book stall swept away and never re-placed.

They suffered in the printing and paper-making industry from the dictatorial domination of news-print, and they wanted to drive it home to the people in general that paper represented a hundred and one things other than news-print. Of course, the paper which his good friend Mr. Joseph Dixon described as Dixon's "Imitation Art" was very nice for printing the *Manchester Guardian* upon, but was no good for the majority of the commercial users of paper.

## Paper in Universal Request.

It was his painful duty during the war period, when they tried to crib, cabin and confine them, to point out to his Government official friends that there was hardly a single operation in their daily journey to the office which could be carried out without the aid of the papermaker and the printer. They went into a railway station and bought a cardboard ticket. They paid for it with a paper Bradbury. They went to the despised book-stall and bought their newspaper. Then they entered the railway carriage, the panels of which were probably made of paper. At least he believed the Midland diners were finished off in lincrusta, which was absolutely a paper product. If they happened to be in a dining carriage they had their lunch from a paper menu, and they protected their clothes probably by means of a paper serviette. If they



had been unlucky in their boot purchase, it was conceivable that the soles were not entirely innocent of the product of the papermaker. Had they been unfortunate enough to live in Central Europe instead of in these islands during the war they might have had to dress completely in paper, while it might be new to some of the gentlemen present that a great number of the casualties caused during the war were by rifle bullets, of which the nozzle was actually made of a paper compound.

### A Barometer of Trade.

There was no operation in the whole of commerce which could be carried on without the use of this homely product. The late Earl of Beaconsfield described the fine chemical trade as a barometer of commerce; but he (Mr. Foster) thought they would find a much more accurate reflection of the state of industry and commerce of the present day in the paper market. The humble paper bag and the humble paper box were very good indications of the state of retail trade in the West End of London, and of the wholesale trade all over the country.

Mr. Foster went on to refer to the use of commercial stationery and advertising circulars, which contributed in no little degree to the commercial prosperity of this country and the Empire. So many people were of the opinion that news-print was the only sort of paper that mattered that he had jotted down a rough estimate of the various proportions of the paper produced in this country. It was estimated that the weekly production of news-print in this country was 8,500 tons. Wood printing papers ran to 4,500 tons; esparto and rag papers about 4,500 tons; and brown and other wrappings represented another 4,500 tons. If these figures were anything like accurate they would see that the writing and printing papers were very nearly double the amount of news-print made in this country, and they must remember in making the estimate that news-print was the cheapest paper, and the value of the output of the writing and printing mills was far in excess of that of the "news" mills.

### Progressive British Mills.

With regard to the figures, which represented something like a total of 1,200,000 tons of paper per annum, it was sometimes suggested that British paper mills were not in a position to supply the home market. He would like to say that the output of the British paper mills had shown a steady and progressive increase. The late Mr. George Chater had estimated that in 1861 the output was 100,000 tons a year. The late Mr. T. Y. Nuttall calculated that in 1882 the figure was 318,910 tons, in 1892 483,000 and in 1902 750,000 tons. His late colleague at the Department of Paper Control (Mr. Bradley) estimated that for 1913 the production was 1,160,000 tons. So they would see there had been a constant and progressive increase in the output of the British papermaker. Producing as they probably did last year  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million tons of paper in this

country, they imported 647,000 tons. So that, roughly speaking, the British papermaker supplied two thirds of the demand in this country. He thought there was not the slightest doubt, with the progress which had been made since 1913 in the modernisation of mills and the improvement of technical processes, that the papermaker in this country had nothing to fear as to the quality of production of his paper in competition with any papermaking nation in the world.

### The Papermaker's Difficulties.

Dealing with the present difficulties of the papermaker in this country, Mr. Foster mentioned that the industry could not live from hand to mouth with regard to its raw material. One of the advantages in dealing with the British paper mill was that the consumer could rely upon a constant and consistent supply. In order to be in a position to give such supplies, the papermaker must contract ahead for his raw material. He had to contract in the autumn of one year for the supply of his material for the next year and they had all been caught by the fall of the market. Such a fall in the market as they had experienced affected an industry which had to contract ahead more severely than it affected an industry which could buy from hand to mouth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed certain concessions in connection with the Excess Profits Duty which would, to a large extent, meet the difficulty of the industry which had its material in stock. These concessions, however, had not helped the papermaker to any appreciable degree. He could write down the stock of pulp which he held at the end of his E.P.D. accounting period. That was only a small fraction of the stock he had contracted forward to buy. The Chancellor had definitely refused to make any concession on forward contracts. This was going to place upon the papermaking industry this year a burden which was calculated at not less than £12,000,000 sterling. But the papermaker was facing it. He had written down his stocks in his own books and his current market prices for paper were based upon the written down value. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, would not allow him to write it down for purposes of taxation.

### Higher Costs.

In the second place, it was hardly necessary for him to refer to the coal question. The prolonged and regrettable stoppage of the coal mines was having a most serious effect upon the papermaking industry of this country. Coal entered into the costs of papermakers to a very large extent. On the average, they used three tons of coal in the production of one ton of paper. Unless, therefore, the coal miners went back on terms which would allow the pit mouth price of coal to reduce very substantially, their coal cost would remain at its present abnormal high figure.

Then again, said Mr. Foster, he would remind them that the paper mills were work-

ing short time, and short time was always a disadvantage to the manufacturer, because his overhead charges went up out of proportion to the material and labour costs of his production. In the case of the paper mill where, with very expensive and substantial machinery, the starting up process was a matter of four to five hours, and where the running cost was exceedingly high, the operation of short time was a greater proposition than in the case of lighter industries.

Finally, they had the question of wages. He did not propose to discuss that in detail. Printers had their wages trouble, and the papermakers had their's, and they were trying to deal with it, but he thought the figures showed that the wages which were paid in the paper mills to-day were in the aggregate somewhere in the neighbourhood of four times what they were pre-war.

They had to remember papermakers not only gave advances to meet the cost of living, but they had gone over from a two-shift to a three shift system, which entailed the employment of three employees where formerly there were two.

### The Pulp Contracts.

Dealing with the contracts for pulp which papermakers had been obliged to enter into, Mr. Foster said they could not expect that their pulp suppliers would meet them to a very great extent on the question of the price of their contracted pulp. The pulp suppliers also had to buy their timber a year ahead, and they told them quite recently that their timber suppliers, who were the peasant proprietors in the backwoods of Scandinavia, did not visualise the world situation at all, and were not prepared to make any concession on the price of the timber. Therefore, their Scandinavian friends were not in a position to meet the papermakers. Of course, the papermakers replied to the pulp contractor, just as the printer did to the papermaker, that he had made such huge profits during the war that he could afford to part with some of it.

### The Future.

Mr. Foster then turned to the somewhat brighter prospects for the future. While it was dangerous to prophecy, he believed personally that when the present general depression in the trade of this country was over, the paper and printing industries would be among the first to feel the flow of the revitalising blood of prosperity through their veins. He believed that the British papermaker, if they would give him the opportunity, could supply the finest product in the world at the best price.

During the war and since, paper mills in this country had been modernised, and new machines had been put in. Furthermore, a little over a year ago they formed, in connection with the Papermakers' Association, a Technical Section which had been brought together for the purpose of joint information, instruction and discovery the experts in the paper mills of this country. The engineers, the chemists and the administrative experts were all consulting together, and he believed

that the result of the deliberations of their Technical Section would be to produce great improvements in the manufacture of paper in the United Kingdom.

They did not fear, in due course, any difficulties with regard to their supplies of raw material. They had in the past been almost dependent for their wood pulp on Scandinavia, but it was likely within a brief period that would no longer be the case. They would call into being the New World to re-dress the balance of the old. They believed that their Canadian brothers were going to give them supplies of wood pulp in large quantities and at low prices, and they believed that with increased technical efficiency, with the New World supply of wood pulp, and with the goodwill of their British customers that British papermakers could supply all the needs of the home consumer.

Their motto—papermakers, master printers and wholesale stationers together—would, he trusted, in the future be: "British paper for British purposes, Empire products for Imperial use." (Cheers).

### Some Questions.

The chairman then invited discussion and remarked that Mr. Foster's address had enabled the master printer to realise more than they had before some of the difficulties which papermakers had to face. Mr. Austen-Leigh pointed out that the speaker had not said anything about the possibility of protecting the papermaking industry. Perhaps that was because it was too dangerous a topic in Mr. Foster's view.

Mr. Leete asked whether Mr. Foster considered papermaking a key industry?

Mr. Foster replied that under the Safeguarding of Industries Bill papermaking was not a key industry, but it was a fundamental industry in the same way as iron, coal and steel were fundamental industries.

Mr. Pollock sought information as to the views of the paper mills on the question of the standardisation of paper.

Mr. Foster replied that the view of the mills was that the demand for standardisation must come from the consumer. The mills were quite willing to standardise if the buyer wished it. Papermakers, however, had a suspicion that the middle man would not want standardisation. They had, therefore, first to convert the wholesale stationer and then the papermaker would be readily converted.

Sir Cecil Harrison proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Foster for his address. The papermaker, he pointed out, was a man who was always with them, but was not always very near to them. To many master printers, especially in the case of smaller businesses, there was an individual in between who was looked upon as a necessary evil, and up to the present they had not been able to do without him. He hoped master printers would be able to come more into touch with the papermaker direct. (Hear, hear.) That was the course in which business was tending. With the increasing use of paper products and printing, there was looming up more and

more the opportunity for the printer to become a papermaker, but that was not yet possible, though it might be in the distant future. In the meantime, however, the printer could get in touch with the papermaker and buy direct to his own advantage. With regard to the question of standardisation of paper, Sir Cecil thought they were all agreed that it was a desirable thing, but apparently it was nobody's particular business to carry it through. The papermaker said the demand had to come from the printer, and the printer said it was to be done by the papermaker or perchance by the wholesale stationer. He thought, however, that they should look upon it in a more disinterested way. Then they would see that standardisation was a most desirable object to which they all should work. He respectfully submitted that the papermakers could do something substantial in making a move on the basis of the views which had been publicly expressed, and which were now to be found in print and at the service of the whole trade.

The resolution, put by the Chairman, was enthusiastically adopted, and Mr. Foster, in reply, said he had not discussed the position under the Safeguarding of Industries Bill because that was a contentious point. At the same time he would like to make one little remark, and that was that if His Majesty's Government put the Bill into operation as the trade policy of the land it was only fair that papermakers as well as master printers should have an opportunity of taking advantage of it. He did not put it higher than that; but if that was a desirable policy for commerce as a whole, the papermaker should have his little share just as the printer should have his. (Applause).

## British Manufacturers' Opportunity.

Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Commissioner at Toronto, recently made a tour of the industrial centres in the United Kingdom, and his impressions were very favourable from the point of view of the ability of British manufacturers to undertake export. An essential factor, of course, is to secure lower production costs, and Mr. Field found a disposition on the part of labour to recognise this fact. Lower costs are an absolute necessity, since quotations made by United States firms have been considerably below those of our own manufacturers. Mr. Field noticed during his tour a very general feeling among manufacturers to regard the Canadian market as too small for serious efforts. He points out, that while the population is comparatively small, the purchasing power per capita is relatively large. Moreover the Dominion is expanding rapidly and will in time be a substantial purchaser.

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### KING'S LYNN.

**M**R. EDWIN W. EVANS is favoured with instructions to **SELL BY AUCTION**, on **THURSDAY, JULY 7th, 1921**, at 11.30 o'clock, on the Premises, St. Margaret's Works, King's Lynn, the whole of the Extensive and Valuable **LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND BOOKBINDING PLANT and MACHINERY**, comprising:—Quad Demy Wharfedale, by Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co., with lifting flyers and geared inkers, etc.; Double Royal Wharfedale, by Dawson, with balanced flyers and geared inkers, etc.; Double Demy Wharfedale, by Dawson, with balanced flyers; nearly new Demy Folio Falcon Safety Platen, by Waite and Saville, Ltd.; Crown Victoria Fine Art Platen, by Rockstroh and Schneider, No. 2438; Quad Crown Litho Machine, by George Newsum and Co., Ltd.; Double Demy Litho Machine, by J. Ratcliffe and Sons, with flyers; Quad Crown Litho Press, by George Newsum and Co., Ltd., Power; Double Crown Litho Press, by G. Mann and Co., Power; 13-in. Copperplate Press, by Harrild and Sons; 48-in. Double Striker Ruling Machine, by Waite and Sheard; 42-in. Double Striker Ruling Machine, by Shaw; 38-in. Express Self-Clamp Diagonal Guillotine, by Furnival and Co., Power; 26-in. Diagonal Guillotine, by Furnival and Co., No. 1153, Power; 24-in. Vertical Guillotine, by G. Wilson, Hand Power; Double Demy Four Fold Book Folding Machine, by R. Cundall and Sons; 30-in. Power Perforating Machine; Label Punching Machine, by Furnival & Co.; Platen 25-in. by 12-in.; 34-in. Lever Millboard Cutter; No. 4 Reel Wire Stitching Machine, by Aug. Brehmer, fitted Power; No. 7 Reel Wire Stitching Machine, by Aug. Brehmer, No. 2682; nearly new No. 3 Hand Die Press, by H. O. Strong and Sons, Ltd.; Paper Drilling Machine; Round Cornering Machine; Label Making Machine; a Type 31-K-15 Singer Sewing Machine; a No. 1 Arming Press; Several Binding Presses; a 16 b.h.p. Otto Gas Engine, by Crossley Bros., Ltd., No. 26662; Shafting and Belting, etc.; 500 Cases Book and Jobbing Type (mostly on point); Galleys, Chases, Wood Letter; large quantity of Label Cutters, Binding Tools, Lithographic Stones, Fixtures, Fittings, Office Furniture; Day Time Recorder; Stock of Paper, Cards, Strawboards, Bookbinders' Cloth and Sundries, etc.; etc.

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## PAPER BAG

**MAKING MACHINERY,**  
**Latest Improvements.**

**BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.**

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

# Rules and Regulations for the Printing Office.

## Mr. Burchell's Address to South-East London Master Printers.

The above was the title of an address delivered by Mr. W. H. Burchell (hon. secretary, Central Districts) at the monthly meeting of the S.E. London Master Printers' Association at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, S.E., on the 14th inst. Mr. Burchell contrived to make his paper interesting and instructive by the aid of specimens of dockets, charging-out sheets and other documents, all of which he claimed were the outcome of the application of the practical knowledge he had gained over many years.

### The Lecture.

Mr. Burchell expressed surprise that in a trade like theirs so many offices had no rules and regulations to guide a new employee when he first entered a firm. One would have thought that it would have been the first thing the L.M.P.A. would have advocated when he introduced the organisation campaign some three years ago. Since that time they had, by the way, doubled their membership.

What was required, insisted Mr. Burchell, was a standardised set of rules and regulations and it was by securing these that they could carry on their business with economy, expedition and profit. How many employers or managers took the trouble to secure references when they engaged a new hand? asked Mr. Burchell. Sometimes the employer enticed an employee away by unfair means, and so evaded all the honour and integrity that should exist among employers.

The next thing essential to the successful printing office was a small time recorder which eliminated the possibility of disputes and prevented mistakes being made. His method of working the recorder was for the employee to hand his card to the clerk, who stamped it in the employees' presence on entering and leaving the premises.

Mr. Burchell next dealt with the percentage to be added to cover the salaries of representatives and explained in detail his method of arriving at it. If the representative is engaged at £5 per week the percentage allowed to cover his salary is often overlooked, viz. —10 per cent.—which would mean a turnover of at least £2,500 per annum, and then would have to be added 11½ per cent. on every charge to allow for the 10 per cent. to be taken off.

### To Guide the Employee.

Coming to the productive side of the business, he advocated the placing in prominent positions in each department a general set of rules for the guidance of the employees. In

the composing-room the compositor before he commences his duties should be furnished with a book showing the specimens of type, borders and ornaments handled in the room, and also have the time docket explained to him. Other departments, such as the reading, machine-room and the warehouse were each in turn dealt with, and the system adopted to attain efficiency and increased output was fully explained.

In the office all orders are entered in a daily order book and all the time occupied by the various departments is entered from the daily work sheets into the charging-out book.

Mr. Burchell then passed round for inspection several specimens as used by himself of estimate forms, periodical charging out and composing-room analysis sheet, wages docket, etc.

After alluding to a standardised apprenticeship indenture and the question of profit-sharing, Mr. Burchell brought his interesting lecture to a close.

### DISCUSSION.

In opening the discussion, Mr. J. J. Keliher thought there would be some difficulty from the trade union point of view in the adoption of the contract of agreement as between employer and employee. If a good and efficient workman broke the rules, what, asked Mr. Keliher, would Mr. Burchell do. Sacrifice his workman or his rules? In regard to profit sharing in the printing trade, Mr. Keliher said he had purposely turned his business into a limited company in order to make it a profit-sharing concern. In his case it did not work satisfactorily, as it was not conducive on the whole to making the men work with more zeal. The man when he became a shareholder in many cases only worked as he felt inclined. In the counting house it certainly worked better, many of his people still holding shares.

Mr. Burchell said in regard to the contract of agreement, he did not think the trade union would have any objection to it; on the contrary, he thought they would rather welcome it.

Mr. Northam thought too much could be made of books of rules and regulations in the printing office. They were often so many that half of them were overlooked.

A member said a good practice was to make an inventory of all the gear in the machine room, and to show it to a man when he started on a new job.

Mr. J. W. Carley, in dealing with the profit-sharing scheme, said it was a matter that was

too far off. If the worker wanted anything, he wanted it on a Saturday, not in twelve months' time. It had been tried in France and elsewhere, and had proved a failure. The best managed factories were those where the work goes on harmoniously without a lot of hedging in of rules. He thought that in framing rules the positive attitude should be adopted, and not the negative one. To attain increased efficiency he did not agree with the practice of telling a man what he must not do, but by assisting him to take an interest in sanitation, education, safety devices and protection of the workers, lead him up to better things. He thought it was impossible to get initiative out of a man if he was bound down by a lot of unnecessary rules.

Mr. J. R. Riddell said he was in agreement with many of the points raised by Mr. Burchell. He dealt, in the first place, with the necessity of discipline among boys in their early training, and instanced the method employed to obtain it at St. Bride's. In response to the question that had been raised of the possibility of tools going astray and their safe keeping in the machine room, Mr. Riddell said they had a method which had been successfully copied in several large works. On a stained oak board they had an outline of each tool, and anyone could see at a glance if it happened to be missing. He next spoke of

the temptations that surrounded boys of 14 and 16, and said that unless they endeavoured to make good citizens of them they could never hope to make them good printers. After speaking of the wasteful practices often indulged in in the printing office through bad training, Mr. Riddell said he thought that the cost of production would not come down by a reduction of wages, but by increased production, and it was by instilling a greater love of craftsmanship into the young printer that they would get more and efficient work done.

## John H. Smythe

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INKS; STENCIL INKS, etc., etc.**

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all purposes.**



# New Provisional Customs Tariff for Spain.

A new provisional Customs Tariff has been put into force in Spain as from May 21st. It will remain in operation until a further revision of a more permanent character is decided upon. Below are given the rates concerning paper, printed matter, etc. While the rates of duty under both the "First" and "Second" Tariffs are shown, it should be understood that products and manufactures of the United Kingdom are admitted into Spain on payment of the lower rates shown in the "Second" Tariff column.

Tariff No.	Goods.	Duties.	
		1st Tariff. Pes. c.	2nd Tariff. Pes. c.
CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.			
GROUP I.			
406	Pulp for papermaking, clippings of paper and waste paper (52) ... 100 kilogs.	2 00	1 00
GROUP II.—PAPER IN AN UNMANUFACTURED CONDITION.			
Endless paper, white or coloured, not cut, glazed or not, weighing per sq. metre:			
407	Up to 20 grammes inclusive (53) ... 100 kilogs.	91 05	60 70
408	From 21 to 40 grammes inclusive (53) ... 100 kilogs.	54 00	36 00
409	From 41 to 50 grammes inclusive, containing mechanical pulp (53) (54) ... 100 kilogs.	22 50	17 00
410	From 41 to 50 grammes inclusive, not containing mechanical pulp, and all paper weighing 51 grammes and upwards per sq. metre (53) ... 100 kilogs.	54 00	36 00
411	Common packing paper, dyed in the pulp or not (55) ... 100 kilogs.	52 55	21 70
412	Thin paper, made of common ("sucia") pulp, with or without designs for wrapping fruit (55) ... 100 kilogs.	54 00	36 00
413	Other kinds of unmanufactured paper, not expressly mentioned in the Tariff ... 100 kilogs.	90 00	60 00
GROUP III.—PREPARED OR MANUFACTURED PAPER.			
414	White or coloured paper, of any weight, cut (53); hand-made paper ... 100 kilogs.	120 00	80 00
415	Paper covered on one or both sides with mineral or metallic materials, glass or mica ... 100 kilogs.	90 00	60 00
416	So-called parchment paper, paper treated with paraffin, and the like, even cut ... 100 kilogs.	81 00	54 00
C. 417	Paper and paperboard ("cartulina") sensitised for photography ... kilog.	4 00	2 00
418	Cut up paper, paper cut into flowers and similar manufactures of paper, including tissues and trimmings of paper (56) ... kilog.	8 00	1 80
419	Paper cut into tape for telegrams, "serpentinias," and similar articles (57) ... kilog.	0 90	0 60
C. 420	Cigarette paper in books, tubes, or cut into sheets for booklets ... kilog.	2 25	1 50
421	Account books, copy-letter books, copy books, note books, index books and counterfoil books (58) ... 100 kilogs.	180 00	120 00
422	Paper bags and sacks, with or without inscriptions ... 100 kilogs.	150 00	100 00
423	Envelopes, boxes of stationery (paper and unstamped envelopes), and other kinds of prepared or manufactured paper, not expressly mentioned in the Tariff ... 100 kilogs.	200 00	133 30
GROUP IV.—WALLPAPER AND THE LIKE.			
424	Paper printed on natural foundation ... 100 kilogs.	90 00	60 00
425	Paper printed on a dull (matt) or lustrous foundation ... 100 kilogs.	180 00	120 00
426	Paper with ornaments of gold, silver, wool, or crystal ... 100 kilogs.	450 00	300 00
GROUP V.—PRINTED AND ENGRAVED PAPER AND PHOTOGRAPHS.			
427	*Books and other printed matter in Spanish ("Castilian,") bound or not (58) (59) ... 100 kilogs.	184 20	122 80
428	*Books and other printed matter in a foreign language, bound or not (58) ... 100 kilogs.	30 00	20 00
429	Prints, maps, drawings, and photographs (60) ... kilog.	3 75	2 50
430	Paper ruled with pencil or ink, stamped paper, blank invoices, labels, cheques and similar articles, printed or lithographed (60) ... 100 kilogs.	300 00	200 00

\* Under Disposition II. of the Tariff, books edited and printed in the language of the country from which they come direct or, with through bill of lading, constituting the originals of a citizen of that country entitled to copyright ever said books, are admitted free, provided the country in question grants the same exemption to Spanish books and is a party to the Copyright Treaties.

(52) This number only applies to paper pulp perforated in such a manner that it can be used for no other purpose than the manufacture of paper and pasteboard. When the pulp is not perforated, the Customs will cut the sheets, at the expense of the importer, so that it may not be utilised for any other purpose. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard.

(53) Paper of which the dimensions exceed 45 by 57 cm., if it is in sheets, or of which the breadth exceeds 30 cm. if it is in rolls or on reels, shall be regarded as uncut paper. When paper weighs more than 200 grammes per square metre, it is considered for Tariff purposes as paper board or cardboard. Paper destined for printing newspapers and reviews shall be admitted at the rates of duty provided for by the Royal Order of March 26th, 1921, provided they comply with the conditions and formalities there laid down.

### CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR SPAIN.—Continued.

Tariff No.	Goods.	Duties.	
		1st Tariff. Pes. c.	2nd Tariff. Pes. c.
GROUP VI.—CARDBOARD AND PAPER, MISCELLANEOUS.			
431	Tarred paper, even if lined with light cotton or jute tissue ... .. 100 kilogs.	120 00	80 00
432	Other kinds of paper lined with other cloths ... .. 100 kilogs.	225 00	150 00
	Cardboard and paperboard ("cartulina,") unmanufactured, weighing per square metre :		
433	From 200 to 500 grammes inclusive ... .. 100 kilogs.	75 00	50 00
434	More than 500 grammes ... .. 100 kilogs.	50 40	33 60
435	The same, in the form of trays, dishes, floral ornaments, and other similar moulded articles, including those of cardboard pulp or carton pierre, not finished ... .. 100 kilogs.	90 40	60 00
436	Cardboard boxes, not covered, or covered with common paper, even if with gilt fillets (61) ... .. 100 kilogs.	60 00	40 00
437	The same, with ornaments, or covered with fine paper, and finished manufactures of cardboard pulp or carton-pierre ... .. 100 kilogs.	300 00	200 00

In Class IX. (wood and other vegetable materials used in industry, and manufactures thereof) appear the following items:—

448	Logs for making paper pulp (62) ... .. 1,000 kilogs.g	3 00	1 00
446	Esparto, unmanufactured ... .. 100 kilogs.g	4 50	2 25
467	Reed, cane, vegetable hair, rush, osiers, fine straw, palm and other similar materials, not manufactured, including shavings of wood ... 100 kilogs.g	2 00	1 00
468	The same materials, and esparto, cut, bleached, or dyed ... .. 100 kilogs.g	7 50	5 00

(54) In order to distinguish paper containing mechanical pulp, it is sufficient to throw on the paper a drop of a solution of fluoroglucin, which will produce a red colour on paper containing mechanical pulp but will not produce any sensible colouring on other paper.

(55) Paper weighing less than 20 grammes inclusive per square metre shall be regarded as paper for wrapping fruit; paper of greater weight shall be dutiable under Nos. 408-411. Only common papers for packing and wrapping which contain mechanical pulp and which weigh more than 75 grammes per square metre, are included in this number (411).

(56) Papers in imitation of lace, balloons and lanterns of paper, confetti, paper serviettes, etc., are included in this number.

(57) In order that strips of paper may be dutiable under No. 419, the breadth of the strips must not exceed 18 mm. Strips of greater breadth shall be dutiable under the number in which the paper, according to kind, is included.

(58) The bindings shall be dutiable separately, according to kind.

(59) The authors or publishers of works in Spanish, printed abroad, are the only persons who may, on payment of duty, introduce the same into Spain fifteen days after a bibliographic notice has been published in the "Gaceta" by the Ministry of Public Works (Fomento). This notice, once published, is sufficient to authorise subsequent importations, except in the cases of distinct editions or of copies which do not accord in some detail with the notice published, a new authorisation being necessary in such cases. Periodicals printed abroad in the Spanish language do not require previous authorisation for their introduction into Spain.

(60) Blank post cards are included under No. 430, but post cards with illustrations, photographs, etc., are dutiable under No. 429.

(61) Boxes of pasteboard lined with paper, used for packing handkerchiefs, shirt-fronts, buttons, tissues in the piece, and other similar articles, are free of duty in accordance with Disposition V. Certificates of origin required to receive benefits of reduced rate of the second Tariff.

(62) Wood destined for the manufacture of pulp for papermaking is dutiable under No. 448 if the following conditions are fulfilled:—1. That the wood is of pine or fir, and is free from resin. 2. That it is imported in pieces, with or without bark, and not worked in any way by hand, not exceeding 2·18 metres in length and 20 centimetres in diameter. 3. That the importers are manufacturers of wood pulp for papermaking. 4. That the local authorities duly certify that the wood has been used in the manufacture of pulp, cardboard, or pasteboard. Importers must enter into a bond for the payment of the difference of duty between Tariff Nos. 441 and 448, the bond to be cancelled on presentation to the Customs of the certificate mentioned above.

#### NEW MODEL IN BRONZERS

## The "SILVERLOCK" Patent Bronzing Machine.

BRONZES, DUSTS and POLISHES COMPLETE. Specially designed for Bronzing Christmas Cards, Calendars, Box-tops, Labels, Silks, Parchment, etc.



**Dust-tight. No need for Vacuum.  
Machine easily inspected.**

**Stamp Presses. Card Cutting Machines  
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# Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	MAY.		JAN.-MAY.		MAY.		JAN.-MAY.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings ... ..	75,356	33,801	294,545	342,525	286,314	133,364	1,091,593	1,494,343
Writings ... ..	17,734	5,847	77,159	61,196	101,373	41,966	418,900	422,839
Packings and Wrappings	40,651	6,986	188,310	44,862	76,826	19,520	321,852	171,111
Tissues ... ..	945	778	5,429	5,903	12,537	11,412	65,188	94,439
Coated Papers, Hangings	14,155	2,047	61,971	26,393	76,005	16,216	323,384	220,490
"    Other Sorts	2,371	1,136	10,778	11,011	29,801	19,435	141,729	148,941
Roofing Paper ... ..	—	—	1,507	24	—	—	3,916	110
Envelopes ... ..	5,882	1,468	20,393	11,108	38,049	16,501	128,912	128,212
Other Stationery ... ..	13,309	10,534	58,636	61,030	168,029	144,050	669,090	888,781
Paper Bags ... ..	3,743	784	13,442	7,636	14,697	4,160	50,342	43,897
Boxes and Cartons ... ..	940	1,417	6,891	8,055	6,942	9,592	45,284	62,806
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	7,744	6,049	25,444	46,044	27,111	17,540	92,939	148,539
Playing Cards ... ..	155	67	672	457	3,208	1,442	14,255	11,392
Other Manufactures ... ..	8,181	3,420	27,882	21,810	63,950	35,590	227,835	223,264
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>191,166</b>	<b>74,334</b>	<b>793,059</b>	<b>648,050</b>	<b>905,732</b>	<b>470,794</b>	<b>3,595,279</b>	<b>4,059,864</b>

### Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	4,575	442	33,461	5,032	18,214	3,064	127,652	21,610
United States ... ..	410	624	2,896	3,214	3,543	7,268	29,366	35,203
Other Foreign Countries	20,299	8,942	92,305	61,782	89,298	33,025	376,336	285,559
B. South Africa ... ..	6,907	3,392	18,018	38,795	27,352	11,919	71,196	174,493
B. India ... ..	25,148	5,845	81,449	48,483	83,628	24,445	257,487	211,172
Straits Settlements ... ..	858	522	4,595	6,383	4,090	2,258	17,221	31,555
Ceylon ... ..	1,878	1,585	6,096	7,248	7,032	4,859	22,664	30,866
Australia ... ..	7,855	8,828	24,871	129,033	27,412	33,545	84,823	518,353
New Zealand ... ..	3,300	2,148	8,908	23,917	10,893	6,797	30,461	99,313
Canada ... ..	115	23	976	1,392	826	203	5,040	8,093
Other British Possessions	4,011	1,447	21,170	17,246	14,026	5,981	69,347	78,126

### Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	1,307	13	11,130	604	7,044	209	53,559	4,856
United States ... ..	68	83	394	315	896	1,096	4,103	4,542
Other Foreign Countries	2,879	790	16,883	11,350	19,026	7,582	108,841	92,149
B. South Africa ... ..	667	208	2,139	4,413	4,539	1,673	14,141	31,900
B. India ... ..	6,965	1,712	23,153	11,923	35,105	13,143	111,204	82,974
Straits Settlements ... ..	218	70	1,200	1,560	1,356	755	7,280	13,400
Ceylon ... ..	405	37	1,331	1,032	2,275	326	7,538	7,135
Australia ... ..	2,978	1,719	14,078	16,887	16,055	9,761	68,604	102,642
New Zealand ... ..	1,244	587	3,363	8,203	6,596	2,869	18,067	45,664
Canada ... ..	14	90	75	379	142	665	878	3,188
Other British Possessions	986	528	3,413	4,524	8,339	3,887	24,625	34,383

**WASTE PAPER.**—A correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular* (Mr. Lionel W. Jones) is anxious to know why there is no present demand for waste paper. "During the war one could understand to an extent the high prices which were paid and also the gradual drop in price after the war," he says, "but what has happened now? One cannot even get pre-war price; in fact, there seems to be no market price at all; although there are still some

firms who advertise for waste paper." The suggested answer is that the position is "possibly due to an extended use of wood and the high cost of converting old paper into pulp."

MR. ROBERT HALL, the well known paper merchant of 60, Marchant-road, Edinburgh, has passed away at the age of 67 years, much regretted by innumerable friends. Mr. John Hall, his son, will carry on the business.

# Hot-Air Drying Apparatus

PATENT No. 141,997. (Patented in Great Britain &amp; Abroad)

## For Drying Varnished & Gummed Sheets.

Attachable to any make of Varnishing and Gumming Machine.

**NO RACKS REQUIRED. ENORMOUS FLOOR SPACE SAVED**

The following are a few well-known firms who have installed the above.

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Brumby & Clarke Ltd.	Hull	McCorquodale & Co., Ltd.	London
Chorley & Pickersgill, Ltd.	Leeds	Nathaniel Lloyd & Co., Ltd.	London
Alf. Cook Ltd. (2)	Leeds	Ormerods, Ltd.	Rochdale
G. Cornwall & Sons	Aberdeen (Repeat)	Petty & Sons, Ltd.	Leeds (Repeat)
Christie Malcolm, Ltd.	Newcastle	Robertson & Co., Ltd.	St. Anne
Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd	London (Repeat)	R. Robinson & Co., Ltd.	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Delittle Fenwick & Co.	York	W. G. Spowart	Glasgow
Dobson, Molle & Co. Ltd.	Edinburgh	R. H. & J. Sharp, Ltd.	Manchester
Field, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Bradford	James Townsend & Sons	Exeter
Henry Jenkinson, Ltd.	Leeds (Repeat)	Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd.	Otley
Samuel Jones & Co.	London	S. Taylor & Son	Manchester
Hanks & Co., Ltd.	Edinburgh	Hiad. Hoyle & Light, Ltd.	Manchester.
Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.	London	Gilbert Whitehead, Ltd.	London.

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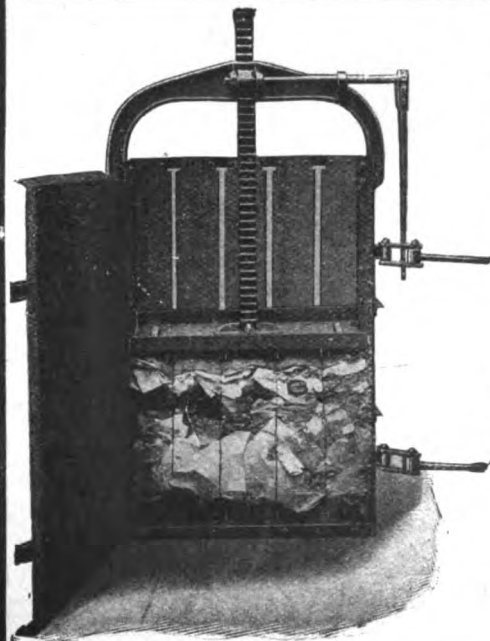
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GUEST'S

### BALING PRESS



As used by many Corporations, Railway Companies and Government Departments, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

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IMPROVED TYPE.

Is now the Quickest Machine on the Market.

POWERFUL

RATCHET MOTION.

PRICE

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F.O.R. (subject).

*Also Suitable for Rags, Hay, Straw, Paper, Leather, Rubber and Tin Clippings.*

Handy. Inexpensive. Reliable.  
Speedy. Powerful. Strong.

### HOLLINGS & GUEST, LTD

Thimble Hill Lane, BIRMINGHAM.

# British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	MAY.		JAN.-MAY.		MAY		JAN.-MAY.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	264,258	269,887	972,601	840,896	671,222	504,929	2,108,800	1,766,023
Packings and Wrappings	397,833	63,355	1,908,341	398,940	1,152,648	149,752	5,007,567	1,163,579
Coated Papers ...	16,884	2,906	50,301	19,839	75,069	20,104	288,857	132,689
Stationery ...	3,861	2,138	10,266	15,350	20,271	10,870	66,352	82,774
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	143,518	43,310	727,823	218,040	255,433	99,958	1,243,288	469,046
Strawboard ...	632,827	78,491	1,280,897	565,839	598,227	54,633	1,119,200	494,925
Other Sorts ...	41,714	17,109	162,514	94,851	207,775	95,175	822,439	604,522
Totals ...	1,500,895	477,196	5,112,743	2,153,755	2,980,645	935,421	10,656,503	4,713,558

## Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	38,867	41,568	179,250	206,455	88,020	67,301	315,892	415,680
Norway ...	33,304	17,585	257,957	84,215	82,933	34,450	588,662	198,009
Germany ...	16,086	5,672	36,370	36,371	47,576	9,794	101,389	88,738
Belgium ...	757	8,133	4,664	35,285	3,574	16,521	15,265	77,373
United States ...	5,426	314	34,644	3,772	14,529	2,206	101,381	18,283
Canada ...	7,427	—	92,137	5,193	14,459	—	162,839	15,622
Newfoundland ...	74,215	83,400	81,215	83,400	197,294	169,516	216,894	169,516
Other Countries	88,176	113,215	286,364	386,205	222,837	205,141	606,478	782,802

## Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	64,442	10,609	208,442	55,638	146,159	21,825	430,434	128,930
Sweden ...	160,002	28,996	952,237	125,092	450,660	63,295	2,411,830	358,392
Norway ...	91,987	6,390	482,030	59,935	283,626	14,645	1,329,439	176,974
Germany ...	23,386	3,528	76,703	73,393	76,919	8,162	203,476	201,488
Belgium ...	12,943	7,013	39,463	32,042	47,447	22,768	158,269	120,666
Canada ...	11,023	2,420	60,317	9,779	28,434	5,284	145,798	23,548
Other Countries	33,450	3,799	89,149	43,061	119,603	13,773	328,321	153,581

## Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	3,849	747	8,587	6,244	16,796	2,878	32,861	25,659
Belgium ...	5,012	840	17,850	5,164	26,619	5,643	101,259	31,528
France ...	1,631	293	5,880	1,699	9,379	2,805	50,531	15,954
United States ...	240	204	3,494	3,714	3,577	3,573	52,547	39,423
Other Countries	6,152	822	14,490	3,018	18,698	5,205	51,659	20,125

MESSRS. SAMUEL GABRIEL, SONS AND CO., the art printers and publishers of New York, now have a London office, at 4, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, with Mr. Matthew Carmel as their representative.

HERR HUGO STINNES, according to a statement of the Minister of Posts, Giesberg, owns 64 newspapers. His big interests in the cellulose industry are connected therewith. Following his invariable practice, he entered

cellulose because his big forest estate at Weisskolln, in Silesia, which was mainly exploited for pitprop production, yields also paper wood, and because he is interested in the production of cellulose chemicals on the Rhine.

THE Speaker of the House of Commons will be the guest of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at their annual dinner at the House of Commons on July 29th.



12.00  
1386

JUL 20 1921

# THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED  
1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED  
WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

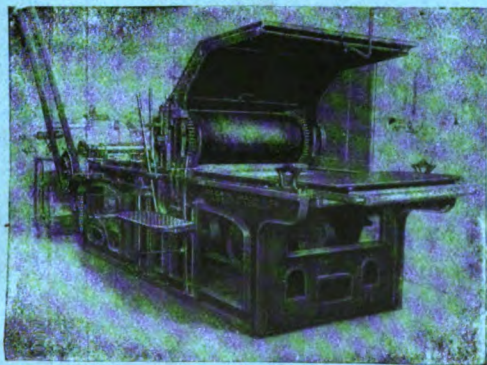
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVIII.  
NUMBER 26

LONDON: JUNE 30. 1921

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

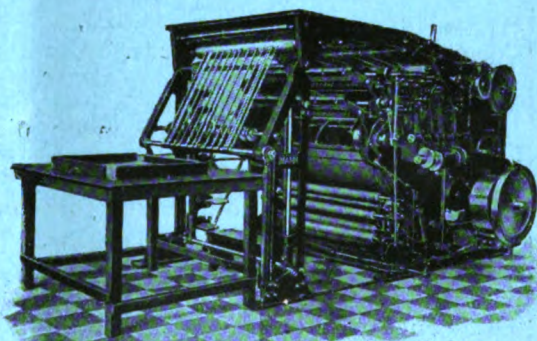
**1871**



SINGLE DRIVE FLAT-BED  
LITHO MACHINE.

Many of these Machines  
are still at work.

**1921**



TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING  
ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE.

Many of these Machines are at  
work all over the world and  
many more on order.

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Specialists in  
**50 Years' Lithographic Machinery.**

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**GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd., HENRY STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.**  
GRAY'S INN RD.,



# Re Our Re-Casting Scheme.

*Another of our Customers writes as follows :*

**E. H. WEBB**

(Est. 1870),

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationer,  
BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

8th March, 1921.

Messrs. T. G. & J. JUBB,  
Leeds.

Gentlemen,

I have very much pleasure in testifying to the satisfactory manner in which you re-cast on the point system a quantity of old metal furniture and leads, and am very glad that, acting on the advice of your representative, I had this done, as I have found the results of very great convenience to me.

Yours faithfully,

E. H. WEBB.

---

**SEND YOUR OLD METAL AND WE WILL GIVE  
YOU NEW MATERIAL IN EXCHANGE.**

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**JUBBS' STILL ON THEIR METAL.**

**Works : HUNSLET, LEEDS.**

Glasgow Office and Store - 15 & 17 CLYDE PLACE.

London Office - 63 & 64 CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.



[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

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EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

## Reproduction Without a Camera.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S.. F.O.S.

A process has been recently patented in England (and already in Germany) by Max Ullman, which claims the reproduction of printed matter without the aid of a camera. It is not altogether new, as the method was offered here before the war as a secret process, and apparently did not find a purchaser. Now it is being exploited by a Swiss firm, who seem to have secured the rights of handling it in all countries.

### The "Manul" Process.

Briefly stated, the process consists of preparing a glass plate with a thin and highly transparent coating which is sensitive to light. This glass plate when dried is placed with its sensitive coating in contact with any printed matter it is desired to reproduce, say the page of a book, which need not be taken apart or otherwise damaged. The plate and copy are pressed into intimate contact in a vacuum frame, and then exposed to arc light. The result is that the white surface of the paper reflects the light back through the plate, whilst the black ink of the printed matter reflects no light. When the plate is developed, which we suppose is done on the principle of the carbon process by washing out with water the parts which have not been affected by light, the result is a negative image. The ground corresponding to the white paper will then be in hardened gelatine, but having no opacity it is necessary to stain the gelatine

with a non-actinic dye so as to obstruct the light in the same way as the developed silver image on a photographic negative. The plates shown to us before the war were dyed with a vivid red and the lines were clear glass forming a very perfect negative, which is suitable for printing down on zinc, aluminium, or other metal direct, or for making transfers on photo-lithographic paper.

It will be gathered from this description by those acquainted with process work, that this negative has been obtained by very simple means, no camera, lens or prism being required. The coating on the glass is stated to be put on by means of a whirler, so that the only essential apparatus is this whirler, a vacuum printing frame and an arc lamp. The method of printing and its subsequent transfer to the plate produces the right to left reversal necessary in offset lithography.

The patent reveals the fact that the light-sensitive compound on the plate is a bichromated colloid, probably fish glue and bichromate of potash.

### Playertype.

It is frankly admitted in a prospectus issued by the Swiss firm that a similar effect has been obtained by an English process called Playertype, the invention of Mr. J. H. Player, which will be found described in the writer's book "Line Photo-Engraving." In this process an ordinary slow photographic dry plate

was used, and to restrain a tendency to fogging a piece of green glass was laid over the sensitive plate during exposure. Mr. Player did not claim that his negatives would be suitable for process work, but only for making prints on photographic paper—such as bromide paper. By using the bichromated plate, as is done by the German inventor the difficulty of fogging is overcome, probably by the yellowness of the bichromated film, and the necessary clear negative for process work is thus obtained.

The German process, which has been given the name of "Manul"—a transposition of some of the letters of the inventor's name—can obviously be worked by anyone with comparatively little knowledge of process work, and it would present no difficulty at all to produce such negatives in a process studio, without even requiring any additional plant.

#### The Question of Patent Validity.

This raises the interesting question whether the patentee could stop anyone using his process without the necessary license, seeing that the principle of the method is the invention of Mr. Player, who, so far as we know, did not patent his idea. Even if he did the patent would not now be in force, as it must be over 14 years since his method was published in the photographic papers.

If only a moderate fee is asked for the right to use the German inventor's process it may be worth while to acquire it and thereby obtain working details which would save experimenting.

One drawback to the process is that the reproduction can only be the same size as the original copy, but, of course, it would be quite possible to reduce the negative obtained by putting it in a transparency camera and copying it by transmitted light. Possibly it will be objected that there would be no gain in this case over reproducing the copy direct in the ordinary process way.

The value of the process will undoubtedly be in reproducing rare books or documents, but we think they will have to be such as show good black ink and white paper. We have seen excellent examples of reproductions of old books, music, manuscript, wood cuts, etc. The Swiss firm send out a very fine album of specimens.

The process is one which should be of great value to the offset lithographer and the direct photo-lithographer.

DURING May capital increases of paper and stationery companies were registered to the amount of £38,000, and printing and publishing concerns to the extent of £36,390.

## The State of Employment.

In the printing, bookbinding and paper trades employment continued generally slack or bad during May, and in most districts it was rather worse than during the previous month. With a few exceptions short time was worked in all sections.

The number of workpeople in the paper, printing, publishing, and bookbinding trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 38,414, compared with 30,004 at 29th April and 21,745 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, compared with 21,677 at 29th April and 14,188 at 24th March.

With letterpress printers employment, in the majority of cases, was reported as bad and worse than in April, much short time being worked. In some offices in London a certain amount of overtime was worked by compositors and readers, whilst in others they were reported to be on short time or totally unemployed. In the lithographic printing trade there was also a further decline in the state of employment, short time being prevalent. Returns received by the Board of Trade, covering 8,570 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades, indicate that over one-half of these workpeople were working short time to an average extent of 14 hours per week.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad on the whole, but showed signs of slight improvement in London. Short time was reported from most centres, and nearly 60 per cent. of the workpeople for whom returns were received were working on an average, 16 hours per week short of full time.

According to returns received by the *Labour Gazette*, out of 77 533 members of trade unions in the printing industry the percentage of unemployed at the end of May was 8·2 as against 7·5 at the end of April and 0·7 at the end of May a year ago, the increases being 0·7 and 7·5 per cent. respectively. In the bookbinding section, out of a trade union membership of 14,851, the percentage of unemployed is given as 10·1 at the end of May as against 10·3 at the end of April and 0·5 at the end of May a year ago, a decrease of 0·2 on the previous month but an increase of 0·6 on a year before.

Returns made by employers for the week ended May 28th show the number of workpeople in the printing offices concerned to be 9,250, a decrease of 3·7 per cent. on the previous month and of 11·7 on a year before. The wages paid amounted to £32,744, a decrease of 6·2 per cent. on the previous month and of 8·4 on a year before. In the bookbinding trade employers' returns showed 4,475 workpeople, a decrease of 8·2 on the previous month and of 15·5 on a year before. The total of £9,237 paid to workpeople represented a decrease of 11·2 per cent. on the previous month and of 22·4 on a year before.

# Stationers' Company.

## Court Dinner.

During the year of office of that much-respected master printer, Mr. Edward Unwin, the Worshipful Company of Stationers has made excellent progress along the path which was marked out for it centuries ago. The name of Unwin stands high in the annals of the City of London, particularly in the great craft of printing, and none has borne the name with more honour than the past Master of the Stationers' Company. Full of years and honour, Mr. Edward Unwin continues to place his talents and energy, in spite of his eighty years, at the service of his fellows. The respect in which he is held was seen at the Court dinner which was held at the Stationers' Hall on Tuesday night. Mr. Unwin's vigorous speech on that occasion in defence of the Livery Committee, a progressive force within the Company, was a tribute to his broad-mindedness and his mental grasp of things.

In earlier years the Court dinner was held in order to welcome junior liverymen, but for some eleven years the practice has been discontinued until it was revived on Tuesday, as was fitting, seeing that Mr. Unwin, during his year as Master, has done so much in extending the membership of the company. It was appropriate that the banquet should be held on the evening of the day when the company pays its official visit to Hendon, in accordance with the bequest of Richard Johnson, who left a sum of money in 1795 in order that the Court might visit his father's grave for the purpose of seeing that it was kept in good condition, and then proceed to the parish church to hear a sermon preached on the text "*Bulla est vita humana*" (life's a bubble). This duty was duly fulfilled on Tuesday, and, therefore, with a good conscience the members were able to enjoy their social gathering in the evening.

The banquet was of a delightful social character, served in the best city manner, and, when the loving cup had passed round, was followed by speeches full of wit and wisdom.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. H. J. Waterlow, as senior member of the court, sounded the right note in proposing the health of the Master. After referring to the visit to Hendon he spoke in eulogistic terms of the work of Mr. Unwin. In his long recollection of the company, he did not know that there had been any Master who had been more generally known by the Livery. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Unwin had been a very prominent member of the trade and an active member of the Association and Federation of Master Printers. They also knew him for the active interest he had taken in the Stationers' Company. They had gained more liverymen during his year than for many years past. (Hear, hear.) The Master had gone further and taken an interest in the Livery Committee

which was formed last year and which had done very excellent work. The speaker mentioned the monthly luncheons organised by this committee and the instructive discussions which took place at them. In this connection, Mr. Waterlow offered some facetious criticism on a pamphlet or memorandum issued by the chairman of the Livery Committee (Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh), which asked for the publication of accounts. These, however, constituted one of the mysteries of the Company. (Laughter.) The speaker made a stand for the preservation of the rules and ordinances of the Company and declared his intention of upholding the Master and Wardens in maintaining them.

The toast was cordially honoured.

The Master, who was warmly received, said it had been a pleasure to him to occupy the chair of so historic and ancient a company as that of the Stationers. He had hardly expected to reach that high office; but it had pleased Providence to give him good health so that he was able to take his share of any work attaching to the company. (Applause.) Mr. Waterlow had been good enough to say that his name was well known in their profession. (Hear, hear.) When he was a lad it was always called a profession, and he believed in that term still. He thought they should all do what they could to uphold it and to increase its value and its prestige, and to keep the profession of the printer and stationer in the forefront of the trades of the world. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the pamphlet issued by the Livery Committee, Mr. Unwin remarked that the chairman of that committee was by no means a revolutionary (hear, hear), and he assured them that there was no intention on the part of the Committee to do anything that would scrap the ordinances and rules of the company. Possibly out of the Livery Committee would come a suggestion or so which, while not scrapping anything of value, might suggest something to their grave and reverend seniors of the Court of Assistants which might bring the company up to a twentieth century standard. If, in so doing, some modification or alteration in the procedure of the Company was involved, he, for one, desired to be young enough to be glad to see it. (Applause.) Mentioning that he would go out of office on Tuesday next, Mr. Unwin said after that he should only have his own personal vote, and that would ever be in favour of creating in the Stationers' Company something more worthy of its name and historic character, so that it might be in the vanguard of all progress for the benefit of the craft which they represented. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Arthur Rivington proposed the toast of "The Vicar of Hendon" (the Rev. S. E. Chettoe), whom he thanked for the address he had given earlier in the day.

The Vicar of Hendon responded in a speech which was delightfully humorous.

## Educational Work.

The Master then proposed the toast of "New and Prospective Liverymen and Guests." They who had become associated



with the Company for a variety of reasons had no doubt been asked what inducement there was to join. He (Mr. Unwin) suggested as a reply, "Not what I can get, but that which I can give." (Applause.) He put sentiment first. That Company had a history which was worth preserving. They were exclusive as a Company, reserving membership to those who belonged to their particular trade. Technically they said they would admit anyone who had anything to do with the making of a book, but they had used that in the widest sense. They needed a succession of men of character to carry on the traditions of the Company, men who by joining undoubtedly added to the income, which, by reason of the copyright dues, by the increase of taxation, and especially the income-tax, had been of late years steadily depleted. He urged that they as stationers should interest themselves in anything and everything that would extend the usefulness of a Company such as that. In its corporate capacity it could surely be a stronger influence than they as individuals could possibly exercise. Recently under its auspices an Examination Board for apprentices had been established and on a recent occasion 372 apprentices sat there to be examined on various aspects of their business. Medals and money prizes would be given by the Company to the successful competitors, while various organisations associated with the trade also would present prizes. The Examination Board sought to raise the status of the men of the future. Higher and technical education was being sought after none too soon, and personally he was particularly sorry to note the desire in certain quarters to curtail expense which was planned to be used for that purpose. Notably they would notice that the extension of education, which was to have been carried to the age of 16, was to be cut short at 15. Proceeding to refer to the school at Hornsey, Mr. Unwin remarked that they had a very good class of boy, and added that the point he wished to make was that those who employed or were able to employ lads as apprentices or clerks should seek from the head master of that school a chance of getting hold of a likely lad, and perhaps a better class of lad than hitherto they had been able to utilise in their printing offices. The last inducement he would mention for joining the Company was to exercise their influence so that the various branches of their trade might use that historic hall and the surrounding rooms for any purpose which would aid and serve the interests of their craft. Let them make it the recognised centre for all meetings. Something had been done already, but a great deal more could be done, and he thought the Court would be able to assist in that direction. In extending a welcome to the younger liverymen who were there that night, the Master expressed the hope that they would be a source of strength to the Company. Among the guests he mentioned Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the chairman of the Livery Committee, and his personal friend, Mr. J. H. Williams, who had had an early and

long association with their house, and who reminded him that it was 50 years ago last month when he (Mr. Williams) first entered the Gresham Press. (Applause.) Among the prospective liverymen who would be admitted to the Company next Tuesday, the Master mentioned the name of Sir R. H. H. Baird—(applause)—who was well known amongst them as a master printer coming from the Sister Isle. In this connection Mr. Unwin also referred to the presence of D. P. Forman, of Nottingham, and Mr. F. Petty, of Leeds. Each of these gentlemen bore an honoured name, and he had no doubt of their election next Tuesday, after which they would strengthen the prestige and character of their Company.

Mr. R. Metchim suitably responded to the toast.

During the evening an excellent programme of music was presented under the direction of Mr. Turle Lee, the following contributing:—Misses Elsie Redfern and Hayward Webb, and Messrs. John Chandler and George Webber.

A pleasant evening concluded with a cup of coffee, which enabled friends to have a parting word with one another.

## Mr. Edward Unwin.

### A Recent Biographical Sketch.

Edward Unwin, the present Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, is a "genuine Cockney," and one of London's best known printers. He was born on August 4th, 1840, at Scott's Yard, now demolished to make room for the present Cannon-street Station. When two years old he had the misfortune to lose his mother. After spending his early childhood at Brighton, he was placed under the care of an aunt who had a school for young boys and girls at Burford, Oxfordshire. To those who have the privilege of Mr. Unwin's friendship, it is interesting to hear him recount some of his youthful experiences. He can remember in the early days of railways being placed in charge of the guard, with a ticket sewn in the lining of his cape stating that he was "a passenger to Oxford," and thence by coach to Burford. He also recalls that a famine in Ireland in 1848 brought many people past his school, when it was the practice to hand a slice of bread and treacle through the open widow to the hungry children.

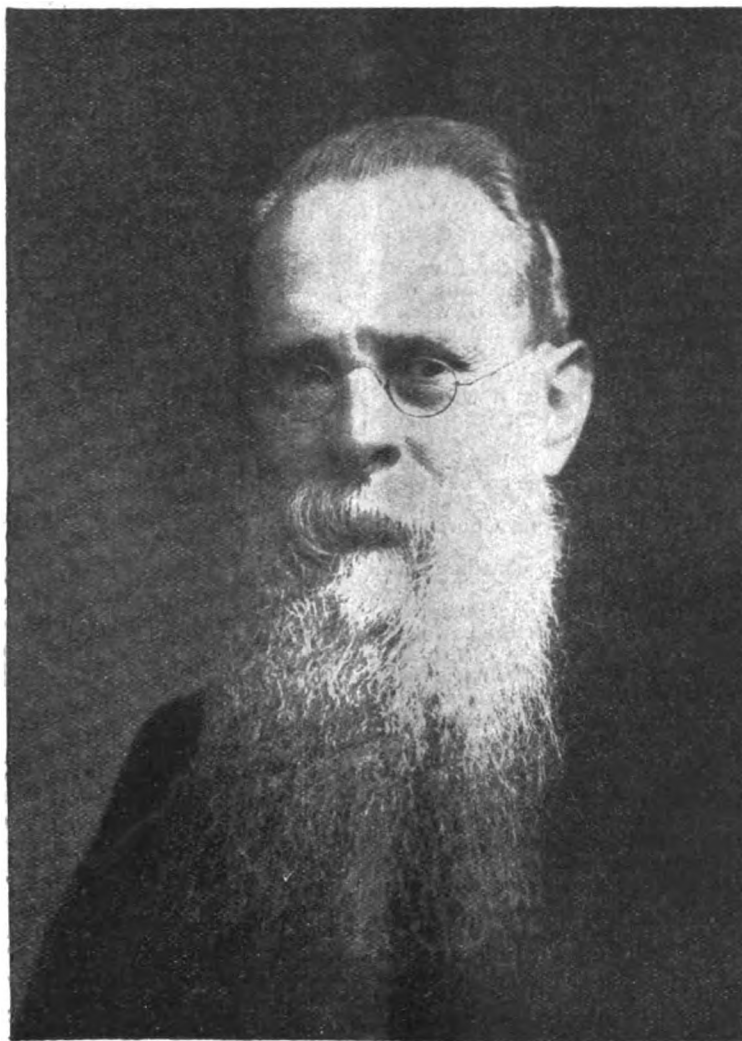
In 1850 Mr. Unwin entered the City of London School, then in Honey-lane-market, Cheapside; three years later he went to Craufurd College, Maidenhead. Mr. Unwin states: "Whatever slight knowledge of French I possess, I owe to that school, as from the first day we were not allowed to speak English, except between the hours of four and six and on Sundays."

In December, 1854, a decision had to be made as to his future, and as in his childhood

Mr. Unwin frequently signed himself "Edward the Printer," it was but natural that he should adopt the printing craft as his career. Therefore he left school to become apprenticed to his father. Before arrangements could be completed his father died. Mr. George Unwin, then twenty-one, was in the business, and it

the same means were utilised at their new premises at Old Woking Village, Surrey.

Despite Mr. Unwin's eighty years, he is looked upon as "the young-old man of the printing industry." For a number of years he has been on the Council of the London Master Printers, acting as chairman in 1909. In 1911



**Mr. Edward Unwin.**

was to the overseer of the composing room that Edward Unwin was apprenticed in 1855. In 1860 the father's trustees sold the business to George Unwin, Edward joining his brother in partnership in July, 1865.

It is interesting to recall that at Chilworth, Surrey, Unwin Brothers were the first printing firm to adopt water as a motive power, and when those works were burned down in 1895

he was appointed treasurer of the Federation of Master Printers, an office which he still holds; he is also a trustee of the Printers' Provident Association and the Printing Trades Alliance. In addition to holding the important and honourable position of Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, he is vice-chairman of the governing body of the Stationers' Company's School; a governor of St.

Bride Foundation Institute; a member of the Library Committee, and of the Printing School Committee of that Foundation. Of the latter he was chairman in 1916, a progressive period in the history of that well-known London printing technical institute. It was largely through his efforts that the day classes, which were formed in 1917, were so heartily supported by the master printers of London—anticipating the operation of the Fisher Act by four years—an addition to the school curriculum which has proved more than successful.—*From Mr. J. R. Riddell's brochure on the Stationers' Company.*

## Stationers' Livery Committee.

### Annual General Meeting of the Livery Committee.

The annual general meeting of the Livery Committee of the Worshipful Company of Stationers was held on Wednesday last week at Stationers' Hall, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh presiding.

The committee's report was taken as read, and Mr. Austen-Leigh expressed a wish to supplement the report by getting from the Liverymen their opinions as to whether they should continue the monthly luncheons and as to whether they desired that the committee should continue to press for the direct representation of the Livery on the Court by election.

It was unanimously agreed to continue on these lines.

In regard to the formation of "business circles" where representatives of the various crafts represented in the Company could be formed amongst the Livery and their friends for the purpose of social and business intercourse, Mr. J. L. Greaves advocated the adoption of such a course, and said such gatherings where paper, printing and stationery men had got together in Glasgow and Edinburgh had met with much success.

After some discussion, in which several of the Liverymen expressed views opposed to the idea, the proposal was allowed to lie on the table.

The following committeemen were elected: Printing—Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Alfred Langley, Oscar C. Griffith; publishing—Messrs. W. S. F. MacMillan, H. D. Singer and J. L. Greaves; paper and stationery—Messrs. S. J. Sandle, C. Clifton Tollit and W. Penman; hon secretary—Mr. J. R. Riddell.

Sir Cecil Harrison moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the committee, and said that they were indebted to Mr. Austen-Leigh for the way he had arranged for the eminent speakers at their monthly lunches. He had also done some valuable work as chairman of the committee.

Replying to a vote of thanks accorded to him for his work as hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Riddell said notwithstanding small attendances sometimes at their meetings they should carry on with persistence and courage.



### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—Mr. Howard Hazell's reply to my letter on the above question, which appeared in your issue of the 23rd inst., fails in my opinion to touch the point. To state that the difficulties in the way of the introduction of the time docket into the bindery have been "rather magnified" is an admission that the difficulties exist, and the question between us is one of degree only.

To state that they are being largely used in various shops at the present time is no proof that the actual time for each particular job is being correctly obtained, but only approximate time, owing to the difficulties that I mentioned in my communication. This has been openly and freely admitted by employers during the various conferences held in connection with this matter, and therefore justifies my remark that the binders' opposition to the time docket in its universal application to the craft was due to the employers' inability to clearly define how the time docket could assist to more accurate cost finding.

Mr. Hazell's comments on the publishers' binder and long runs of all kinds of binding appear to me to prove my case, as here the actual cost is ascertained without the need of time recording. The output from up-to-date machinery is so well known that time dockets are unnecessary, and this is testified to by the fact that no request has been received for the introduction of the time docket from the publishers' binders in London.

Mr. Hazell's remark that anything that benefits the trade must ultimately be of benefit to the workers I cordially agree with, and it is for the reason of endeavouring to remove any differences between the Employers' Federation and our members that I should welcome the adoption of the Employers' request by our members.

Yours etc.,  
GEO. HARRAWAY,  
General President.

National Union of Printing, Bookbinding,  
Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.  
44, Blackfriars-road, S.E.1, June 8th.

BRITISH PRESSMEN IN BELGIUM.—Members of the British International Association of Journalists arrived in Ostend on Thursday, when a reception was held at the Hotel de Ville. The following day the delegates paid visits to Zeebrugge and Bruges. On Sunday they were received at the Maison de la Presse, Brussels, by the Belgium Press Association. At night a grand reception was given in their honour at the British Embassy. On Monday they were received by King Albert.

AN Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

CARDIFF University College is inviting tenders for stationery, printing and account and other books for the ensuing year.

A PRINTING factory within four miles of London is for sale as a going concern at an agreed valuation of about £13,000.

THE death occurred suddenly last week at Gosforth Park of Mr. Samuel Charles Simpson, chief of the telephone staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle*.

About midnight on Tuesday a policeman in St. Bride's-passage, Fleet-street, saw smoke coming from behind the iron collapsible gates which open on the side entrance to the Press Club. It was discovered that a quantity of paper had been soaked in oil and lighted at one corner, but the attempt to fire the building was unsuccessful.

MR. ALFRED PERCY SINNETT, 82, a well-known journalist and writer on occult subjects, whose death has occurred at 47, Ladbroke-grove, W., was formerly a sub-editor on the *Globe*, and, after being a sub-editor and leader-writer on various other London papers, was appointed editor of *Hong Kong Daily Press*, where he remained for three years. Returning to London in 1868, he became a leader-writer on the *Standard*. In 1872 he took up the editorship of the *Pioneer of India*, and some years later he began to devote himself to the study of Theosophy.

WILLS.—Mr. William Bradshaw, of Nottingham, a former proprietor of the *Nottingham Journal*, leaves £497,451 (net £493,908), £150,000 being bequeathed to University College in Nottingham; The late Sir Edward Parrott, Cumin-place, Edinburgh, editor to the publishing house of Nelson and Sons in Edinburgh, and at one time schoolmaster in Sheffield and Liverpool, left £1,661; Mr. Edmund Cole, of Swanley, and of Cole and Co. (Westminster) Ltd., printers, aged 65, left £17,510; Hon. Claude George Hay, of Gloucester-square, W., Special Correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*, in the South of Russia, M.P. for the Hoxton Division 1900-10, left £683.

CITY PRINTERY FIRE.—Premises in Whitecross-street, E.C., occupied by the Dollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd, wholesale stationers and printers, were on Saturday the scene of a fire at which there were some narrow escapes. The brigade received a call just before one o'clock in the afternoon, and a strong force was sent from the City stations. The outbreak was on the ground and first floors of the building and consequently a number of employees on the upper floors were unable to get down the staircases. The firemen ran up ladders to the windows at the top of the factory, and, amid the cheering of the crowd, rescued a number of the girls and young women, who, beyond the alarm caused by their anxious experience, were none the worse.

MR. W. C. REICK, former owner of the *New York Sun*, who has recently been associated with Mr. Frank Munsey in the management of the *Herald* and the *Sun*, has acquired control of the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

A TELEGRAM from Tokio announces that the Japanese Government has suppressed the *Japan Advertiser*, an American newspaper, and other foreign dailies in Tokio because they printed stories concerning the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

A FIRE broke out on Saturday night in a waste paper storage shed in Magpie-alley, Bouverie-street, belonging to the *Daily News* and *Star*. The results might have been serious but for the prompt action of the Fire Brigade. In the circumstances the damage was almost nil, consisting of only a quantity of waste paper.

AS THE Anglo-Swedish Society, Gothenburg, intends opening a lending library of English books for its members in Sweden and for British visitors, the Gothenburg society appeals to members of the parent society in London to send gifts of books to the Secretary. Anglo-Swedish Society, 10, Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C.1.

MR. G. F. Tomkin, of Leytonstone, has compiled, printed and published a useful brochure under the title of "The Century Calculator and Ready Reckoner." He has spent a great deal of thought and time on preparing the various tables as to comparative prices and equivalent weights, and, as the author is a printer himself, the practical value of the work is assured.

SOUTH WALES JOURNALISTS.—Mr. T. Griffiths, of Newport, was on Saturday elected chairman of the South Wales and Monmouthshire branch of the National Union of Journalists, and Mr. W. S. Collins, of Cardiff, becomes the new honorary secretary. Under the new agreement with the employers 59 members of the branch have received increases of salary amounting in the aggregate to £1,300 per annum. The membership, in which five women are included, is now 190—a slight falling off owing to transfers and members leaving journalism. The National Executive has decided that the Montgomery-Aberystwyth branch shall be merged with South Wales.

EMPLOYEES' THRIFT.—Sir Arthur Spurgeon, J.P., presided on Thursday last at the fifth annual meeting of Cassell's Savings Association, held at La Belle Sauvage, when it was stated that during the past year 98,000 six-penny Swastika stamps had been sold and 3,160 15s. 6d. certificates had been purchased with the cash received. In addition, 1,048 certificates had been sold outright to members, making a total of 4,208 certificates purchased during the past twelve months. Since the formation of the association in 1916, when the late Mr. Will Crooks was the principal speaker, it has collected over £16,953, with which £21,875 15s. 6d. certificates have been purchased, while 432,300 coupon stamps have been sold.



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THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## Printing Trade Wages.

CONFERENCE was resumed on Tuesday between the representatives of the Federation of Master Printers and of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation in the matter of the proposed wage-reductions. The difficulties encountered in arranging that the P. and K.T.F. should negotiate for the whole of the unions in the industry were fully explained, and it was decided to adjourn the conference till July 14th, the president of the employers' federation laying stress upon the seriousness of the position created by the delay in obtaining the opinions of the unions.

## The Increased Postal Charges.

NOW THAT the revised postal rates are in operation it is becoming increasingly clear how hard hit the printing industry by the increased charges made. We understand the Federation of Master Printers has already col-

lected very striking evidence of the serious detriment to printers wrought by the abolition of the halfpenny printed matter rate. On another page we give further criticisms and protests showing with what widespread concern this abolition is viewed by the business world in general. A very disconcerting feature of the new printed matter rate is the further handicap it imposes upon British printers in respect of Continental competition. When one finds—as we have seen for ourselves—that printers in this country dispatching direct advertising matter to inland destinations are driven to have it posted *via* Belgium in order to take advantage of the more favourable postal conditions provided on the Continent, one cannot but reflect upon how strong an aid this fact may be to those Continental printers who are now bidding for British trade.

## The Cost of Printing.

A STRONG expression of opinion as to the need for the reduction of the cost of printing is made in *The Times* by a letter over the signatures of various officers of learned societies and eminent librarians. They write that they "desire to impress on the printing and publishing firms of the United Kingdom the danger which they are incurring by enforcing the recent enormous increase in the price of books, more especially books of the more serious and specialised sort, and in the cost of printing generally." They continue: "It is not only to the public detriment, but clearly also to the detriment of the printing and publishing trades, that learned societies should be forced to cut down or suspend altogether their output of proceedings and monographs, and that libraries should have to reduce to a minimum the number of books which they purchase. It is obvious that if books are bought in ever-decreasing numbers, publishers will find it useless to print anything, however valuable, which does not appeal to the unlearned public. And if societies are unable to continue their series of publications there will be less work for printers. More money cannot be raised either by societies, whose members mainly come from those professional classes which the war has hit most hardly, or by libraries which depend on private funds drawn from those same classes. We are aware that material costs more, and that printers' labour is now remunerated on a scale which has forced publishers to raise all prices. But the general economic conditions which led to these phenomena are beginning to change. The existing scale of book prices means the



cessation of book-buying. Unless novels and school books are to be the only output of the future, the present state of things must come to an end. The remedy lies with the trade; the buying public has come to the end of its resources, and refuses to be exploited any longer."

## Personal.

THE Prime Minister is to present the national testimonial to Mr. Beriah Gwynfe Evans, the veteran Welsh journalist, on the chairing day of the National Eisteddfod at Carnarvon.

AMONG prominent gentlemen in the printing trade who supported Mr. Edward Unwin (the Master) at the Court Dinner of the Worshipful Company of Stationers at the Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, were Sir C. R. Harrison, Sir J. E. Hodder Williams, Mr. J. J. Keliher, Mr. E. J. Layton, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. H. Cooke, Mr. H. C. Bolton, Mr. J. R. Riddell (hon. sec. of the Livery Committee), Mr. A. Langley, Mr. R. S. C. Caslon, and Mr. E. C. Keliher.

SIR THOMAS G. JONES, who received a knighthood in the last list of Empire Honours in recognition of his sterling services to the country during and after the war as Director of Ship's Stores and Director of National Kitchens, is proprietor of the *Porteateil News*, which he founded.

MR. W. M. DAVIES, proprietor of the *Barry Herald*, is the subject of an illustrated biographical sketch in the "Lloyd George Liberal Magazine."

HAVING recently had conferred upon him the coveted decoration of the Legion of Honour, M. Henry D. Davray, hon. sec. of the Anglo-French Society, was on Thursday entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Café Royal, at which Viscount Burnham presided, and many influential members of the British and French literary world were present. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was among the guests.

MR. GEORGE H. GRUBB, who has been associated for many years past with the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and who has, for some time, been a director of the London company, has now been elected a director also of G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York. Mr. Grubb has in his hands more particularly the supervision in England of the relations of the American concern with British authors and publishers.

## Printers Visit Isle of Wight.

The annual outing of the firm of Edmund Evans, Ltd., of Stepney, the well-known high-class colour printers, took place on June 25th, when a party of some 90 people went for a trip round the Isle of Wight. The younger members of the firm were taken to London Bridge by special omnibus, and all were in good time for the 6.35 a.m. to Portsmouth. Several of the male employees brought their wives and, with carriages reserved for the party, much merriment ensued on the journey. A special steamer awaited them at Portsmouth to convey them to Ventnor for lunch. Here a splendid repast was served at the Hotel Metropole, where, waiting to greet them, were Mrs. and Miss Evans (mother and sister of the directors of the firm) who reside in Ventnor. After the toast of the King and that of the firm, one of the smallest members presented a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Evans with the good wishes of all the staff, who were very proud to have the honour of her and Miss Evans' presence that day. Following that, a short and suitable speech was made by Mr. W. H. Welford, foreman of the works, who ended by saying that Mr. E. Reilly (who made a very able steward) was anxious also to make a speech. This, Mr. Reilly said, he was *not* anxious to do, but had a duty to perform, and it was, on behalf of the firm, to ask Mr. E. Wilfred and Mr. Herbert Evans to accept a small gift in token of their appreciation and esteem, in the shape of silver cigarette cases, suitably inscribed. As was intended, this little presentation came as a complete surprise to both, and in turn they thanked the members amid much cheering and goodwill. All joined heartily in singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," and Mr. A. J. Wild, a very old and respected member of the firm, called for cheers for Mrs. and Miss Evans, Mrs. Wilfred Evans and Miss Gwen Evans, who were also present. From there they proceeded to Cowes, where all had a jolly tea at the Royal Marine Hotel and afterwards assembled outside where a photograph of all the party was taken, which should make a very fine group. Then on to Portsmouth for the 7.5 train for London, thus completing the journey round the Island. The weather was perfect and the whole day was a complete success, thanks to the able management and forethought of their respected director, Mr. E. Wilfred Evans.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE.—The directors and officers of the International Chamber of Commerce, who are visiting London to participate in a conference week, were entertained to luncheon at Printing House-square, by the proprietors of *The Times*. Mr. H. Wickham Steed presided, and the distinguished assembly included representatives of the Chambers of Commerce from Great Britain, U.S.A., the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Sweden, and Denmark.

## Commercial Intelligence.

### CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, Pref., 16s.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 4½d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 6s., 5s. 9d.; **John Dickinson**, 23s. 6d., 24s., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 63½; **Hazell, Watson and Viney**, New Iss. at 12½, £6 5s. pd., 6½; **Ilford**, 15s. 4½; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 6s.; **International Linotype**, 53½, 54½; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 16s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. pd., 10s. 9d., 11s.; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 18s.; **George Newnes**, 14s. 6d., Pref., 11s. 6d., 12s. 1½d.; **Odham's Press**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s., 14s. 1½d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 16s. 6d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 15s., Pref., 60s. 7½d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, Def., 6s. 10½d., 6s. 11½d., Pref., 12s. 8½d., 13s. 1½d.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Pref., 14½, 14½, 4 p.c. Pref., 5½; **Weldons**, 35s.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1910), 15s. 7½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103½.

### DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS.**—Accounts of R. W. Crabtree and Sons for the period ended December 31st, 1920, show a debit balance of £98,368. Extraordinary general meetings are to be held on June 28th and July 19th to alter the articles of association so as to permit of the dividend on the preference shares being increased from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. for the period during which any debenture, debenture stock or secured note may be outstanding.

### NEW COMPANIES.

**L. ELLWOOD AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a café proprietor and stationer, carried on by Lilian Ellwood at Wilbraham House, Conway-road, Colwyn Bay and at Promenade Café, Rhos-on-Sea, Denbigh. as "L. Ellwood and Co." Private company. First directors: Miss Lilian Ellwood, Miss Marion Ellwood and W. Norcorss. Registered office: Wilbraham House, Conway-road, Colwyn Bay.

**SOUTHWARK TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; dealers and repairers of typewriters, dealers in typewriter supplies, etc. Private company. Directors:

R. S. Ingram and W. E. Thorpe. Registered office: 1, Park-street, S.E.1.

**COOPER BOND, LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; wholesale and retail tin box manufacturers, metal workers, lacquerers, advertising tablet manufacturers, manufacturers of metal novelties. Private company. First directors: E. D. Davies and W. J. Willis. Registered office: Minerva Works, 36, Raymouth-road, S.E.16.

**FREDERICK LINDSAY, LTD (London).**—Capital £500, in £1 shares; tailors, manufacturers of and dealers in perfumeries, card, wood, metal or other boxes, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Lindsay and Miss Amelia Harris.

**KARRIER PAPER BAG CO. (STOCKPORT), LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper and other bags, paper and articles made from paper or pulp, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Hilda Wood and H. Steele.

**ARGOSY TRADING CO., LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; merchants, printers, engineers, manufacturers of and dealers in hardware, jewellery, plated goods, etc., to acquire a trade mark described as "Argosy Silver," and to adopt an agreement with L. Gorer. Private company. Subscribers: C. W. Bennett and A. S. Prall. Registered office: Trafalgar-buildings, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2.

**H. J. PARSONS, LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,500 ordinary and 500 8 per cent. cumulative preference); to take over the business carried on at Ilminster, Somersetshire, as "H. J. Parsons," and to carry on the business of wholesale, manufacturing, retail, and general chemists and druggists, pharmacists, opticians, manufacturers of, and dealers in, stationery, etc. Private company. First directors: H. J. Parsons and I. J. Morgan. Registered office: Market-place, East-street, Ilminster.

**GRAPHIC ARTS PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £12,500, in £1 shares (10,000 "A" ordinary, 1,000 "B" ordinary and 1,500 10 per cent. non-cumulative preference); to acquire the business (1) of printers, lithographers, and manufacturing stationers carried on by Graphic Arts Press at 5 and 6, Red Lion-square, W.C., and (2) of artists, designers and publishers carried on by the Pictograph Publishing Co. at 71, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.2. Private company. Directors: H. Kinch L. E. Todd and A. L. Macdonald. Registered office: 5 and 6, Red Lion-square, W.C.

**ALBERT E. KERRIDGE, LTD.**—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of drapers, etc., carried on as "Albert E. Kerridge," at 183, King-street, Great Yarmouth, and to carry on the business of warehousemen, export and import merchants, stationery, books, fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. Kerridge, A. T. Kerridge, S. F. Kerridge, W. E. Kerridge, and Mary A. B. Kerridge. Registered office: 183, King street, Great Yarmouth.

**WILKES, COUSINS AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in 4,000 participating 10 per cent. preference and 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of general merchants, and importers carried on by Wilkes, Cousins and Co., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, hardware, machinery, paper, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Wilkes, C. C. Cousins, H. J. Salisbury, A. Frank and J. Packham. Registered office: Albion House, 61, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**LONGDEN, LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; factors, wholesale merchants, advertising and publicity contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. B. Longden and Mrs. Sara Longden. Registered office: Caxton House, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**BECKER AND CO., LTD.** (wood pulp manufacturers, etc., London).—Mortgage and land registry charge on Tyson's Penrhyn and Halcombe Wharfs, and land and buildings abutting on Flockton-street, all in Bermondsey, dated June 8th, 1921, to secure £15,000. Holders: The London Assurance, 7, Royal Exchange, E.C.

**J. ROBERTSON AND CO., LTD.** (printers, etc., St. Annes, Lancs).—Debenture dated June 6th, 1921, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, to secure balance owing or to become owing on current account with Manchester and County Bank, Ltd.

**EBURITE PAPER Co. (1919), LTD.** (London).—Two land registry charges on 50, 52, 54 and 56, Formosa-street, and 1a, and 1, 2, 3 and 4, Amberley Wharves, Paddington, dated June 8th, 1921, as further security for £30,000 secured by trust deed of even date, already registered. Holders: M. Falcon, Horstead House, Norfolk; and M. M. Lees, Norwich.

**LION TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES Co., LTD.** (London).—Particulars of £3,000 debentures, authorised May 2nd, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking, stock in trade, etc., present and future.

**W. JONES AND CO., LTD.** (stationers, etc., Liverpool).—Satisfaction in full on May 4th, 1921, of mortgage debenture, dated June 3rd,

1912, and debenture, dated December 1st, 1911, securing £300 and £300 respectively.

**EBURITE PAPER Co. (1919), LTD.**—(1) Satisfaction in full on June 8th, 1921, of mortgage and land registry charge securing not more than £15,000 to bankers; (2) Particulars of £30,000 debentures, authorised June 3rd, and secured by trust deed of June 8th, 1921, whole amount being now issued; interest is at 8½ per cent. reducible to 7½ per cent. on punctual payment. Property charged: the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and leasehold premises at Paddington.

**RONZO, LTD.**—Charge on freehold lands, factories and premises at Hornchurch and Romford, Essex, dated March 22nd, 1921 registered June 13th, by permission of the court) to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd, not exceeding £125,000.

**KENT, MILNE AND PARTNERS, LTD.** (paper merchants, etc., London).—Issue on June 10th, 1921, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**PERCY JONES (TWINLOCK), LTD.** (loose-leaf book manufactures, etc., London).—Mortgage on freehold land and factory at Elmers End, dated May 30th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

**JOHN WADDINGTON, LTD.** (printers, Leeds; in liquidation).—Satisfaction in full on May 30th, 1921, of three charges, dated August 11th, 1919, securing bank overdraft.

**ART TRADE PRESS, LTD.** (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on June 7th, 1921, of debentures, dated December 14th, 1910, securing £250.

**JOHN WADDINGTON, LTD.** (printers, etc., Leeds).—Mortgage on mill in Great Wilson-street, Leeds, and three land registry charges on 108, 110, 112, and 114, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, London, all dated June 1st, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

**NORTHAMPTON MERCURY Co., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on April 23rd, 1921, of debentures, dated December 23rd, 1911, securing £1,500.

**F. R. DODMAN AND CO., LTD.** (stationers, etc., Manchester).—Particulars of £500 debentures, authorised April 22nd, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any).

**BARROW NEWS AND MAIL, LTD.**—Mortgage on 16, Park-avenue, Barrow-in-Furness, dated June 16th, 1921, to secure £600. Holder: Mrs. A. McCulloch, c/o The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Ulverston.

THE Allied Commission of the Rhineland have seized the *Wahre Jacob* and the *Ulk*, both satirical papers, for three months, because of an offence against the occupation troops.

## The New Postal Rates.

### Further Protests and Criticisms.

The new increases in the postal rates have not, of course, come into force without still further protests from the representatives of British trade.

### British Traders' Censures.

In a letter addressed to the Postmaster-General, the Federation of British Industries remarks: "These increases are being imposed at a time when every other business in the country is being forced to reduce its costs and its prices, in order to meet the economic position. The Federation finds it difficult to understand why a business which only differs from others in that it is conducted by the Government, and enjoys the advantages of monopoly, should be unable to follow their example." The Federation follows up the criticism with the assertion that before changes of so serious a nature are undertaken provision should be made to satisfy the community that a reasonable standard of efficiency and economy has been attained in the Post Office.

At a recent meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Edgar Lupton (president), who presided, in referring to the increased postal rates described them as another burden on the community, and especially on traders. The printing trade, he continued, would probably be affected more than any other. A resolution was passed which regretted the proposals as likely to diminish revenue; adversely to affect trade and thereby to increase unemployment; regarded the time as inopportune for placing barriers in the way of traders, and urged retrenchment by economy in management rather than by increase of prices.

Speaking at the last meeting of the Wakefield Chamber, the president (Mr. Duncan Bailey) said that Government had been attacked *ad nauseam*, but the Government still went on spending. The latest was that it was going to increase postal charges.

### Advertisers' Protest.

The Incorporated Society of British Advertisers has passed a resolution strongly protesting that the new postal rate on inland printed papers will injuriously affect those businesses which have been built up by mailing methods, and will lead to a considerable diminution of the volume of postal publicity, with a consequent decrease in the revenue derived from this source, thus defeating the prime object of the department.

Messrs. Smith Dalby-Welch, Ltd., postal advertising contractors, of Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., are forwarding to the Postmaster-General a petition signed by the largest users of the halfpenny rate, now to be abolished. Firms who wish to add their names should communicate with the above address at once. Claiming to be the largest

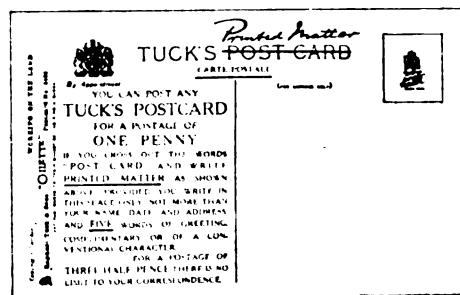
users of postage stamps in the United Kingdom (about £200,000 per annum), Messrs. Dalby-Welch foresee that the abolition of the halfpenny printed matter rate will have exactly the same effect as the abolition of the cheap sample post, viz., a decrease of 90 per cent. in the number sent out. Even in this short time, they say, they have had orders cancelled amounting to two millions. "Continental post offices," they add, "do all they can to help commerce; British postal authorities to-day seem bent upon discouraging trade."

Mr. W. H. Burchell (hon. secretary of the Central Districts Branch of the L.M.P.A.), is continuing his efforts to get some amelioration from the Postmaster-General in regard to the hardships created by the new postal rates. His activities in this direction have been backed by several influential men in the trade, and he would be pleased to receive further assistance from others upon whom the new burdens have fallen with much weight.

### The Increase on Post Cards.

The picture post card section of the printing trade is, of course, feeling particularly sore about the very damaging handicap which the three-halfpenny rate is inflicting on their business.

Sir Adolph Tuck, of Messrs. R. Tuck and Sons, Moorfields, London, E.C.2, requests post card dealers to report if they have experienced a falling off in the sale of picture post cards as against the same period last year, giving the extent or percentage of the decrease. He would also be glad to have views of customers with regard to this increase. Sir Adolph's firm is sending to all their customers a post card for exhibiting in their windows



which gives instructions how to treat a Tuck or any other post card in order to secure its postage at the 1d. rate. Accompanying is a reduced facsimile of this card. It should be added, however, that the Post Office authorities interpret words "of a conventional character" as excluding any message which either conveys or asks for information. While you may write, "With compliments and good wishes," "Arrived safely" will be surcharged. It was in accordance with this principle that the post card addressed to Mr. Kellaway bearing the inscription "You are a silly blighter" was surcharged a penny—the authorities no doubt regarding this message not as being "of a conventional character," but as "conveying information."

## Trade Union Matters.

AN advisory committee has been formed consisting of the heads of the various departments and representatives from each department to deal with the internal working of the Withy Grove (Manchester) Section of Messrs. Hulton and Co. There are 1,500 employees represented by 14 unions. Departmental committees have been set up and any special business will be referred to the quarterly meetings, the first of which will be held on July 5th.

THE *Journal of Commerce* (Liverpool) has granted a night off per week with pay to all its night workers. The associated news chapel are endeavouring to bring this concession into general practice.

A NEW branch of the Typographical Association has been formed at Carmarthen (Wales).

A COMMITTEE of the T.A. has been appointed to formulate a scheme for grading the rates of pay of linotype and monotype operators based upon the increased skill required in the use of multiple founts and double matrices and the additional skill required to look after the mechanical side of these machines.

**T.A. HALF-YEARLY REPORT.** — The half-yearly report of the Typographical Association discloses a gain in membership of 390, making a total number of 31,000. The accounts show a gain of £14,445 on the half-year, and the superannuation fund has a total value of £55,633 or a reserve value of £70 per superannuitant. The chief amounts of expenditure were: Strike, £4 148—an increase of £3,261; funeral, £1,474; out-of-work, £9,983—an increase of £6,303; superannuation, £15,793; and incapacity, £909. Deputations took £1,390; conferences, £912; printing, etc., £2,364; and salaries and bonus, £2,277. The administrative expenses have risen by £2,073, making a total of £8,822 against £6,749 last half-year.

A DISPUTE has broken out at the firm of Messrs. C. S. Yeates, electrotypers and stereotypers, of 12, Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden, E.C., and has involved the withdrawal from work of the employees. We understand that the dispute has arisen over the question of short time and the interpretation of agreements.

THAT popular annual, "Printers' Pie," has made its appearance, and as usual is full of interesting and amusing reading and illustrations by prominent writers and artists. "Printers' Pie" is published by The Pie Publications, Ltd., at 6, Great New-street, London, E.C.4, and is obtainable at all booksellers' and bookstalls, price 2s. net.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Edwin James Trim and Alfred Miller Trim, printers, 20, Hill-road, Wimbledon. Charles Leopold Harwood Hughes and George Lance-lot Radclyffe, advertisement agents, 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Alfred Brookes and Clara Elizabeth Laugher, manufacturers of cardboard box cases, 1, Smith-street, Red-ditch.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Martin, Ivor Hamilton, 80, Upper Thames-street, London, printer, June 23rd. Public examination, September 20th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street. Trehearne, David, High-street, Rhyl, stationer, June 22nd.

## Wages in the Paper Trade.

### Employees Oppose Reduction.

#### Result of the Ballot.

The result of the ballot taken among employees in the paper trade on the new terms proposed by the Employers Federation of Papermakers is to reject the offer made.

The voting by the paper section of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers was 8,397 against acceptance, and 3,370 for, majority against, 5,027.

Members of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers voted as follows: For acceptance, 862; against, 665; majority for, 197.

The net majority against accepting the new terms proposed by the employers is thus 4,830, out of a total registered vote of 13,294.

It is understood, however, that the poll is a light one and that many ballot papers were not returned.

FERGUSON'S "CEYLON DIRECTORY," just to hand, is a bulky volume of some 1,900 pp. containing a mine of information relating to the varied activities of the island. Much care and attention have been given in its compilation and the statistics and other matters contained in the "Directory" are arranged so as to be of easy reference.



### Government Contracts.

#### Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

900,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.  
13,000 Tally Books (No. 232), 5,000 Filing Covers, 2,950 Assessment Books, 11,500,000 Census Slips, 11,600 pads (Form 675) (Air Ministry).—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,950 Assessment Books, 600 British Export Registers, 5,750 books (Form 341 T.L.) (L. 14).—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

200,000 Pension Allowance Books.—Bank of England Printing Department, London, E.C.

Printing Group 199 (1921)—Inland Revenue, Demand Notes, Quarterly.—Lawrence Bros. (Weston-super-Mare), Ltd., Weston-super-Mare.

Printing Group 98 (1921)—Treasury Blue Notes, Printing Group 96 (1921)—Annual Statements of Trade (Section C).—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

20,000,000 forms (Accounts 455).—John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

20,000 Posters.—Roberts and Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.

50,000 Recruiting Pamphlets, Printing Group 94 (1921)—Specified Recurring Works, Printing Group 100 (1921)—Board of Trade Notices to Mariners, Printing Group 8 (1921)—Statutory Rules and Orders.—Stationery Office Press, London, E.

Printing Group 4 (1921)—Manchester Inland Revenue—Demand Notes, Quarterly.—Willmer Bros. and Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.

Printing Group 96 (1921)—Annual Statements of Trade (Sections A, B and D).—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Reading.

6,500 Income-tax Claims of Repayment.—W. Clowes and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 1,000 Mediterranean Pilot Books and 3,500 copies "Drainage Manual."—Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 1,000 Africa Pilot Books.—Davison, Clarke and Co., Ltd., London, N.

1,000,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms.—Norman Hopper and Co., Ltd., London, E.

50,000 Registry Jackets.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

100,000 Folders, 67,250 Examination Books. Willmot and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

600 Diagrams.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

33,000 (approx.) Photostat Prints.—Camera-graph Co., Ltd., London, W.

Ruling 1,000 reams double f'cap, 1,000 Mobilisation Equipment Registers.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

Overprinting 1,000,000 Envelopes.—S. Harrison, Manchester.

6,050 Assessment Books (Q.4). 324,800 Pension Certificates.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows and Wolverton, Bucks.

6,050 Assessment Books (Q.6).—T. Shackleton and Co., Manchester.

Printing Group 172 (1921)—Inland Revenue, Specified Forms.—John Corah and Son, Loughborough.

Printing Group 97 (1921)—Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

5,000 Army Book 480, 2,000 books (S. 1295), 2,000 books (S.O. 127), 3,000 books (Mines and Quarries Form 35).—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

6,000 pads (A. 58/2 S.B. 2) (H.Q.).—J. Roston and Son, Leeds.

4,000 books (P. 1166).—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,020 copies of Plates.—Wallage and Gilbert, Ltd., Birmingham.

50,000 Posters. J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.

98,195 pads Telephone Tickets.—H. Paton and Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.

1,500,000 Amendment Slips to Census Schedule and 97,750 pads Telephone Tickets. Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

6,000 pads Pension Forms.—Mackie and Co., Warrington.

2,869,500 Health Insurance Cards.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge, Kent.

Printing Group 95 (1921)—Specified Recurring Works.—Mitchim and Sons, London, S.W.

PRINTING SUNDRIES.—Lanston Monotype Corporation, London, E.C.

RE-CLOTHING PRINTING ROLLERS.—Usher and Co., London, E.C.

BAGS.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks; Millington and Sons, London, N.

BOARDS (TRIPLE).—J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

CARDBOARDS.—Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, near Sunderland.

CARDS.—Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, near Sunderland; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

ENVELOPES.—Smith and Young, London, E.C. "A" Contracts, London, Edinburgh and Northern Area: Chapman and Co. (Balham), Ltd., S.W. "B" and "C" Contracts, London, Edinburgh and Northern Area, "D" Contracts, Northern Area: McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. "D" Contracts, Edinburgh: Millington and Sons, Ltd., Tottenham. "D" Contracts, London: Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, W.C., and Aberdeen.

LABELS.—Fisher, Clarke and Co., Boston, Lincs; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

PORTFOLIOS.—W. Collins, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.; Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.; Setten and Du ward, Ltd., Birmingham; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. W. Lockwood, Manchester.

STRAWBOARDS.—Lake and Bell, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### Office of Works.

PRINTING MACHINE.—Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

### India.

CLOTH, TRACING.—The Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.

## Technical Education in Edinburgh.

The printing classes held in Edinburgh under the auspices of a combined committee representing both master printers and men are definitely taking the form of a School of Printing. In the *Printer*, a little publication of the Edinburgh Printing and Allied Trades Continuation Classes, Principal Laurie of the Heriot-Watt College observes that the printing school in Edinburgh should not only deal with printing, but all that is necessary to teach the craft of book production, lithography, photo-process, bookbinding, stereo and electrotyping, and other connected arts should be included. He throws out a caution against too much machinery in the training of the students. All machine work, he observes, is based upon handicraft, and is merely a device for saving time, and the thorough understanding of the machine is, therefore, only possible to those who have mastered the trade as a craft.

As an indication of the diversity of training of the various branches of the art carried on at the school an exhibition was opened on Thursday at the College of Art. In the course of the opening proceedings Mr. Robert Wilson, of Messrs. Pillans and Wilson, the chairman of the Joint Technical Advisory Committee, under whose supervision the classes are carried on, made a statement regarding the work of the College of Art and the Heriot-Watt College.

Principal Laurie, in the course of a general statement of the work, indicated some of the lines on which they would like to see it developed.

Mr. M'Nally commented on the experiment that had been made of starting day continuation classes in printing in Edinburgh. Great success had attended this experiment, which, he believed, would develop to be of very great value indeed.

Mr. Morley Fletcher said the members of the Committee would see a distinct improvement in the quality of the work over that of last year. When one realised that those who had done the colour studies had only been there two years, and how little opportunity they had had previously, they would agree that the results were remarkable. One felt that there was a school of printing actually in being which showed great promise of vitality for the future.

At Sotheby's, on Wednesday of last week, a further portion of the famous collection of illuminated manuscripts and early printed books belonging to Mr. Henry Yates Thompson were sold, several four-figure prices being realised.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

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Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Miscellaneous.

BOOKS on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

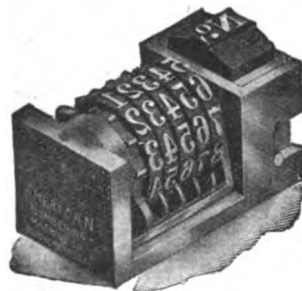
WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E. C.4.

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Prices: £4 10 0 5 Wheels; £5 10 0 6 Wheels.



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### Mr. C. W. Scotcher.

MUCH regret will be occasioned among his friends in the printing trade by the death of Mr. Charles Wm. Scotcher, of No. 80, Balfour-road, Ilford, which occurred at the London Hospital, on the 18th inst., following an operation.

The funeral took place on Wednesday of last week at Ilford Council Cemetery, the preliminary service being held at St. Clement's Church, where the deceased and his family were regular worshippers.

Mr. Scotcher, who was 60 years of age, and a native of Clare, Suffolk, has resided at Ilford for over a quarter-of-a-century. He had a thorough knowledge of the printing trade. After serving his apprenticeship in a provincial office, he passed in succession through some of the best known London firms, gaining valuable experience in estimating, charging, and general management. He has represented Messrs. Usher and Walker Bros., of 31, Bouverie-street, E.C., for many years, and his duties took him to printing and newspaper establishments over the greater part of England, and especially in the Eastern Counties. His ever cheery manner and uniform kindness and courtesy won him hosts of friends. He was a well known Freemason, a member of the East Anglian Society in London, and one of the first members of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association.

### Mr. H. Alcock.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. H. Alcock of Messrs. James Brandwood and Co., small ware manufacturers, 21, Saville-street, Manchester, which took place suddenly at his residence, "Thurnby," Westwood-avenue, Timperley, on the 19th inst. The deceased was well known to printers and bookbinders, having been connected with the firm for the past 15 years. The interment took place at the Stretford Cemetery on the 23rd inst. Both principals of the firm are now dead, the late Mr. H. Richardson having passed away on March 7th last. The business is being carried on for the present by Mr. T. Alcock, a brother of the late principal, who has been with the firm for some years.

### Mr. Anthony Friston.

THE funeral took place at Cardiff Cemetery on the 21st inst., of Mr. Anthony Friston, chief of the process department of the *South Wales News and Echo*, who died suddenly on the previous Friday from arterio-sclerosis and apoplexy, aged 60. Deceased joined the staff of the associated papers nearly forty years ago as an artist, and was held in high esteem by his employers, Messrs. D. Duncan and Sons, Ltd., and his colleagues generally for his ability and his engaging disposition. The firm

was specially represented at the funeral and sent a floral token, and each department—commercial, literary and technical—sent wreaths and members of their staffs to testify to their regard for their old colleague. Mr. Friston, who leaves a widow and one son, had been in the doctor's hands since last October, but had recently returned to his duties, and was at the office up to ten o'clock on the night before his death.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bishop, T. Box-making machines. 16,592.
- Braunstein, R. Apparatus for gripping, extracting and folding sheets of paper in a magazine. 16,359.
- Braunstein, R. Apparatus for gripping, extracting and folding sheets of paper in a magazine. 16,360.
- Edwards, T. G. Printing machines, etc. 16,361.
- Leach, T. Loose leaf, etc., sheets. 16,314.
- Middleton, L. H. Loose-leaf books. 16,735.
- Murray, J. Nipping press for bookbinding. 16,700.
- Rutgerswerke-Akt.-Ges. and Teichmann, H. Process for manufacture of black printing inks. 16,480.
- Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper, etc., sheet-feeding machines. 16,338.
- Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper, etc., sheet-feeding mechanism. 16,540.
- Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Driving mechanism for paper sheet, etc., feeding machines. 16,541.
- Ulrich, F. L., and Werbeverlag, Akt.-Ges. Method of multi-colour machine printing. 16,364.
- Wightman, S. B. Perpetual calendars. 16,590.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1919.

- Creed and Co., Ltd., and Creed, F. G. Printing apparatus suitable for reproducing in ordinary printing characters telegraphic messages. 164,370.
- Edwards, T. G. Printing, marking, or embossing upon paper, cloth, or the like delivered from rolls or reels. 164,371.
- Mascord, G. W. Printing machines. 164,402.

#### 1920.

- Lafeuille, C. J. F. Process and apparatus for the manufacture of writing materials. 164,439.
- Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Strip perforators. 164,483.
- Wolf, I., and Wolf, J. Loose-leaf binders. 164,489.
- James, F. Loose-leaf binders. 164,521.

AN Advertisement is always working.

## A Paper Criticism.

### Effect of Sodium Sulphite on Ink.

Manufacturers of poster paper will be interested in the experiences of a printer which are detailed by "R. D. C." in the *Circular* of the Federation of Master Printers. He writes as follows:—

We recently printed a sixteen-sheet double crown poster having a chrome yellow background which covered the greater part of the four sheets 60 in. by 40 in. M.G. paper. When posted it was noticed that this ink, which was guaranteed permanent by a firm of ink makers of repute, quickly faded, but that the fading was inconsistent. We found that a bill posted on to a wall of the gable end of a building was for all practical purposes permanent, but where a bill was posted on to a wooden hoarding the colour went very rapidly, and more particularly in vertical lines corresponding to the joints of the planks forming the hoarding. It was also thought that the ink went more rapidly in wet weather than in dry.

Our first idea was—perhaps not unnaturally—that the ink was at fault, but the ink makers carried out tests and experiments which proved, without any doubt in our minds, that the paper was at fault.

The following are the details of the experiments:—In the first instance the ink was smeared on to two separate pieces of plate glass. One was locked away in a drawer and the other exposed to light, the result after exposure being that the latter showed no variation to the former. Subsequently the same ink was put on to two separate pieces of the paper used for the poster, one piece being

locked in a drawer and the other exposed to light, and on comparison at a later date it was found that only a very slight alteration had taken place. Another strip of the paper, after being inked, was damped at the back, and on exposure to light for a comparatively short time it was observed that considerable fading had taken place.

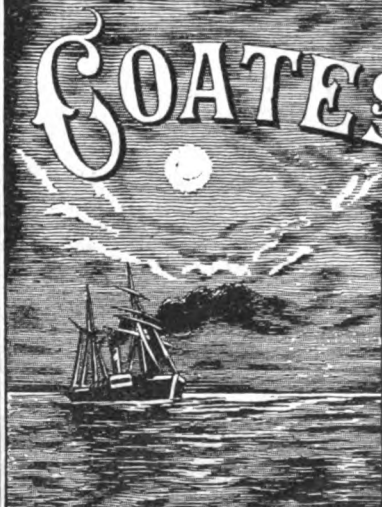
On comparing this experiment with the actual posting of the bills, we find that in each case, firstly, where water has not come in contact with the uninked surface because it was unable to do so owing to the fact that the bill was posted on to, say, a brick building, and, secondly, where the back of the paper had been purposely kept dry, no alteration takes place.

We also find that where a poster is exhibited on a wooden hoarding, and can consequently become wetted either by absorption of water from the wooden hoarding or, as is more probably the case, from rain water which is driven through the crevices from the back of the hoarding, and, in the experiment, where the trial strip is purposely wetted at the back, the same fading takes place.

We are told that this is due to the fact that in the process of papermaking the sodium sulphite which is used in the bleaching of the pulp has most probably not been completely washed away, the result being that when moisture such as rain water comes in contact with the paper, sulphurous acid is formed, which sets up an action on the ink, thereby bleaching same. It might be mentioned that the paper cannot be wetted from the front, because it is wholly protected by ink and the billposter's paste.

It was also found that the paste contained nothing which could adversely affect the ink.

AN Advertisement is always working.



# GOATES BROS & CO

LIMITED

Printing Ink Manufacturers,

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

AND

72a, GEORGE STREET,

MANCHESTER.

### Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during May were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	551	420
	Netherlands	49,292	27,085
Liverpool		498	281
	United States	*545	1,472
Bristol	Germany	180	136
	Netherlands	5,491	8,220
Goole		7,947	5,925
Hull		4,197	2,798
Manchester		4,621	8,449
Newcastle		420	282
Plymouth		12	15
Southampton		100	113
Aberdeen		100	73
Dundee		205	109
Grangemouth		1,228	1,281
Leith		2,204	2,172
Belfast		40	32
Dublin		800	1,075
		78,491	54,728
Deduct to Amend Return for March:			
Belfast	Netherlands	—	98
		78,491	54,688

\* Under Query.

### British Imports of Millboards.

During May the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Finland	2,853	3,268
	Sweden	8,081	5,260
	Norway	722	1,125
	United States	1,185	2,880
	Canada	2,247	5,572
Liverpool	Sweden	170	788
	United States	775	2,540
	Canada	1,040	1,770
Bristol	United States	203	525
Grimsby	Sweden	127	247
	Norway	177	1,020
Hull	Finland	2,803	3,742
	Sweden	1,880	4,088
	Germany	57	61
	United States	903	1,750
Manchester	Finland	738	1,198
	Sweden	250	736
	Switzerland	16	190
	Germany	94	170
Southampton	United States	430	1,000
Glasgow	Sweden	265	636
	Canada	400	640
Leith	Sweden	412	1,149
	United States	1,056	3,795
Belfast	Sweden	*12	158
Cork	United States	20	96
Dublin	Canada	400	500
Total		21,366	44,852

\*Under query subject to amendment.

If you are in the trade, why not trade with a "real trade newspaper"? That's the sort of reciprocity that pays all concerned.

### Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during May were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	16	49
	Norway	306	992
	Germany	252	1,048
	Netherlands	152	282
	Austria	*240	295
Liverpool	Netherlands	191	961
Bristol	Sweden	16,031	43,804
Goole	France	9	98
Grimsby	Germany	99	286
	France	10	42
Hull	Germany	132	446
Manchester		546	839
Newcastle	Sweden	69	190
Newhaven	France	6	54
	Switzerland	5	30
Leith	Germany	5	31
	France	—	2
Total		18,029	49,429

\* Under query.

### Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during May were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	80	202
Hull		260	856
	Norway	252	364
Manchester	Finland	627	875
	Sweden	2,696	3,880
Total		3,915	5,677

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 1.

LONDON: JULY 7, 1921.

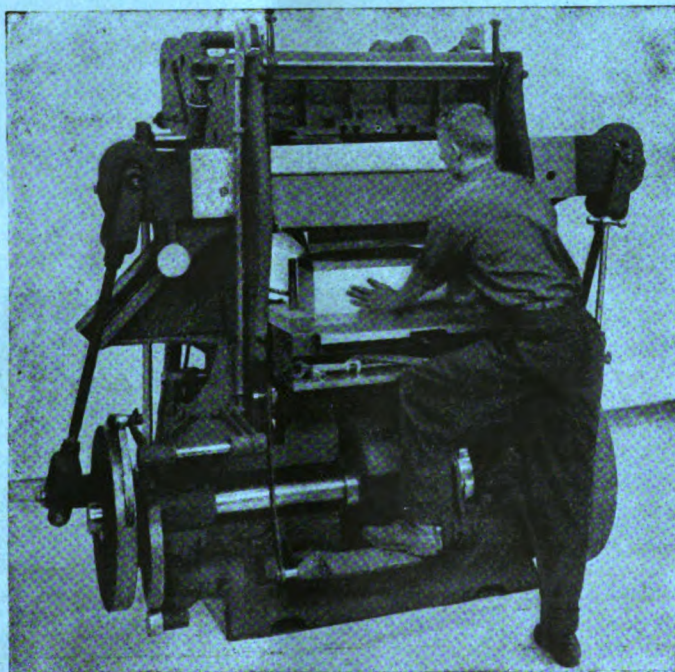
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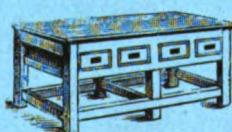
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**ESTIMATES and SPECIFICATIONS**

Submitted for

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**MOOR LANE, E.C.2.**



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FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 1.

LONDON: JULY 7 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

## Some Notes on Dellagana's.

### The Parent House of Stereotyping and the Oldest of Printing Block Makers.

Although there is no record of the actual date when Dellagana's opened the first London trade stereotyping foundry in Shoe-lane, it is believed to have been about the year 1842.

Bartolo Dellagana and his brother Giacomo were Italian-Swiss, and these brothers, whose Christian names were anglicised into Bartholomew and James, were the pioneers of modern stereotyping and the machinery for stereo-making. Bartholomew Dellagana, by introducing a flexible matrix material in place of the plaster of Paris moulds which were previously used for duplicating type, made it possible for stereos to be cast to the radius of the cylinders of rotary printing machines, and so took the first step which has led to the marvellously rapid production of the modern news press.

The firm, under the name of J. and B. Dellagana, carried on the business of stereotypers and stereotypers' machinists for many years, opening further foundries as the trade developed at Fetter-lane and in Bishopsgate-avenue, Camomile-street.

On the death of Bartholomew Dellagana the business was converted into a joint-stock company, and under its present title of B. Dellagana and Co., Ltd., has traded for the past 38 years. It is interesting to mention that the original chairman of directors, Mr. John B. Ball, is still the chairman of the com-

pany. The managing director and secretary Mr. George E. Holloway, has been with the company over 30 years, and several members of the staff have a long record of service.

#### Origin of "Flong."

In connection with the flexible matrix above referred to, the name of "flong," by which the material is now universally known, had a curious origin. There is a popular open jam or fruit tart, a sweet dish in favour on the Continent, and well known on the menus of restaurants under its French name of "Flan." When Bartholomew Dellagana produced his experimental papier-maché sheets their resemblance to the pastry caused him to refer to them as "my flan." The French pronunciation of this word was modified by the English accent into "flong," and thus an addition was made to our English technical vocabulary.

As in the case of stereotyping, the history of the adaptation of electro-deposition to the making of printing plates is obscure, but that Dellagana's were one of the earliest firms to supply electros to the printing trade seems well established. It is believed that one Victor Morel, in Fetter-lane, had a plant principally for making electro duplicates of medals. At all events Morel's business and premises were taken over by Dellagana's, and remained a branch of the firm until the premises were destroyed by fire some years ago.

### The Firm's Development.

The company opened branches in Manchester and Liverpool, and when zinc-engraving and subsequently half-tone (then known as the Meisenbach process) were introduced, departments were added for their exploitation. At the present time Messrs. B. Dellagana and Co., Ltd., have works at 11, Shoe-lane, and 14, Bishopsgate-avenue, Camomile-street, London; at 62 and 62A, Greengate and Dawson's Croft (process works), Salford,

ments. The company has also been honoured by being called in to advise on the most suitable methods for printing plates for State purposes.

Nearly 30 years ago the Dalziel Fine Art Hard Metal Stereo process was introduced at a printing exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. A license as a trade house for the supply of these stereos to printers was acquired by the company.

The old stereo plaster moulding and



Head Office in Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Manchester; and at 35, Atherton-street, Liverpool (which in 1914 was amalgamated with the business carried on by Mr. J. R. Denby, and now trades as Dellagana and Denby, Ltd.), while the secretary's office and board room are at Montague House, Stonecutter-street, E.C.

For about 50 years Dellagana's had a stereo foundry in the Bank of England for the printing of dividend warrants, etc., and they still supply, as they have for a long period, the printing plates for other Government depart-

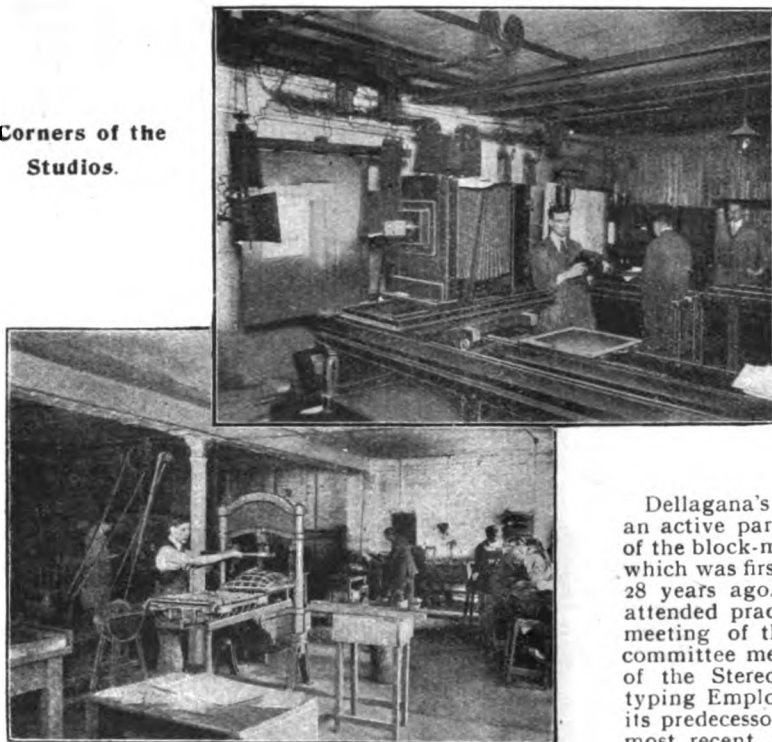
dipping pots (used for music plates for years after "flong" was in general use) have long disappeared, as have the Smee batteries for deposit of the copper electro shells and Dellagana's works are now equipped with the latest depositing dynamos—powerful hydraulic presses—gas-heated metal furnaces and finishing machines of the latest British and American type. Thus Dellagana's claim to make printing blocks by every known process, covers the most modern as well as the oldest established methods.



### Some Recent Improved Methods.

Amongst the most recent developments the use of deposited nickel instead of copper for certain classes of plate and of hard metal

Corners of the Studios.



### The Industry To-day.

The days when Dellagana's cast the stereotypes for the daily and evening newspapers in London, as well as in Manchester and Liverpool,

and had a long list of periodical publications amongst their regular jobs, have long gone by, but through all the vast changes that have come about in 80 years of printing evolution, the House of Dellagana still maintains its position not only as "the oldest and largest in the trade," but as one of the most progressive, adopting every real improvement that comes along.

Dellagana's have always taken an active part in the organisation of the block-making trade, a project which was first taken in hand about 28 years ago. Mr. Holloway has attended practically every general meeting of the trades, and every committee meeting of the executive of the Stereotyping and Electrotyping Employers' Federation and its predecessors, from the first to the most recent, as well as the joint

stereos (nickel plated or otherwise) have been conspicuous. Dellagana's have two specialties of this class which have the registered titles of "Dellanick" and "Steeletto." "Dellanick" is a deposited shell of an alloy of nickel and steel deposited upon the mould in place of copper as in electrotyping. This gives a printing face very sharp and hard and adapted to the two extremes of printing papers—highly finished "art" paper for fine screen half-tones, of which the extreme sharpness of the plates is a special feature, and for cardboard and coarse or harsh surfaces for which the great hardness of the metal contributes to durability. "Steeletto" is a printing surface of the nickel steel above mentioned applied to a hard metal plate, cast in a plaster mould instead of the usual "flong" matrix. The metal used for "Steeletto" is made to a special formula which gives it toughness and overcomes the brittleness and liability to break where pinned to the mounts or under pressure of the printing machine, which was a defect of the original hard metal stereos. "Steeletto" by reason of its economy and general utility as a substitute for electros is now well known and largely used by advertisers and for general commercial and news-print.



The Manchester House.



board meeting of the Federation with the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Society. This joint board (an anticipation of "Whitley Councils") has existed since 1911, and has been of real value to both parties, preventing any rupture throughout the troublous times since the Armistice, and

## Paper Standardisation.

What is described as the first step toward the standardisation of the paper industry has been taken by the American Writing Paper Co., which is standardising its own lines by cutting out every overlapping and short run grade. Thus there are standardised seven bond papers of rag content, two bond papers of wood fibre, five ledger papers, four writing papers, four linen papers, five cover papers, nine book papers, four offset papers, five bristol boards, three drawing papers, two mimeograph papers, three blue print base papers, five wedding and papeteries, six basic specialities, one complete announcement line, one complete line of hand-fashioned papers and numerous technical papers. These lines will be distributed through the warehouses of its paper merchants, who will make the advantages of paper standardisation available to printers. Standardisation, it is claimed, makes it easier for the paper merchant to satisfy the needs of customers, facilitates turn-overs and thereby increases profit and decreases cost of distribution. For the printer, lithographer and stationer standardisation means ready accessibility of supply and quick service—faster turnover—a stable basis of quality and values. For the ultimate user of paper and printing it means lower cost and more efficient service.

Commenting on the scheme, the *American Printer* points out that the war gave an impetus to the elimination of unnecessary lines in manufacture, and progress has been made in the printing industry since then. The substance number was adopted for papers, basing the weight of all sizes on one size in each class. In book papers the 25 by 38 size furnished the base weight. The Dexter Folder Co. then issued a series of diagrams showing how a variety of folds could be made from a comparatively few sizes of paper. The possibilities of the hypotenuse oblong were especially exemplified. It has been acknowledged that the printing business has an unnecessarily large variety of paper sizes and brands. The United Typothetæ and other organisations have committees appointed who are endeavouring to bring about simplification along these lines. This latest move is in the right direction. The hope is expressed, however, that quantity demands will not be the only determining factor in paper production. There is the growing class of printer doing the finer and more exclusive work who desires papers of a certain colour, texture and quality who should be encouraged for the good of the business.



**Bishopsgate Avenue Branch.**

it is hoped will contribute to the reasonable resettlement of conditions so that there may ensue that permanent peace which is the urgent need of every industry, and indeed of the whole world.

**PAPER PRICES AND CHEAP BOOKS.**—With the lower prices of paper, publishers are aiming at issuing books at something near pre-war prices. It is the view of *Book-Post* that there will be something like a boom in 2s. net novels immediately following the conclusion of the coal trouble. These books will be produced in superfinics no larger than the old "Sevenpennies," but they will be on less bulky paper, and the binding will be in some material other than cloth, but durable enough to survive on a bookshelf.

**LONDON'S SMALLEST PAPER.**—The smallest newspaper in London is called the *News Summary*. It consists of one foolscap sheet printed by Roneo, and is circulated on bicycles every morning to subscribers only. It consists of an epitome of the world's news, from the morning's newspapers.

# London Fair and Market.

## Some Stationery Exhibits.

At the London Fair and Market, which opened on Monday at the Royal Agricultural Hall and is to run until the 15th inst., there are a number of exhibits which have some special interest for those who do business in paper and print. Neither the printer nor the papermaker, however, is there to give a general display of his capabilities, but rather to show what he produces by way of contribution to the merchandise of the retail stationer, the fancy goods dealer, the toy dealer, the user of advertising novelties, and in general to the very large circle of different trades represented at this exhibition.

Appended are, in alphabetical order, brief notices of some of the exhibits.

**A.G.P. (AGENCE GENERALE, PARIS).**— This Continental house shows some attractive lines of French boxed stationery, and an interesting exhibit is a machine for making embossed show cards.

**ALLDAY, LTD. (Birmingham),** have a good showing of various printing items, including toy books, catalogues, show-cards, posters and general colour printing.

**ART AND HUMOUR PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London and Birmingham),** exhibit picture post cards and greeting cards, together with calendars and other stationery items.

**G. BAKER AND CO. (Manchester),** specialise in fancy papers of various kinds, including end-papers.

**BRITISH CELLULOSE AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (London),** include in their exhibit showcards, etc., in which printed matter is given a protective covering of transparent celluloid.

**BRITISH FINE ART SOCIETY (Hammersmith),** specialise in the production of oil painting facsimile colour prints.

**DEAN AND SON, LTD. (London),** show chiefly children's books of various kinds.

**DEAN'S RAG BOOK CO., LTD. (London),** make a speciality of their well-known non-tearable children's books.

**DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (London),** at two separate stands demonstrate their tags, crepe paper goods and many other small stationery items.

**DRAYTON PAPER WORKS, LTD. (Fulham).**— The well-known Hopking's counter holder and cutter for rolled wrapping paper is given precedence at this stand, but there are also indications of the firm's productions in general stationery, bag-making, box-making and bookbinding.

**EERSTE NED EL KASTRANDENFABRIK (Schiedam, Holland),** show shelf paper, d'oyleys, etc.

**GALE AND POLDEN (London)** make children's books the chief exhibit.

**GUMMED PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (Marborough, Leicester),** have a good showing of their gummed specialities and give promi-

nence to their well-known "Tiger-Tiger" sealing machine.

**HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY, LTD. (London),** exhibit a selection of pen nibs and fountain pens.

**C. H. JOHNSON, LTD.,** include account books, pocket books, envelopes, etc., in their exhibit.

**SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD. (London),** make an effective demonstration of gummed tapes, sealing machines, music-mending tapes and similar items.

**KELLER-DORIAN, SILVIN AND CO. (Lyons),** have an interesting exhibit of fancy papers, etc., including book-cover materials and end-papers.

**LIVERMORE AND KNIGHT, LTD. (London),** include in their show of fancy goods a number of calendars and pads.

**METAL POWDERS, LTD. (London),** show a good range of gold, bronze and aluminium powders of interest to printers.

**RUDD AND CO. (London),** make an effective showing of children's books and the like.

**ARTHUR SANDERSON AND SONS, LTD. (London),** show leatherettes and special papers suitable for bookbinding, box-making, show-cards, etc.

**SANDLE BROS. (London)** have a fine display of miscellaneous stationery items, including envelopes, notepapers, account books, Christmas cards, etc.

**SOLOMON AND WHITEHEAD, LTD. (Birmingham),** make an impressive exhibit of a wide variety of stationery, with some good examples of colour printing.

**JAMES SPELLER AND CO. (London)** emphasise particularly pocket books, account books, duplicating books and the like.

**VAUGA AND CO. (Geneva)** display some attractive lines in picture post cards, box tops, and other fine art productions.

**GEORGE VICKERS (London)** have a large showing of writing pads, boxed notepaper, and wholesale stationery generally.

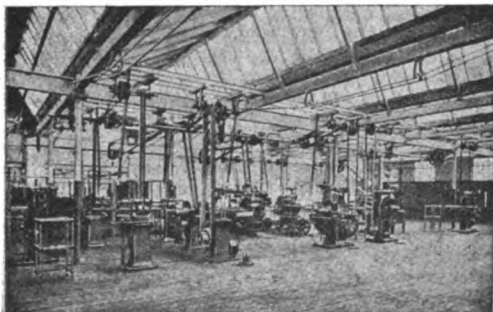
**FRANK A. WEST (Leicester)** include paper and stationery among other exhibits.

**ENGLISH PROGRESS IN KRAFT WRAPPING MANUFACTURE.**—In connection with a recent reference to the production of Canadian coloured kraft papers, in which it was stated they are now for the first time produced within the British Empire, the progress made by English mills must not be overlooked. We remember receiving some excellent M.G. kraft some ten months ago from Messrs. P. Garnett and Son, Ltd., of Wharfedale, Otley, Yorkshire, which prompted us to say at the time that it was equal to the best Swedish make. Colour, finish, rattle, look-through and tearing strength were all that could be desired. We also stated that the mill referred to "is handling coloured sealings, striped and plain, and here again we are up to the best Scandinavian standard at a price lower than the foreigner can offer his product." It is certainly encouraging to know that English kraft paper is able, in point of quality and price, to meet on fair conditions foreign competition.

## "Victory" Printing Machinery.

### A Progressive Manufactory.

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of September 23rd, 1897, contained a very complete and detailed description of the engineering works and machines built by the Victory Web Printing Machine Co. Ltd. Some 20 years earlier the first press to print



**Light Milling Department.**

and fold newspapers at one operation had been supplied to the *Glasgow Daily Mail*. This pioneer machine was created by the inventive ability of the late Mr. G. A. Wilson, and it was appropriately called the "Victory." From that date to the present time the name "Victory" has occupied a prominent position in the newspaper world. Machines of all sizes from the single roll to the sextuple press were built in the Edge Hill works under the able direction of the inventor and supplied to important offices in Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Spain, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

Late in 1915 the work of peace gave way to the demands of war, and from that date until the Armistice the "Victory" plant was devoted entirely to the production of munitions, an occupation that left the plant in fit condition for the scrap heap and made the need for new machine tools imperative. This necessary change was effected last year, and the "Victory" machine in future will be built in the new premises at Birkenhead under the most favourable conditions.

The new works are more modern and extensive than the old premises, and the new plant is the very best obtainable. A glance at the illustrations will convey a general idea of the spaciousness of the works and the completeness of the equipment.

The motive power is electricity, the lighter tools being driven in small groups by independent motors through line shafting that runs in ball bearings, the heavy tools being driven by direct-gear electric motors. This renders the plant very elastic, and confines any stoppage due to breakdown to a small

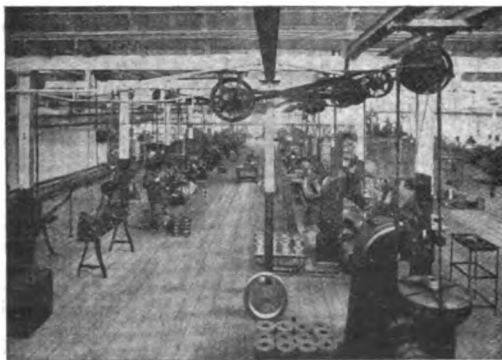
section. A very complete and perfect system on the technical side ensures extreme accuracy and economy in production and keeps so full a record that every piece supplied can be replaced at a later date by quoting the reference number which is on the original.

On the commercial side the costing system is equally exact, the actual time expended on every item being recorded by the Periodograph.

The works and equipment in every way are thoroughly up-to-date and have been declared by competent authorities to be second to none.

The firm have widened the range of their products, and in addition to their well-known specialities are making many machines of interest to the general printer, the most important being machines for routing, flat and edge planing, making stereo blocks and plates, paper slitting and re-reeling, punching, nipping, creasing and cutting machines for paper, proof presses, and last and most important the celebrated "Kidder" presses. It is the latter that gives rise to the company's present name, Victory-Kidder, and to the new trade mark "VK," a symbol that is indicative of superior merit.

The 1921 model "Victory" press embodies all that experience proves to be best in machines for the production of newspapers and



**Turning Department.**

magazines, and every item of the auxiliary plant has been remodelled to conform with the most exacting demands.

The company is also the European agents for the American Numbering Machine Co.

MR. H. N. HARRISON, of Messrs. Thomas and Sons, Ltd., manufacturing stationers, Queen-street, London, has presented to the Library of the Papermakers' Association a copy of a printed book of "Instructions to be observed by the officers employed in the Duties on Paper." It was printed in London in 1729, so that the book is nearly 200 years old, and bears all the quaint characteristics of that period.

**AN Advertisement is always working.**

## Trade Union Matters.

At a meeting on Friday of the recently-formed Joint Industrial Council of the Paper-making Industry it was found possible to come to an agreement in regard to the question of wage-reduction which has been in dispute between the employers and the unions. The result is that a unanimous recommendation to accept the terms is being put forward by the representatives of both the employers and the workpeople. This is a result upon which the new J.I.C. can be most heartily congratulated, as the dispute had previously reached a stage at which it threatened most serious consequences for the trade.

THE L.S.C. has approached the London Master Printers' Association for revision of the present overtime limits and of the apprenticeship conditions.

THE change of offices of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom has been carried out, and the secretary, Mr. A. E. Holmes, is now to be found at 60, Doughty-street. He has, however, to look forward to further tribulation before he can feel settled, as he is having the whole of the building thoroughly redecorated. When this very necessary process is completed, the Federation, will, we think, be found to have a thoroughly satisfactory and conveniently-situated habitation.

By the efforts of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the U.K., a difficult situation in the wholesale newsagency trade was happily negotiated last week. The employers had posted notices announcing the putting into operation of conditions which had not been agreed upon between the employers' federation and the unions, but on the application of the P. and K.T.F. it was decided to confer upon the matter. A conference was accordingly held, and Mr. A. E. Holmes, for the unions, pointed out that many difficulties would be created if wholesale newsagents were to endeavour to put into operation certain reductions of wages previous to a decision having been come to for the general trade. The Federation of Wholesale Newsagents appear to have given the unions' representations every consideration, and it was eventually agreed to withdraw the notices of revision of wages until September 1st next so as to provide an opportunity for the consideration of general wage reductions.

LITHO artists at Bromley are advocating a 25 per cent. reduction in process prices. Employers, on the other hand, favour a 15 per cent. price reduction and a 6s. wages cut.

NO SETTLEMENT has yet been reached in the dispute which has broken out at the firm of Messrs C. S. Yeates, electrotypers, of Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

THE widespread complaints as to the high costs of printing which have given rise to the demand, now under consideration, for a reduction of wages in the printing trade show no signs of decreasing in volume.

EMPLOYERS are claiming that the serious amount of unemployment in the printing trade may be traced to a large extent to the high price that the buyer of printing work is called upon to pay.

HOWEVER much the employer may regret the introduction of short time, he maintains that, in order to keep his place in the race, he must introduce the most economical means of production, and, whilst pre-war conditions are not to be thought of, the wages question must be tackled without further delay if trade is to be stimulated and more normal conditions secured.

THE employers' claim is that the cost of paper and high wages have played an important part in reducing printing work to a minimum, and that although the price of paper has declined no downward movement has taken place in wages and negotiations drag on.

ONE of the points emphasised by the employers just now is that the rates that have been current for so long in regard to the piece-work compositor are entirely against the employment of the slow hand. It is anomalous they claim that the bonus should be a fixture, as the rate per 1,000 ens for the man with a weekly setting of say 50,000 ens gives him a high premium as compared with the 60,000 man, whereas the object of piece-work is to encourage capacity. The application of the bonus to a slow piece hand represents payment for which he gives no proper return, and is at the same time unfair to the "whip."

THE unions question the statement that the present slack condition of trade is due to high wages. They contend when the effects of the coal dispute have passed away, and the international situation has eased off, there should be a rapid revival of business all round. Wages in the printing trade, they maintain, are not high, notwithstanding the drop in the cost of living.

THE paper-wrapper stores of Joseph Crossfield and Sons, soap manufacturers, Warrington, were recently burnt out by fire.

MR. J. CLAY STEWART, late agent in Scotland for the Union Paper Co., Christiania, who had to give up business owing to a breakdown in health through war service, is now settled in Cape Town. He has opened up an office in that town in conjunction with Mr. Wallace, under the name and address of Wallace and Stewart, 41, Parliament-street, Cape Town, where they are conducting business as paper agents, holding the agencies for both home and Scandinavian mills.

## The Printing Trades Examinations.

### First Pass List.

It is indicative of the interest now being taken in technical education that the printing trades organisations along with the Stationers' Company have formed an examining body for the purpose of setting a technical test to those engaged in the printing industry who care to submit themselves for examination.

It was an inspiring sight to see the students grappling with a set of up-to-date questions in the ancient Hall of the Stationers' Company during the first week in May, and we are able to give herewith a long pass list which has just been made public. The examinations are of an exceptionally high order and it is by no means easy to obtain a certificate. Valuable medals given by the Stationers' Company and in addition a number of cash prizes provided by the various organisations are awarded on the results of the examinations, which are adjudicated upon by nominees of the examining body—men who have had a wide practical experience in their respective branches of the printing business.

This year some four hundred students from the principal schools in London presented themselves for examinations in composing, machine, lithography, binding, paper, costing, estimating and order clerk's work. It is anticipated that next year, when the examinations are better known, there will be additions to this list, particularly when it is recognised that the examinations are a real test of merit, carrying with it a certificate which will be accepted as a guarantee of technical proficiency.

The following is the list of passes:—

**COMPOSING.**—First class: J. Alcock, H. W. Brookes, †W. P. Bowles, W. S. Clarke, \*C. F. Lawrence, G. V. Nye, †G. W. Smith, F. E. Stean, H. A. W. Thomas. Second class: J. J. Andron, W. A. Bloomfield, W. Burrows, W. C. Chatters, A. E. Dowie, A. F. Early, T. M. Field, W. C. H. Fletcher, R. J. Fricker, W. H. Hardisty, W. G. Jones, P. L. H. Lee, F. F. Longfellow, W. F. Mace, H. F. Marriott, H. T. McComish, G. D. McIntyre, R. J. Nearn, A. R. Phillips, L. E. Ridley, L. A. Scott, H. Stone, T. W. Tily, A. C. Toome, W. H. Warren.

**MACHINE.**—First class: L. H. Almond, †W. W. Hobrough, \*W. C. Hodges, W. Millington. Second class: †L. G. Alford, P. A. G. Allen, L. G. Askham, E. D. Barker, T. J. Beach, S. J. Bennett, W. H. Bettles, G. Bligh, S. Bottomley, E. A. Creek, P. Cundy, E. A. Curtis, H. Driscoll, W. H. Duffett, C. W. East, J. Goddard, F. G. Godin, R. G. Gough, F. S. Hackett, H. C. Healy, G. Howes, C. Jobling, F. J. Johnston, S. H. Kilbey, C. W. Lockyer, L. E. Lyons, J. W. Norman, J. F. Riley, I. Rindovitz, A. E. Russell, F. Staines, L. G. Thurn, R. Wallis.

**LITHOGRAPHY.**—First Class: \*J. G. Riddell. Second Class: S. C. Haynes, W. E. Hole †J.

Jacobs, A. L. Mothersole, W. Patrick, S. J. Wassmer.

**BINDING (Junior).**—First Class: A. E. Bromley, \*F. C. Gould, J. L. Raynsford, H. A. Smith, H. Taylor.

\* First prize, £3 8s. and silver medal.

† Second prize, £2 2s. and silver medal.

‡ Third prize, £1 1s.

**ORDER CLERKS.**—First class: H. A. Allen, C. W. Brannon, H. Collingwood, †J. Connor, G. F. Fenner, H. Heath, \*J. D. Lee, Miss I. Merralls, E. Radmall, G. L. Rossington, E. Taylor. Second Class: Miss D. Andrews, W. C. Austin, B. P. Connor, A. H. Cook, G. Cook, Miss M. Dearman, Miss I. Fewtrell, H. T. Gallon, A. E. Goldsmith, A. V. Goodwin, Miss G. Higgins, F. Jacques, Miss A. Payne, E. Pegrum, M. J. Quill, A. T. Reardon, W. Richardson, Miss G. Sheppard, H. J. Warner, C. R. Webber, Miss M. Williams.

**ESTIMATING.**—First Class: E. G. Baker, J. Connor, \*J. W. Drewett, †W. R. Holman, F. C. Martine. Second Class: C. H. Athill, C. W. Brannon, H. V. Davis, A. R. Emerson, R. W. Everidge, J. R. Fayers, T. W. Garnham, T. E. George, S. L. Goldsack, A. Hoather, A. H. Kendall, R. W. Lankester, A. Lepper, H. T. Monk, G. V. Nye, R. Powell, M. J. Quill, W. Richardson, G. Rossington, W. H. Slark, C. H. Wildey, H. Wiles.

**COSTING.**—Winter Term—First class: J. F. C. Anselm, C. H. M. Athill, C. E. Batey, †E. Binstead, \*H. V. Davis, A. A. Daw, E. W. L. Fowler, B. G. Fuller, H. Gray, E. M. Heron, Miss E. L. Hill, W. R. Holman, J. Jackson, H. Kirkham, R. W. Lankester, F. C. J. Martine, J. W. Milne, H. T. Monk, F. C. Quay, A. F. Richardson, Miss G. Robinson, Miss F. Shoulders, T. Smith, E. Taylor, Miss I. V. Thomas, W. C. Whetton, J. G. Williams, S. J. Williams. Second Class: E. G. Baker, F. W. Blackley, J. R. Fayers, Miss H. E. Flateau, H. J. Glover, T. Harper, J. Hobbs, A. G. Jackson, G. V. Nye, H. T. Paine, M. J. Quill, W. H. Richardson, T. W. P. Smith, A. H. Wallace, H. Wiles, R. F. C. Wilkins. Spring Term—

First class: T. G. Ashford, E. W. Barnes, W. J. Bayles, D. Blake, Mrs. K. D. Curry, A. P. Dickin, E. Fargher, \*R. G. Fenton, A. H. Goldsmith, J. Hall, L. C. Langley, W. L. Malin, S. H. B. Nye, F. T. Parrott, A. G. Petley, H. Reed, †F. E. Sewell, L. A. Scott, B. Staley, T. Washington. Second class: W. G. D. Bennett, G. E. Fish, Miss D. Greenouff, F. Gregory, I. Lake, Miss E. A. Pipe, Miss E. R. Ramsey, O. Simon, T. V. Strong, H. G. Wicks.

**PAPER.**—First class: T. E. George, †S. B. Gillespie, H. Heath, H. J. Limpenny, \*H. T. Paine. Second class: F. Ashdown, H. W. Cutting, R. W. Everidge, T. W. Garnam, T. W. Hodgson, F. C. J. Martine, W. B. Palmer.

**BINDING (Senior).**—First class: †G. Charles, J. Cole, \*A. Cottenden, S. Evans, J. Hiron, M. Hyams, J. A. Morgan, W. V. Pearce, G. F. Powell, A. T. Quelch, W. T. Warden, H. White, H. J. Wingham.

\*First prize, £2 2s.

†Second prize, £1 1s.

An Advertisement is always working.



## Australian Printing Notes.

THE Victorian Typographical Society, which has a membership of about 2,000, has decided to join the Printers' Industrial Union. The Bookbinders' Union and the Carton and Box-Makers' Union are already members.

A NEW agreement made between the Typographical Union and the proprietors of the morning and weekly newspapers of Perth provides for an all-round increase of 10s. to employees, except stereotypers and brake-hands on night work, who are raised 15s. and 12s. 6d. a week. Night work in every class is to be paid 10s. a week more than day work.

THE Typographical Union officers have been served with Supreme Court injunctions, issued at the instance of the *Perth Daily News* proprietary, to restrain them from declaring the office of that paper closed to unionists. The trouble arose in connection with the union's demand that in reducing its staff the *Daily News* should not retrench an old employee. The managing director of the *Daily News* asserts that he would close down altogether rather than permit union dictation. A Government official has been appointed to settle the matter under the Arbitration Act.

AN Honour Board has been erected as a tribute of respect to the members of the staff of the Government Printing Office who fought in the war. The tablet consists of 42 names and is claimed to be a unique example of art metal work. Mr. Anthony Cumming (Government Printer) paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotic spirit displayed by the staff during the war. He said that 48 members had answered the call to duty, and three of these had made the supreme sacrifice. In addition 75 sons and daughters of aged employees had offered their services.

TWO books which have lately been produced by the Government Printer of New South Wales have met with a great deal of praise for the excellency of their execution. In regard to one of these publications Professor Jeffrey, of America, has expressed his warm appreciation of the wonderful development of Australian printing, saying that the United States Department of Agriculture might well follow the lead set by Australia.

MR. H. J. DIDDAMS, an ex-mayor of Brisbane, and a printer, a year ago told his employees that he had decided to cut up 20 per cent. of his net profit among them, according to position and length of service. The first distribution has just been made at a dinner, which was followed by a theatre party.

FUTURE prospects for the paper box trade are not bright, according to some authorities.

There has been a falling off in consumption lately owing to the effect of trade depression. Because people have not the money to spend on boxes, they are said to be purchasing their chocolates in paper bags. This, at least, was the reason for the falling off in business given by Mr. J. R. Firth, managing director of P. J. Firth and Co. Mr. Firth was a witness before Judge Beeby's inquiry into the probable effect on industry of the adoption of a 44-hours working week. The inquiry is at present dealing with the printing trades. Witness stated that for the last six months trade had fallen off, and the firm was now doing a smaller volume of business than they did seven or eight years ago.

AMONG the new companies registered are the following:—

The Alert Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.—Capital, £5,000, in 5,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: To purchase, acquire and take over from Frederick Charles Staples, the business carried on under the name of Staples and Walker, and to carry it on as printers, publishers, manufacturers, merchants, general agents, miners, quarrymen, etc.

Posters, Ltd.—Capital, £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each, to take over the business carried on by E. H. O'Brien and A. B. Roper as printers, publishers, etc. Directors: E. H. O'Brien, A. B. Roper, and M. S. Adams.

Burwood Printing Co., Ltd.—Capital, £4,000, in 4,000 shares of £1 each, to acquire from F. R. Birnes the *Australian Courier* newspaper and the printing and publishing business carried on by him at Burwood.

MESSRS. WATSON, FERGUSON AND CO., LTD., printers and stationers, Brisbane, find it necessary to enlarge their capital resources. The business is expanding (the November, 1920, half-year's turnover was £7,500 above that for the November, 1919, period), and more ready cash is needed, for prices are higher and money tight.

A SERIOUS fire broke out at the printing works of Turner and Henderson, Ltd., Sydney. In the printers' department were various outfits of valuable plant, and the fire played havoc with these, but the floors remained practically intact, and only one machine was displaced. Large stocks of paper of various kinds burnt freely. The damage is estimated at many thousands of pounds.

IN a letter to the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Federation of British Industries expressed the hope that the Government of New Zealand, in their re-consideration of the Tariff, would, as far as practicable, seek to encourage British imports into New Zealand, particularly in preference to the import of competitive goods from foreign sources. A reply from the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey has now been received stating that "when the new Tariff is being framed, the interests of British industries will not be overlooked."

## Process Engravers' Trade Mark.

The Federation of Master Process Engravers, as we intimated recently, has adopted a special trade mark of its own. We are able to give herewith a reproduction of the device adopted. It is intended that this design should form an identifying mark on all blocks issued by members of the Federation. Impressed on the edge or selvedge of the plate, it will show to buyers and users of blocks that



they have been manufactured under fair conditions by British trade union craftsmen. British photo engravers have a reputation second to none, and their products will compare with those of any other makers in the world. In these days of cheap importations and plausible substitutes there should certainly accrue advantage both to the makers and buyers of blocks from the use of the trade mark in question.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Fraser, I., and National Institute for the Blind. Braille characters. 17,340.  
 Howlett, A. E., National Institute for the Blind, and Stainsby, H. Braille writing or embossing machines. 17,242.  
 Lubac, A. Printing type-composing apparatus. 17,138.  
 Pitney, A. H. Mail marking machine and postage meter for printing stamps upon envelopes, etc., and registering number of stamps imprinted. 17,350.  
 Powell, D. T. Devices for obtaining register in cylinder printing machines. 16,852.  
 Schmidt, R. E. Perpetual calendars. 16,858.  
 Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Machines for printing from engraved plates or dies. 17,071.

### Specifications Published. 1920.

- Stephens, A. J. (Kingsbury and Davis Machine Co.). Paper-box machines. 164,888.  
 Wilson, F. K. Loose-leaf binder for pocket and account books. 164,906.  
 Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf blocks or binders. 164,922.  
 James, F. Loose-leaf binders. 164,972.

MR. W. H. BURCHELL, hon. sec., Central Districts Branch, L.M.P.A., has written to the Press explaining the new regulations regarding post cards, with a view to saving picture post card users the annoyance of Post Office surcharges.



### Mr. Joseph Castle.

WE regret to announce that Mr. Joseph Castle, manager for 33 years of the Oxford University Press Paper Mill at Wolvercote, died at Oxford on June 17th. Mr. Castle succeeded Mr. John Stacey in 1883. He came of a well-known Oxford family, and received his early education at Magdalen College School, Oxford. He was afterwards trained as a mechanical engineer, and before his appointment as controller of Wolvercote Mill, was holding a responsible position in the machine printing department at the Oxford University Press. Up to this time the old-fashioned rag papers made at Wolvercote had satisfied all the requirements of the Oxford Press, but as demands were being made for thinner Bibles and Prayer Books, Mr. Castle soon turned his attention to the production of thin opaque papers for which many alterations had to be made in the manufacturing processes. In 1899, in order to keep pace with the output of the Oxford University Press, the mill was rebuilt and furnished with new machinery, which quite doubled the former output, and placed the mill in a position to meet the foreign competition that was beginning to make itself keenly felt at that time. Mr. Castle retired from active service at the age of 71 in 1916 and was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Douglas Clapperton who had previously acted as assistant manager.

## New Board Material.

A plant for the manufacture of wall-board, heavy paper, roofing and cardboard, all from kelp, is to be erected at Summerland, California. The Occidental Chemical Co., which manufactured potash from kelp during the war, is to erect the plant. For some time experiments in the making of paper products from kelp have been in progress and now are declared to be successful. Representatives of the Occidental say one of the largest paper companies in the country has been following the experiments and may take over all the Occidental's interests.

The immense beds of kelp along the Santa Barbara coast and around the channel islands are perpetually renewed and will afford an inexhaustible supply of papermaking material, while fuel oil is obtainable from the ocean bed at Summerland.

THE new monthly "Motor Coach A B C and Motor Omnibus Services," compiled by the British Road Traffic Association, is printed by the Morland Press, and published by E. J. Larby, Ltd.

## Trade Notes.

THE Amir of Kenseta, Nigeria, and his suit, while in Liverpool last week, watched with astonishment the production of the *Echo* newspaper.

THE Federation of British Music Industries states that the Japanese Government has recently placed with two London publishing houses an extensive order for music to be used by the bands in the Japanese Army.

THE Association of Master Printers of S.E. London will hold their next meeting on the 13th inst., 4 p.m., at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, when Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and other prominent speakers are expected to participate.

AMONG the week's announcements of partnerships dissolved are those of Frederick Arthur Sly and Frank Hawkins Sly, engravers, 9 and 10, Edward-street, W., and Rosetta Pacy and Gladwin Mason Williams, advertising agents, 108, Long-acre, W.C.

THE P.B.K.T.O.A.—So that adequate arrangements can be made, members and their ladies of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers Association, are asked to notify the general secretary, Mr. G. A. Eden, of their intention of joining the party that is visiting the Alf Evans' Memorial Home, Carshalton, on the 23rd inst. A report of the proceedings of the monthly meeting, held on Tuesday, will appear in next week's issue.

"DAILY MAIL" LIBEL ACTION.—In the case in which Mr. J. R. Renner, M.P., sued Associated Newspapers, Ltd., for alleged libel in connection with the publication in the *Daily Mail* of a list of M.P.'s who "voted for waste," it was found possible to come to a settlement, the defendants stating that they did not intend to make any imputation upon the personal integrity and political honour of the plaintiff.

LEEDS SPORTS GALA.—On Saturday next, the 9th inst., is to be held the Leeds and District Printing and Allied Trades Sports Gala, in aid of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, the Natsopa Memorial Convalescent Home, and the Carshalton Convalescent Home. The meeting, which has the cordial support both of employers and workpeople in the industry, is to be held on the Headingley Grounds, and should prove very successful.

INTAGLIO PROCESS AT THE CAPE.—A special supplement published by the *Cape Times*, with its issue of May 28th, contains what is claimed to be the first employment of the intaglio process in newspaper illustration south of the equator. Besides containing the first specimens of this illustrative process—and they are excellent in quality—the supplement gives an interesting series of notes on the growth of the *Cape Times* from its foundation in 1876, and of the men who have been in charge of its fortunes.

A SECOND edition copy of Shakespeare's "Henry V.," dated 1602, sold for £1,800 at Sotheby's last week.

THE excellent Summer Number of *Punch*, now published (price 1s.), commemorates Mr. Punch's eightieth birthday.

MANY night workers engaged on morning papers are pleased at the restoration of the 2 a.m. train from Liverpool-street to Chadwell Heath.

MR. EDWARD CARTWRIGHT, a retired master printer and bookseller, passed away last week at Wimborne-street, Dowlais, at the age of 78 years.

THE design for the tablet to be placed in the Process Engravers' War Memorial Ward at the Limpsfield Convalescent Home has been approved.

"SUCCESS," by the Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook, author of "Canada in Flanders," is announced for early publication by Stanley Paul and Co.

AN interesting and well-produced special Japanese supplement has been published by the *Manchester Guardian*, printed entirely in French and copiously illustrated.

THE *Dublin Daily Express* (Unionist), which was started in 1851, ceased publication last Thursday. Its associated evening paper, the *Evening Mail*, will continue to be published.

A SET of Green's "Short History of the English People" has been presented by Mr. L. G. Sloan, Kingsway, says the *British Weekly*, to the 1,200 overseas delegates to the Rotary Convention at Edinburgh.

SIR HARRY BRITTAI, M.P., and two other members of a party of British journalists who are now motoring through Belgium, have been in a motor car accident at a place called Devil's Hole, near Spa. Sir Harry was conveyed to hospital.

THE Federation of British Industries is concerned at the announcement of the Minister Transport that Part 3 of the Railway Bill cannot receive parliamentary sanction this session, and the Federation is suggesting means for protecting the trading community in the meanwhile.

WILLS.—The late Mr. F. T. Jefferson, of Lapworth Hall, Warwickshire, and West Bromwich, founder of Messrs. Kenrick and Jefferson, left £209,744. Mr. Frederic Barrett, Staines, founder, proprietor, and editor of the *Mineral Water Trade Review and Guardian*, and at one time proprietor of the *Caterer* and the *American Bottler*, left £23,420.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Under the revised unemployment insurance regulations, as from July 4th, the scale of contributions in respect of men is increased as follows, there being proportionate increases for women and children:—Employees, 7d. instead of 4d.; employers, 8d. instead of 4d.; State, 3½d. instead of 2d. The benefits, previously 20s. a week for men and 16s. for women, are now reduced to 15s. and 12s. respectively.



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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## Better Times Ahead.

THOUGH not much improvement in the state of the printing trade is reported as yet, there is now much more optimism to be met with in regard to possible recuperation of business in the near future. Printers, like the rest of the industrial community, are bound to find their order books benefiting by the release of trade in general from the shackles imposed upon it by the coal stoppage. The removal of the fuel restrictions, also, is another favourable factor of the situation. Protests, however, continue to be heard on every hand regarding the high cost of printing, and it seems clear that no very rapid rehabilitation of trade can be expected until printers find it possible to make some reduction in their costs and prices. Employers are expecting that the resumption of the conference on wage-reduction, on the 14th, will bring the printing industry into line with the general movement toward more normal trading. If that matter can be

peaceably settled, and if the whole of the industry can be got working with the definite aim of making printing cheaper, so that the demand for it may increase, there should be better times in store for all concerned.

## Trade Union Funds.

WHILE employers have their burdens to bear, the leaders of the trade unions and the members of the various organisations have theirs also. Everyone has been a victim of the effects of the coal dispute and the depression in trade which has been experienced for the past 12 months. Unemployment has grown to such an extent that not only has the Government Insurance Scheme become insolvent, but the funds of the various unions have been swallowed up in benefits. Although actual figures are not available to the public, there is no question that the trade union movement as a whole has become severely impoverished by the calls which have been made upon them. In fact, in some cases there are no funds left and the period of credit has come to an end. The situation is one which must give the union leaders considerable food for thought. Although the leaders are thus handicapped, one cannot but admire the fight they have been putting up on the question of wage reductions. The remarkable thing is, perhaps, that the rank and file who feel directly the dulling effects of unemployment and measures of relief should exhibit a fighting spirit which is even keener than that of their leaders. What happened with regard to the miners was repeated in the case of the paper workers, an interesting parallel which must have a common cause. The lesson of the rough experience which is now coming to a close is that employers and workpeople in industry generally should return to their work with the one idea of recovering trade and stimulating industry.

## Paper Prices.

THE market price of printings and E.S. writing papers remains unaltered, and so far as the mills are concerned, selling prices are down as low as they are likely to be for some time. The dearth of orders has compelled manufacturers to abandon all hopes of profit margin for the present, and the chief desire is to secure business against the starting up of machines. There is a wide difference between mill prices and the quotations of merchants for orders executed from stock. To the user who can place quantity orders, mill prices offer sufficient inducement to place them at once as a sound investment.

### Metric Paper Specification.

THE movement toward metric specification in paper sampling is spreading. Most of the new sets now being issued show sizes and weights alternatively in English and metric standards. This is good business from every point of view, because, while paving the way for export sales, the home printer and paper user is being educated up to the new system, which may ultimately supersede our older and more cumbersome standards. To our mind, the most useful factor is the grammes per square metre statement of substance. As a common basis of substance or weight, it has decided advantages for the trade, and there is absolutely no reason why it should not be immediately adopted for general use. Double crown as a standard basis no doubt appeals to the mill mind, but even in the mill it has its drawbacks, and finds its chief advantage in reference to printing papers. As a method of specifying substance for other grades of paper, it has little value and no meaning. Grammes per square metre as a basis for general application and a common unit of expression is the most scientific as well as the most practical standard the trade could adopt. Pending the final decision, extremely valuable work is being performed by those mills and houses which use the method of specification on all samples issued.

HALF the paper machinery in Finland is idle. The paper, pulp and cellulose export from January to April was 16,542 tons, against 38,975 tons in 1920. Pasteboard and packing were 5,672 against 26,101, and news-print 24,333 against 26,503.

WORK OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—His Honour Judge Rowland Rowlands is also one of those who believes that "An Advertisement is always working." At Pontypridd recently, a County Court action came before him concerning the display of trade advertisements by means of films shown at local cinemas. Counsel for defendants, a furnishing firm, made much of a contention that the films were not exhibited as defendant wished. There was no denying the fact, he said, that when an advertisement was put before the eyes of the public perpetually in the way he had described people got fed up with it and eventually would not look at it. Supposing, for instance, Bovril was advertised on the front page of a London daily paper week after week the public would get tired of it. The Judge remarked that the advertisement could not fail to strike readers every time. Counsel suggested to his Honour that people would not go on reading it, whereupon the Judge remarked, "Perhaps they don't read it—they go and buy it." Plaintiff, it may be added, won his case.

### Personal.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner is to be given to Sir William E. Berry at the Savoy Hotel on July 20th to mark the honour of a baronetcy recently conferred upon him. Lord Leverhulme (chairman), Viscount Burnham, Viscount Northcliffe and Lord Riddell have joined a representative committee, and the honorary secretary is Mr. A. E. Carlile, 233, High Holborn, to whom all applications should be addressed.

AMONG those who attended the City luncheon to the King and Queen of the Belgians on Tuesday were: Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., Lord Marshall of Chipstead, Sir G. W. Truscott, Mr. F. W. Berry, Mr. C. Hentschel, Sir E. Hodder-Williams, Sir W. A. Waterlow. Mr. O. C. Berry was a member of the Special Reception Committee.

SIR HENRY DALZIEL will, on his elevation to the peerage, assume the title of Baron Dalziel of Kirkcaldy.

It is understood that, for reasons of health, Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P. for Hornsey, will not seek re-election at the close of the present Parliament.

MR. A. E. JARVIS, president of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, on Tuesday received a cordial welcome on presiding at the monthly meeting of the Association for the first time since his recent illness.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH president of the London Master Printers' Association, left London on Monday to attend the annual congress of the French Master Printers, meeting at Lille from July 5th to 7th.

MR. KEITH MURDOCH, London editor and manager of the United Cable Service (Australasia), who is leaving for Australia to take up the position of editor-in-chief of the *Melbourne Herald* publications, was entertained at luncheon at Printing House-square on Friday by the directors of *The Times*.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE presided, and among the guests were many prominent figures of the newspaper world.

THE *Calcutta Englishman* has the proud distinction of being the first daily paper in India to complete 100 years of uninterrupted existence. Under the title of *John Bull in the East* it came into being on July 2nd, 1821, and the anniversary was celebrated on Saturday by a special illustrated centenary number, containing numerous messages of congratulation, among them being many for the Indian and British Press.



# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 93s. 1½d., 94s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 6d., Pref., 14s.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 6s. 5½d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 6d.; **John Dickinson**, 24s.; **Ilford**, 15s.; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 6s. 10½d., 5s. 6d.; **International Linotype**, 54; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s., ditto, 10s. pd., 10s. 9d., 11s. 3d.; **Langston Monotype**, 15s.; **Linotype, A Deb.**, 52; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 18s. 10½d.; **George Newnes**, 13s. 9d., Pref., 11s. 6d., 11s. 3d.; **Newnes-Pearson Printing**, 8 p.c. Deb. Reg., 97; **Odham's Press**, 8s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 9d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, 15s. 9d.; **Raphael Tuck**, Pref., 60s.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 13s. 11½d., Def., 7s. 6d., 7s. 1½d., Pref., 13s. 2½d.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Pref., 7½, 7½; **Weldons**, Pref., 15s. 3d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 14s. 10½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 1½d. 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 101, 102.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**BENN BROTHERS.**—Second Interim dividend at rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

**IRISH NEWS.**—Dividend for year ended April 30th at rate of 8 per cent., increasing general reserve to £7,000, carrying £5,140 forward.

**EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS.**—Net profit for year ended May 31st, 1921, was £11,148, plus £22,677 brought in, making £33,825. Directors recommend dividend on ordinary shares at 6 per cent. for year, carrying forward £22,824. During earlier months, very high price of paper cut down profits to vanishing point, but since then price has been dropping steadily.

**YORKSHIRE EVENING NEWS.**—Report for year ended April 30th, 1921, states that in March last it was resolved to capitalise £30,000 of reserve funds, and to allot to holders of ordinary shares three £1 preferred ordinary shares, carrying fixed cumulative dividend of 10 per cent., for every two ordinary shares held. Balance available amounts to £14,685, and after deduction of interest, directors' fees, income-tax, corporation tax, depreciation of plant, etc., directors recom-

mend further dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax on ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for year, and bonus of 2s. per ordinary share, free of tax.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**RELIABLE PRODUCTS CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paste, paste powders, sizes, glues, adhesives, fixings, enamels, stains, varnishes, etc. Private company. First directors: J. G. G. Mellor and W. Duncan. Registered office: Percy-street, Pendleton, Lancs.

**A. E. McINTOSH, LTD.**—Capital £100 in £1 shares; agents for merchants, manufacturers and others, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: P. R. Hill, A. E. McIntosh and E. C. Hill.

**JOHN STAIT AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt agreements (1) with A. C. Vincent, liquidator of John Stait, Ltd., and (2) with W. Willmott, to carry on the business formerly carried on by the said company at 10, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, W., and that of stationers, printers, paper bag and account book makers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Willmott and W. W. A. Couzens.

**BRITISH OPALOGRAPH CO., LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus, machines and appliances for duplicating, multiplying, multigraphing and reproducing copies of printed, written or typed matter, drawings, plans, pictures, prints, engravings, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. Stoneham and T. W. Haslam. Directors appointed by subscribers. Registered office: 24 and 26, Maddox-street, Regent-street, W.

**CHARLES FELL AND SON, LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (6,950 "A" pref., 50 "B" pref. and 3,000 ordinary); stationers, stationers' sundriesmen, printers, paper, paper bag and account book makers, box makers, manufacturers of fancy cards, fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. H. Fell and J. H. Blackmore. First directors: G. H. Fell, J. H. Blackmore and G. H. Bowman. Registered office: 179, Great Dover-street, S.E.

**PRINTING ARTS GUILD, LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by A. C. J. Bolton at 33, King-street.

Covent-garden, W.C.2, as the "Printing Arts Guild." Private company. First directors: A. C. J. Bolton, F. G. Robinson and E. G. Bourne. Registered office: 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C.2.

J. W. HEY TRADING CO., LTD. — Capital £2,100, in 2,000 "A" shares of £1 each and 2,000 "B" shares of 1s. each; general merchants, importers and exporters of machinery, manufacturers of and dealers in paper, cardboard and other boxes, stationers, booksellers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. W. Hey and D. Keating. Registered office: 57, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

IMPRESA, LTD. — Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, bookbinders, lithographers, engravers, colour process and half-tone engravers, stereotypers, photographers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. H. Burton and E. R. Holden.

HUNTS COUNTY NEWS, LTD. — Capital £2,000, in £1 shares. To take over the business of a newspaper known as the *Hunts County News*, carried on by W. E. Rippon at 137, High-street, Huntingdon. Private company. First directors: Mrs. Lina M. Scott-Gatty, F. M. Warren, J.P.; W. E. Driver, A. J. Pledger and C. Norman. Registered office: 137, High-street, Huntingdon.

HALE PAPER CO., LTD. — Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,500 10 per cent. cumulative participating preference and 2,500 ordinary); manufacturers of and dealers in paper, mill and cardboard, manufacturers of wood and other pulp used in the manufacture of paper, manufacturing chemists, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. S. Barker, W. Bourne, A. N. Holleby and O. N. Holleby. Registered office: 92, Fleet-street, E.C.

WILLIAM PLATT AND SON (DENTON), LTD. — Capital £7,000, in £1 shares. To take over the business of a box-maker, printer and paper bag maker carried on by W. Platt at Heaton-street, Denton, Lancs. Private company. First directors: W. Platt and Mrs. E. Platt. Registered office: Heaton-street, Denton, Lancs.

FINANCIERS, LTD. (Edinburgh). — Capital £100, in £1 shares; merchants, general import and export dealers, manufacturers, agents, stationers, printers, publishers, advertising and commission agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. Sweeney, M. Henderson and M. Falcon.

G. A. SVENSEN PAPER CO., LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 preference), to take over the business of a paper agent and merchant carried on by G. A. Svensen as the G. A. Svensen Paper Co. Private company. Subscribers: G. A. Svensen, W. H. Lovatt. Registered office: 14, New Bridge-street, E.C.

MEERLOO PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Anne Meerloo, and to carry on the business of advertising contractors, publicity agents, billposters, etc. Private company. First directors: Earl of Lathom, Anne

Meerloo and F. D. Fawcett. Registered office: 105 and 106, New Bond-street, W.

COLUMBIA RIVER RECLAMATION CO., LTD. — Capital £35,000 in 3,300 "A" shares of £10 each and 40,000 "B" shares of 1s. each, to acquire and turn to account rights and privileges relating to draining and reclamation of agricultural, timber or forest lands in the Dominion of Canada, to carry on the business of saw and shingle mill owners, timber and lumber merchants, pulp or paper manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in all manufactured articles of wood and bye-products of wood, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. D. McKay. Private company. Subscribers: G. T. Steeves and J. F. Gomme, J.P. First directors: G. T. Steeves, J. F. Gomme, J.P., J. M. Aitken and F. McQueen.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

LINDENMEYER AND JOHNSON PAPER CO., LTD. (London). — Satisfaction to the further extent of £1,000 on April 11th, £1,000 on April 20th, and £1,000 on May 28th, 1921, of debentures dated September 30th, 1920, securing £20,000.

METAL GRAVURE CO., LTD. (chemical engravers, Streatham). — Particulars of £500 debentures authorised May 26th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

SALVATIONIST PUBLISHING AND SUPPLIES, LTD. — Assignment and debenture and as collateral security thereto a mortgage all dated June 9th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to mortgagees not exceeding £30,000, charged on certain lands and premises in St. Albans and St. Pancras, N.W., benefit of a Declaration of Trust and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Reliance Bank, Ltd.

ATLAS LACE PAPER CO., LTD. (London). — Satisfaction to the extent of £2,900 on June 20th, 1921, of debentures dated February 1st, 1905, securing £3,500.

PHILIP AND TACEY, LTD. (educational stationers, etc., Fulham). — Land Registry Charge on certain freehold land at Fulham, dated June 8th, 1921, to secure £7,000. Holders: H. Row, 35A, Kensington High-street, W., and others.

J. AND J. VICE, LTD. (printers, etc., Nottingham). — Satisfaction in full on April 1st, 1920, of second debenture dated March 18th, 1916, securing £500.

VIZETELLY AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., New Malden). — Issue on June 1st, 1921, of £35 debentures, part of a series already registered.

HIGHAM BROTHERS, LTD. (stationers, etc., Kearsley). — Particulars of £88,500 debentures

authorised May 11th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any).

**PEERLESS PHOTO PAPER CO., LTD.** (London).—Particulars of £2,500 debentures authorised June 3rd, 1921; present issue £1,825; charged on Scotsbridge Mill, cottages, etc., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to debentures outstanding of an issue for £9,300.

**DAVIS, LTD.** (printers, etc., Birmingham).—Satisfaction in full on June 24th, 1921, of mortgage dated April 25th, 1913, securing £3,000.

**JOHN RISSEN, LTD.** (stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on June 10th, 1921, of debentures dated July 14th, 1914, securing £2,100.

**JOHN F. SHAW AND CO., LTD.** (publishers, London).—Two debentures dated May 4th, 1921, to secure £2,500 and £1,000 respectively, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior debentures. Holders: Barratt and Co., Ltd., Mayes-road, Wood Green, N.; F. P. Wood, and V. Simons, 7, Bucklersbury, E.C.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

**IVOR HAMILTON MARTIN** (trading as Hamilton Martin and Co.), printer and stationer, 80, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and 22, Grantham-road, Chiswick.—This debtor petitioned the London Bankruptcy Court on June 23rd, and the first meeting of creditors was held on July 5th, before Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver. It appeared that in 1910 the debtor and a Mr. Thompson commenced business at Talbot House, Arundel-street, Strand, under the style of the Office Supplies Co., which was afterwards converted into A. F. Thompson and Co., Ltd. The debtor acted as director until he joined H.M. Forces in August, 1914. Upon being demobilised in March, 1920, he commenced on his own account at 80, Upper Thames-street, and for a time had three partners, but there was a dissolution in April last, debtor taking over the liabilities and continuing the business until an execution was levied by James Poole and Son, Ltd., creditors for £75, whereupon he filed his petition. The liabilities are roughly estimated at £400, and the assets are valued at £295, the failure being attributed to the slump in trade and labour unrest. The case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

**AMERICAN 44-HOUR WEEK.**—After two months of strike and confusion the reports seem to indicate that the 44-hour week is very doubtful of establishment in a large percentage of the printing centres of the country. New York and Chicago in their "closed shop" sections have gone on this basis, but in other cities the reports seem to indicate that there are being no concessions made.

## Functions of a Paper Merchant.

A writer in *Paper and Progress*, the house organ of Messrs. Strong, Hanbury and Co., thus describes the business of a paper merchant:—

A paper merchant's functions are plainly defined as a "clearing house."

The papermaker, to do the best for himself and for his customer, should standardise his output, which would be limited to a few qualities, according to the number of machines, and those qualities which the mill is best adapted to make. By doing this, he increases his output and reduces his cost of production, but, of course, he must have large orders in bulk, such as only the merchant can give.

The merchant, by buying in bulk from a number of mills, procures the necessary range of qualities for his customers' general requirements, gets them at a low price, and then can distribute any quantity, from a ream upwards, at a price which would be little, if any, more than the maker could afford to sell at in making small quantities of every quality under the sun.

The printer, on the other hand, by combining his purchases of various qualities from one merchant or distributor, saves considerably in time, trouble and expense, obviating any big lock-up of capital and minimising the cost of carriage: Buying from a mill is a "fetish," as the mill can only offer the qualities it makes, and a merchant can more often than not provide a more suitable quality for his customer's requirements from the large range of stock which he carries, and the chances are that he will save money for his customer at the same time.

**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.**—Messrs. P. S. King and Son, of Orchard House, S.W.1, have published, price 4s., a 130-page monograph on "Collective Bargaining in the Lithographic Industry," by H. E. Haagland, Ph.D., Instructor in Economics, University of Illinois. While the writer is concerned primarily with the history of collective bargaining in one special branch of the printing industry of America, there is much in his pages which is interesting and instructive to those in this country who are concerned with collective bargaining.

**AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.**—Among many alterations made in the Commonwealth Tariff the following are included: "clumps and leads" are deleted from Item 211 and are included in Item 212, the duties on printers' materials, viz., circles, curves, knives (paring), rules, clumps and leads being nil, 5 per cent. *ad val.* and 10 per cent. *ad val.* under the British Pref. Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff respectively; in Item 232(A) lithographic varnish, and printers' ink reducer are, under these tariffs, 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d. per gallon, or 25, 30 and 35 per cent. *ad val.*, whichever rate returns the higher duty.

## Unique Book on Paper.

### Quaint Language Concerning the Old-Time Duties.

The little octavo volume on "Instructions to be Observed by the Officers Employed in the Duties on Paper," which Mr. H. N. Harrison (Thomas and Sons, Ltd.), has presented to the Library of the Papermakers' Association, contains a wealth of quaint language and throws an interesting light on the conditions existing in the paper industry in the eighteenth century. The book was "picked up cheap" in London recently, and it is thought it may be the only one in existence. Certainly, it is singularly interesting, if not quite unique. It was printed in London in the year 1729, and its main object was to afford explicit directions for the collection of the paper duties.

In addition to the 23 printed pages, there are a plenitude of blank sheets at the beginning and end of the book, apparently for the use of the officers concerned. Although bearing the marks of age, the volume is well preserved and probably was not in actual use.

It was obviously the aim of the authorities to enable the officers to completely understand their duties and to leave no loophole of escape for those who were to pay the duties. The first four printed pages, therefore, are devoted to "a description of the way and manner of making paper," following which come the instructions "as to the surveying the papermakers." Details are then given of the "several sorts of paper usually made in England, by showing the length and breadth of each sheet; together with what is usually reckoned a day's work on each sort."

#### Scale of Duties.

Interest attaches to the "several sorts of paper mentioned in the Acts of Parliament, with the duties charged thereon," and these are set out in this way:—

Demy fine, at 2s. 3d. per ream.  
 Demy-second, at 1s. 6d. per ream.  
 Crown-fine, at 1s. 6d. per ream.  
 Crown-second, at 1s. 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per ream.  
 Fools-cap fine, at 1s. 6d. per ream.  
 Fools-cap second, at 1s. 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per ream.  
 Fine-pot, at 1s. 6d. per ream.  
 Second pot, at 0s. 9d. per ream.  
 Brown large-cap, at 0s. 9d. per ream.  
 Small ordinary brown, at 0s. 6d. per ream.  
 Whited-brown, at 0s. 9d. per bundle.  
 Past(e)-boards, mill-boards and scale-boards, at 4s. 6d. per hundredweight.

Printed, painted or stained paper for hangings, etc., at 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  for every yard square.

All other papers, white or brown, or of any other colour, or kind, at eighteen pounds per cent. *ad valorem*.

For the rest, the volume gives examples of entering up the various details for the guidance of the officers.

The spelling and phraseology of the letter-press are of course, typical of the period, and "the description of the way and manner of making paper," which ensues, will be found at least entertaining:—

"The several sorts of paper are made either of rags, ropes, cables, etc. The writing or printing paper of the finer rags; the ordinary brown and whited brown paper of the coarse rags, ropes, etc.

"The rags being sorted and washed, are put into mortars or engines; four or five hammers are used to each mortar, wherein they are beaten into half-stuff, then laid to mellow in tubs, binns or chests in some part of the mill or corner of the outhouse. When they are mellowed enough, they are beaten again in the mortars till made into fine stuff, and are then fit to be made into paper.

"In the mill there is a vessel called a 'Fatt,' wherein the stuff that hath been so beaten is put to a sufficient quantity of water, and kept at a certain degree of heat about luke warm; and this is the last preparation for paper.

"According to the sorts and sizes of paper design'd to be made, there are moulds to answer each size (the bottom of each mould is of brass wire, somewhat resembling a fine sieve), which moulds are dipped into the Fatt, and by the dexterity and skill of the workman are so handled that the water runs through the wires of the moulds, and the beaten stuff only remaining therein, is gently turn'd off, or laid on a woollen cloth, call'd a a felt, and appears thereon as a perfect sheet of paper; then another felt is laid upon that sheet, and again another sheet upon that felt, and so on until they have raised a heap of 7 or 8 quires, which is called a post; sometimes the workman will vary, and make but 5 quires in a post; which post being put into a press and press'd very hard together till the water is squeezed out, is immediately taken out again, and the sheets being taken from the felts are laid one upon the other until the next day, and then hung in parcels of 3, 4, 5 sheets or more in each parcel upon lines (usually called trebles) in the drying house, where they have no certain time of hanging; but in the winter they hang much longer than in the summer. When the sheets are dry they are taken down, flattened, and laid in piles, and then sized, that is wetted in size; after that the quantity of several reams being put one upon another, they are again press'd, a sufficient quantity of size being left therein for the bearing of ink.

"Then they are hung up a drying a second time in parcels of 3 or 4 sheets, and when dry again are taken down from the lines; the broken sheets are separated from the good, and both counted into quires; after that they are pressed 2 or 3 times till made smooth, and then tied up into reams or bundles for sale, viz., 18 of the good quires, and 2 of the broken to each ream, or 36 of the good, and 4 of the broken to each bundle.

"Brown, and whited brown paper are made after the same manner, but sooner finish'd, being unsized, and but once hung up to dry, before press'd, and made up into reams or bundles for sale."

# The Bookbinder.

## BOOKBINDERS AND THE TIME DOCKET.

### The Controversy Crystallising Out.

Mr. Geo. Harraway's letter (*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, June 16th), referring to our comment on the binder and the time docket in the last bookbinding issue, serves a very good purpose in clearing away misapprehensions as to the workers' point of view and making it plain that the basic cause of opposition to the time docket is the inability of the employers themselves to clearly define how the time docket can assist to more accurate cost finding. Here we have a straight issue. Mr. Howard Hazell's communication contents itself with stating that the docket is in use, that difficulties have been overcome, and that the docket will be of benefit to the workers; but he does not define how the time docket will assist in the finding of costs.

Returning to Mr. Harraway's letter, we are inclined to think, from the nature of his after-remarks, that even he has not put the question he intended to. Perhaps Mr. Hazell also has taken this view, and has devoted himself to the question which is the main inference of Mr. Harraway's contribution, namely, "Can the binder record his time?"

### The Root of the Matter.

It is at once apparent that neither Mr. Harraway nor Mr. Hazell can give free vent to their personal thought and opinion owing to their official positions. For our own part, there is less need for reticence, and thoughts and experience may be frankly set forth. The time docket can be filled by the worker just as easily in the binding-room as in the composing department, provided that the form is arranged to suit the business. There is no need to discuss publishers' binding or any other straight run of work, because all are agreed that there is no difficulty here. The difficulty associated with miscellaneous batches of books disappears when the docket becomes practical. We quite agree that no man can, or will, give a scientifically correct analysis of his day's doings, and we are equally ready to admit that cost finding is not, and never will be, scientifically correct. Under the best conditions possible it will remain approximately correct. The manner in which every-day work is performed in the average binding-room makes it necessary to aim at securing an approximately correct record of the hours devoted to each job. In a small establishment separate

records of machine time can hardly be expected, and a flat rate all round would give practically correct results. In the large department where mass production on an elementary scale is a natural development, the machine workers are as easily able to record their time as hand workers. Even in the medium-sized bindery the modern department appoints its specialists for machine work, and the use of the docket will have a tendency toward better departmental organisation for the sake of improving the correctness of the records as well as for the facilitating of the work. This question of docket filling boils down, therefore, to the average-sized bindery and the treatment of miscellaneous work in batches.

### Dissection of Time.

Here we are presented with the problem "How is the binder to dissect his time?" For our own part, we would not ask the workman to spend time on clerical work of this description, and would rather adopt the following plan, which we term the Batch Cost System.

The overseer hands out the batches of books and maintains a Batch Cost Book in which the individual jobs comprising the batch are itemised, and a separate serial (Batch number) given to the batch. A rough description of size and binding will act as a guide later to time analysis. The binder merely records on his docket the individual numbers, and brackets them up with the batch serial. All the information now required from the workman is the number of hours spent on that batch during the day; and whether the batch is brought or carried forward. Extra work of any sort is noted below the batch. On the collection of the dockets each morning the overseer records against each serial the total hours spent and repeats the performance daily until the job is complete. Individual times from the marbler or finisher, and also any special records of machine time, can be dealt with by the office in the ordinary way. When the overseer gets his total batch hours on any one job he dissects the time, allowing so much to each individual job. From this record the costing clerk takes his particulars of completed jobs daily.

Every morning the cost clerk receives the daily dockets from the overseer and posts up the total hours to his Value of Production sheets without needing to wait for completed jobs.

### How Cost-Finding is Facilitated.

And now we come to answer the question,



"How can the time docket assist to more accurate cost finding?" In the first place, there is no room for understatement or overstatement of hours spent on work. As to the possibility of inaccuracy in dissecting the times, the fact of starting out on a set sum total of hours which at the most have only to be divided over a few books, plus the fact of constant daily practice is sufficient guarantee of approximate accuracy. The mental labour involved in the assessment is much less than that involved in starting without any data and guessing at every job.

The daily docket presents the costing office with the basis of the Value of Production record, and until it is possible to produce this record for every department in the works the Costing System will fail to yield its full benefit. The fact must be grasped that a time docket recording *daily* the hours spent on work and specifying the work on which it is spent is absolutely indispensable to the cost-finding and cost-recording system.

It is quite likely that in those towns where the docket is admitted not every bookbinding establishment is using them, and it is equally certain that in those towns where the docket will shortly be accepted a number of houses will not use the privilege. That does not affect the issue, save that it indicates so much educational work for the Federation among the masters. But what does affect the issue is this: that the most progressive, the most efficiently organised and best-managed establishments in certain towns are finding their efforts to develop and improve the binding department thwarted by their inability to establish an organised method of recording and ascertaining the cost of production.

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THE manufacture of fibre board boxes has been commenced at a new factory specially erected by the Clarke Bros. Paper Mills, Ltd., Glen Falls, St. John, New Brunswick.

RUNNING out from Bagshot School on his seventh birthday, Frederick Wooders was knocked down and fatally injured by a motor car driven by Mr. Cecil Sturgis, paper merchant. At the inquest a verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned. Mr. Sturgis undertook to bear the expenses of the funeral.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

### A Period of Difficulty.

Again there is very little to record except a month of bad trade and increased unemployment in the bookbinding industry. Taken all round, however, it appears that the binding trade has not been quite so depressed as the allied branches of the industry. On the other hand the possibility is that the other sections will more quickly feel the benefit of the resumption of work in the coal industry. A mild boom in printing is already being looked forward to, and no doubt by about September there will be a very much brisker demand for printed matter than we have experienced since the earlier period of 1919. There is a grave doubt whether publishers will find it possible to issue new works to any extent this year, for the season is approaching and there is a decided reluctance to note the high cost attendant on production as things are. There is no doubt the book trade is in an unenviable position and conditions are all against it. Possibly when wage adjustments are settled and the materials market is in a more stable condition, sufficient confidence will be restored to warrant the publishers in embarking on new schemes with some degree of justification.

### Binding Materials.

Binding materials have undergone very little change during the month, mainly because the coal stoppage brought the market to a standstill. Mills employed in the manufacture of the various types of material were closed and real difficulty was encountered in securing supplies of many sorts. With the return of the miners the mills will now be able to get back to business and wipe off what few orders they have in hand. The commencement of the second half of the year finds many bookbinders short of material and buying will immediately have to be resorted to. It will be some time before the consumer reaps any benefit from the wage reductions which have already taken place in many industries other than our own. Eventually it will work through, but not until the full week of hours is being worked. Then we may look forward to further slight reductions in the cost of

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Telephone: CENTRAL 6861.

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20 & 21, QUEENHITHE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## Paper Agents and Merchants.

PRINTINGS, ART PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS,  
CHEQUE AND DUPLICATOR PAPERS, Etc..

material. Meantime we have our own wage adjustment to look to, and here again there will be no difficulty if only we can get busy. A lower selling price for bookbinding will have to prevail if the industry is to make headway. Sacrifice on the part of finance and labour will have to be made to ensure this, and if labour is now sacrificing something through short time and will eventually sacrifice something on the standard wage, it can be said with equal truth that finance has been facing serious loss and an extremely critical phase for the same length of time. A low margin of profit will have to run tally with the lower standard wage in order to bring the cost of books and binding down to a level which will develop the demand.

### The Leather Market.

Leathers are being offered by reputable houses at very reasonable figures, and according to well-informed critics there is very little prospect of any further reduction this year. The boot trade will very shortly be making demands on the leather market which will help to stiffen the prices of raw material. Fancy goods manufacturers also will shortly place their requirements, which have been held over for so long. The latest list of light leathers quotes the following as average prices per square foot: Coloured basils, thin, 8d. and 9d.; stout, 9d. to 1s.; rough sheep, 8d.; fleshers, 7d.; roller basils, 8d. and 9d.; glazed skivers, 7d.; embossed skivers, 7d. to 8d.; pastegrains, 8d. to 10d.; rough morocco, 10d.; rough calf, best, 1s. 6d.; seconds, 1s. 2d.; fair calf, best, 2s. 3d.; seconds, 1s. 9d.; pigskins, 1s. 9d.; Anglo hides, 2s. to 2s. 6d. Apart from these regular prices some very cheap clearance offers are being made, among which we have seen pastegrain skivers at 6½d., pigskins at 1s. 6d., Anglos at 2s. and Persians at 9d.

### Miscellaneous Materials.

Labelcloths have recently been reduced again, and standard qualities are listed at 1s. and 1s. 1d. per yard. American cloths and calicoes remain at last month's figures. Glue is firm for the time being, as also are bookcloths and buckrams. Goldleaf is likely to remain at its increased value for some time. Strawboards are still obtainable at the £7 basis figure, but this price is not likely to hold good much longer. Millboards are too dear in comparison with other types of binding material, and until a decided fall takes place there will be no buying for stock. Marble papers are in the same category, though here many houses have at last come to realise that books can be lined up with other things than marble paper. A Belfast manufacturer sends out a reduced price list of linen threads which shows up to great advantage against the prices quoted by smallware people and binding material agents.

MESSRS. W. L. OLDFIELD have transferred their office from 1, Kingsland-green, to his factory, Dyko Works, Mildmay-avenue, Islington, London, N.1.

## Spanish Customs Tariff.

### Modifications and an Exchange Surtax.

The *Gaceta de Madrid* for June 4th contains a Royal Order, dated June 3rd, which makes certain modifications of the new Provisional Customs Tariff established by the Royal Order of May 17th (particulars of which were given in our pages) and provides for the levy of surcharges on the Customs duties to counter-vail depreciated foreign currencies. The preamble to the Order refers to the intention of the Spanish Government to accord to Spanish industries a degree of protection as high as is compatible with other Spanish interests, and to the necessity of amending certain of the Tariff rates with this object.

The only modification of interest to the pulp and paper industry refers to "pulp for papermaking, clippings of paper and waste paper." The duties fixed by the Royal Order of May 17th were 2 pes. per 100 kilos. (1st Tariff), and the 1 pes. per 100 kilos. (2nd Tariff). By the Royal Order of June 3rd these rates are altered to 2 pes. in the first tariff and 0.50 pes. in the second.

The Royal Order of June 3rd provides that, by way of compensation for the injury which the depreciation of foreign currencies may cause to Spanish industry, a surcharge on the Customs duties is to be established, to be graduated according to "co-efficients" fixed for Class and Group of the Customs Tariff. These "co-efficients," applied to (*actuando sobre*) on the differences between 100 and the average official quotation of the foreign currencies concerned, will determine the percentage surtax to be applied to the amount of duty otherwise leviable. The "co-efficients" are fixed by the Royal Order in respect of paper and manufactures thereof as follows: I.—Pulp for papermaking, cuttings of paper and waste paper, 10 per cent. II.—Paper in an unmanufactured condition, 18 per cent. III.—Prepared or manufactured paper, 32 per cent. IV.—Wall-paper and the like, 40 per cent. V.—Printed and engraved paper and photographs, 40 per cent. VI.—Cardboard and miscellaneous paper, 25 per cent.

THE LINDENMEYR & JOHNSON PAPER CO., LTD., announce that Mr. H. J. Burholt has been appointed buyer and manager of their mills department. Mr. Burholt received his early business training with this Company some sixteen years ago, when they traded under the name of Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons. He has since gained a wide experience of all classes of papers (both British and foreign), which should prove beneficial to the Company's already successful business. We wish Mr. Burholt every success in his new venture.

MILLER & PARKER, LTD., wholesale stationers and paper agents, owing to the expansion of their business, have been compelled to take larger premises at 6, Dyers Buildings, Holborn Bars, E.C.1.

## New Inventions.

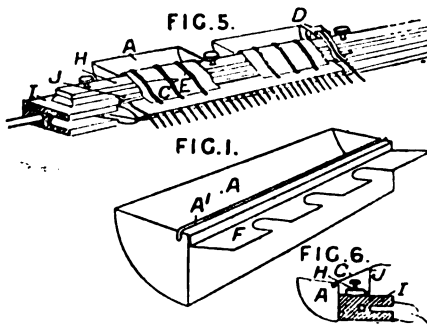
### Creasing Leather and Similar Material.

An invention patented by Mr. Ernest Jas. Lower and Mr. Alfred Chas. Ware relates to a machine for making a creased line or lines on one or both sides at the edges of leather or similar material and particularly at the edges of articles such as note books, letter cases, purses, and the like. The machine being fitted with small creasing wheels enables the operator to guide the work round small corners without difficulty. The body of machine is made of cast iron, the shafts and the two wheels known as the creasing wheels are made of mild steel. These two creasing wheels project from the front of the machine and rotate in the same direction at different speeds, giving a burnishing effect on the material used. A small jet of gas is played continuously on each wheel to maintain a regular heat. These two creasing wheels are set one above the other perpendicularly. The material to be operated on passes between these, guided by hand by the operator. The bottom wheel runs with its shaft in two bearings and level with the top of this wheel is a steel platform on which the work is guided between these two creasing wheels. The top wheel is also fastened to its shaft, but in order to overcome any inequalities in the thickness of the material it is constructed to slide vertically of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. To maintain the pressure on the material two small springs are instituted to allow for any rise and fall, the tension on these springs being regulated by means of a small hand screw. One creasing wheel is designed with a flange in order to burnish the side or edge of the material and to act as a guide on the work during the operation. The drive on the main shaft is taken up by two separate trains of gear wheels inside the machine in order to give an unequal speed to each shaft carrying the two creasing wheels. A small handle is fitted at the top of the machine to give a slight lift on the top shaft whilst the work is placed between the creasing wheels. This top shaft is made in two parts, the back portion being run in two fixed bearings and the front portion in two bearings which slide vertically in order to give the necessary rise and fall as required. The two halves are coupled together by means of a coupling made of two plates, in one being cut a slotted hole and in the other a pin fitted which fits into this slot to allow for a sliding motion when the front portion is not in line with the back. By removing the lower creasing wheel and substituting a loose roller immediately beneath the upper creasing wheel the

operator is able to run the machine with one wheel only in order to crease one side of the material about to be operated upon.

### Ruling Machines.

Improvements are patented by Mr. J. S. Hewitt-Bates in ink reservoirs for pen ruling machines in which ink is conveyed from the reservoir by threads of wool, etc., to a flannel supplying the pens constructed with a notched supporting flange F, Fig. 1, on the front to enter between the pen bar I, Fig. 5, and an upper bar H, and with a longitudinally



extending rod A' on which is pivoted a shield C extending over the woodwork to support the threads E. The shield may be held in lifted position by a hinged strip J, Fig. 6. The reservoirs may be made of aluminium and of various lengths, and small reservoirs D, Fig. 5, with hook-like flanges may be supported on the ends of the large reservoirs, either inside or outside, and supply ink of a different colour to threads extending therefrom.

### Loose-Leaf Binders.

In a loose-leaf binder, invented by Mr. P. Baumer, the leaves are held between clamping-plates by longitudinally adjustable holding devices, have slotted holes surrounding these, and have slotted perforations to engage guide pins used during the leaf changing operation. One or both of the clamping-plates are preferably made of soft metal, having harder metal brushes to receive the screw ends of the pins. In the form shown, the rails 2, 2', to which are hinged the covers 3, are clamped together by suitable means, preferably screw bolts 4, 5, 7, which hold the leaves 1 accurately by engaging the holes 6. For



## An Advocate of Good Printing.

Mr. CHAS. T. JACOBI.

To those acquainted with printing trade history it is not surprising that the famous American society of book-lovers, the Grolier Club, should some few years ago have gone to the expense of compiling a handsome volume setting forth the history of the Chiswick Press, London. Not very many printing offices have sufficient interest and honour attaching to their name to merit such attention at the hands of bibliophiles of the United States, but the Chiswick Press is a rare exception, which has, by its work, compelled the typographical historian to mention it as an outstanding participant in the development of English printing. And in the annals of this famous press for the past forty years or so no name takes a more prominent place than that of its long-time chief, a printer of world-wide reputation, Mr. Charles Thomas Jacobi.

It would take more than this short article to do full justice to Mr. Jacobi's long and interesting association with the printing craft in all its phases, and in attempting to set forth a brief biographical sketch within the available space we are necessarily able to do but little more than mention seriatim the many different activities and achievements associated with the name of one who is, in the fullest sense of the term, a master printer.

The Chiswick Press—one of the oldest of the English printing houses, it having been founded by Charles Whittingham in 1789, first in London, and then for many years at Chiswick—is situate in an old-world corner of London on the eastern border of Chancery-lane, namely, Took's court, where it has been established since 1828. It was in this neighbourhood that Mr. Jacobi was born, and his craft record shows an unbroken association with the Chiswick Press for a long period. In the service of the Chiswick Press Mr. Jacobi set his first stick of type, and he still remains as director and consultant to the company. At an early age he entered upon a seven years' apprenticeship, on the conclusion of which he was given the position of assistant, which he occupied for seven years. Then his ability and industry received due recognition by his being promoted, while still in his "twenties" to managerial status, and he remained as manager for 15 years, when he became the managing partner, a position which he maintained for over 20 years. Under his control the Chiswick Press has accomplished much exemplary work; indeed, even a partial list of the commissions in fine printing with which the firm under his control has been entrusted would make very impressive reading. For this success Mr. Jacobi's influence is largely responsible, his wide knowledge and sound judgment in matters of typography being well known, and the work of the Chiswick Press having been conducted in accordance

with the principles he advocates and under his own careful personal surveillance.

### Literary and Other Activities.

Some evidence of Mr. Jacobi's experience in the technique of his craft is to be found in his many writings, some of which have become recognised text-books of the printer's art. His writings include the article on "Printing" in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; "The Printers' Vocabulary"; "The Printers' Handbook," third edition; "On the Making and Issuing of Books"; "Printing," sixth (revised) edition; "Gesta Typographica"; "A Few Suggestions of Plain Letterings for Artists and Others," second edition; "Some Notes on Books and Printing," fourth (revised) edition; and numerous pamphlets, articles, etc. These and his other writings have been of the utmost utility in the cause of craft education, a subject in which Mr. Jacobi has shown keen practical interest. Further educational work has included his acting as examiner in typography to the City and Guilds of London Institute and other bodies, while he is a past representative of the L.C.C. Education Committee on various advisory Committees, and is or has been a member of Saint Bride Foundation Institute, the Bolt-court School of Engraving, the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, the Aldenham Institute and the L.C.C. Book Production Committees. He is an honorary life member of the Saint Bride Institute, for services rendered. His interest in the spread of craft knowledge has also led to his membership of the Art Workers' Guild, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society and the Design and Industries Association; also of the Bibliographical Society and the Authors' Society, while his membership of the London Topographical Society is evidence of the keen interest he takes in the history of Old London, a subject on which he speaks with some authority. He has also lectured at many places in London and the provinces.

### Local and International Services.

Then, on the organisation side of the craft, Mr. Jacobi has rendered prominent services. He is a past vice-president of the London Master Printers' Association, on the council of which he has served since about 1896; he is also a past chairman of the Union House Committee.

His international activities have included service as juror at the Franco-British Exhibition, 1908, also as juror at the Exposition Internationale, Bruxelles, 1910, while he was awarded a silver medal for printing, book-binding and stationery at the Turin Exhibition of 1911.

A Citizen and Stationer, as well as a prominent master printer, Mr. Jacobi is often to be met with when London printers are on important occasions gathered together, and he takes a close interest in all that pertains to the good of the craft. At his home he is able to show a collection of books and typographical rarities of exceptional interest to the printer, and he is always pleased to discuss the intricacies of the craft of which he



is a master. Although he is one of the printing trade's veterans, his retirement from the more active management of the Chiswick Press leaves him with a big fund of energy and ability still available for useful work, and he is now able to indulge more freely in what is to him a hobby as well as a profession, viz., the utilisation of his knowledge and experience for the purpose of helping others out of any difficulty by acting as a referee, arbitrator, or lecturer, etc., presuming, of course, that the services required of him do not conflict with the interests of his old Press. As this fact becomes more widely known there will no doubt be many calls for the information, advice, and assistance which Mr. Jacobi's achievements in the printing world prove him to be exceptionally well qualified to render.



"WHAT A COMPOSITOR SHOULD KNOW," by W. H. Slater. London: The Borough Publishing Co., 132, Church-road, Canonbury, N.1. 3s. net.

This is the first of a series of handbooks that has been prepared for the use of students in technical schools and others who desire to obtain a knowledge of the art of printing, and deals with the work of the compositor in an ordinary printing office in a thorough and practical manner. Beginning with a description of the point system and its advantages, the book goes on to tell how type is made, the metals used in its manufacture, and their proportions, are discussed, and the various qualities given by the admixture of lead, copper, antimony and tin are pointed out. The designing, punch cutting, and casting by hand and machine are dealt with, and the proportions of letters in founts of varying characters are referred to. Having dealt fully with the types used by the compositor, the author goes on to describe the tools and appliances that he must handle to bring the types into formation for printing from. Frames, dustproof cabinets, cases, composing sticks, furniture and other spacing materials, chases, galleys, mechanical and other quoins, imposing surfaces, and the many appliances that the compositor handles in the course of his work are all dealt with fully, and having thus familiarised the craftsman with a description of his tools and their uses, the book goes on to teach him how to handle them to the best advantage, and gives instructions, that, if followed, will enable the willing worker to become a fast compositor, or as they were termed in the old days "a whip." After dealing with the best methods of composition, there is given a chapter on distribution, or "clearing," as it is usually termed in the workshop. Here instructions are given as to

the best way to clear solid matter or display matter, how best to cleanse it, and put it away in the cases in such a way that when wanted for use again it will be free from all dirt. The author of the handbook is Mr. W. H. Slater, who for upwards of 27 years gave successful instruction to the students of the Borough Printing Classes, which were noted for the highly trained printers they produced. Mr. Slater knows his subject well and in this little volume he gives freely of the fruits of his knowledge.

"TOOL AND MACHINE SETTING," by Philip Gates. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Pott 8vo. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This well-printed and freely-illustrated little volume makes a useful addition to Messrs. Pitman's "Technical Primers" series. By one who is a machine shop superintendent, also a lecturer in engineering drawing at Aylesbury Technical School, Mr. Gates' manual gives plain and practical assistance to those who may encounter difficulties in the use of engineers' tools. Milling, drilling, tapping, boring, grinding and press tool work are among the subjects dealt with.

"IS TRADE UNIONISM SOUND?" by J. H. Bunting. London: Benn Brothers, Ltd. Cloth gilt, circa 8½ in. x 5½ in. Price 6s. net.

A good deal of interest has already been aroused by this book, which was printed and privately circulated during the War by the Garton Foundation. It is not one more of the already too numerous examples of partisan polemical writing, but is rather a thoughtful and thought-provoking examination of the principles underlying present-day industrial collectivism as represented by the trades unions and the employers' associations. Mr. Bunting thinks that such bodies have been attempting in vain to alter by force the natural laws of economics. Basing his contentions on principles which are common ground with all parties, and on statistics of accepted accuracy, he maintains that artificial adjustments in the price of either labour or any commodity defeat their own object by restricting the free play of supply and demand. He proposes to Labour that its unions shall, for a period of three years, and under defined safeguards, cease to be agents for securing a minimum wage, and become instead registrars of labour and the means by which it shall receive a greater proportion of its own product. In place of endeavouring to fix wages, the unions are to register the rate paid by the employer of every worker, with the conditions of employment. Wherever an employer is found to be paying less than the market wage, or imposing bad conditions, the unions will facilitate and assist pecuniarily the removal of workers to places where better wages and conditions are offered. Every worker is to arrange his own terms with employers, the union helping him by affording the information which enables him to sell his services where they have the greatest worth. Thus an avaricious employer would be restrained by the competition of

better men and labour would secure the highest available wage. Employers are to be encouraged to train workers to become more efficient producers: where a trade pays generally a rate of wages much below the average, workers are to be helped to enter more remunerative trades, the cost of training being advanced to them. This, he contends, would raise the wage in these employments, through the competition of better paid trades, while workers would be protected against unscrupulous employers, and would be ensured a just and increasing wage, by greater production and consequent lower prices which would enable the working community to consume a greater part of its own product, thus increasing the demand for labour and securing to it better market conditions. The result would be a fall in the rate of interest and a rise in "real wages" far more advantageous to the worker than the fixed minimum which in practice is always the maximum too; and a better understanding between Capital and Labour.

The book is one worthy of careful consideration by both employers and workpeople in these days when industrial conditions are obviously in the melting pot and when many of the best spirits in the ranks both of Capital and of Labour are feeling the crying need for some better means than yet exists for regulating industrial conditions.

## The Value of Good Cardboard Boxes

The need of attractive and durable cardboard boxes for packing goods for export is emphasised by Capt. P. G. Holms, British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico. He calls attention to a recent report to the Department of Overseas Trade as to the lack of attractiveness of many of the samples of goods sent from the United Kingdom to Mexico. The following are samples which have come to his notice indicating the value of cardboard boxes, which are not always of the right sort: Fountain pens are sent unwrapped in thin cardboard boxes. No show cases, show cards or descriptive material are provided with them for display purposes. Excellent leather goods are packed in flimsy and inartistic cardboard boxes, with the result that the edges of the goods are liable to be damaged. Buyers complain that they have to repack those goods in more attractive boxes. In spite of this drawback, however, sales have been good. Tweed and cashmere patterns are fastened with a brass staple and compare unfavourably with the American method of mounting patterns in well-bound books, in which prices and details of widths, weights, etc., are neatly typewritten against each pattern. These criticisms show to what extent the work of the papermaker, the paper boxmaker, of the bookbinder and the printer assists in developing commerce.

**AN Advertisement is always working.**

## British Paper Trade.

"It is difficult to keep a despondent note out of a report on the present state of trade in the papermaking industry," says the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. "Paper mills have been closed down all over the country, and even with the settlement of the coal trouble some time would elapse before business could be actually resumed. There is no demand for pulp at all from this country, and the Continental markets are idle. Most of the mills are very much overstocked, and it is reported that many papermakers are officially claiming *force majeure*. The position of pulp agents and sellers is likely to develop on awkward lines, for the contracts for pulp which they had with Scandinavian suppliers were in the majority of cases not half completed, and the pulp suppliers, who had to buy their timber twelve months ahead, are unable to gain any concessions at all from the timber suppliers in the backwoods of Scandinavia, who do not appear to appreciate the conditions existing here.

"Paper prices are fluctuating, and figures below production costs are offered. Prices generally have fallen considerably. The printing trade is very quiet, and a deal of whole, or partial, unemployment exists."

MESSRS. CHARLES MORGAN AND CO., LTD., are offering a wide range of stocktaking bargains. Their writing and printing, arts, surfaced and tinted papers are high in quality and low in price. Special attention is drawn to their cover paper de luxe, "Ye Olde Century."

**SECTION 1. 116 pp., post free, 3/2.**

## What a Compositor Should Know

**A Series of Technical Handbooks Designed to supply Apprentices and Others with Full Information on Every Detail of their Craft**

**By W. H. SLATER**

(Late Responsible Instructor, Borough Polytechnic Printing Classes).

To be obtained from

**THE BOROUGH PUBLISHING COMPANY,**

132, Church Road, Canonbury, London, N.1, or at

**THE OFFICES OF "THE BRITISH PRINTER,"**

London: Thanet House, 231-232, Strand, W.C.2.

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**Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.**  
**WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.**

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**P**RINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

*We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.*

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**St. Ann's Works, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24.**

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON."

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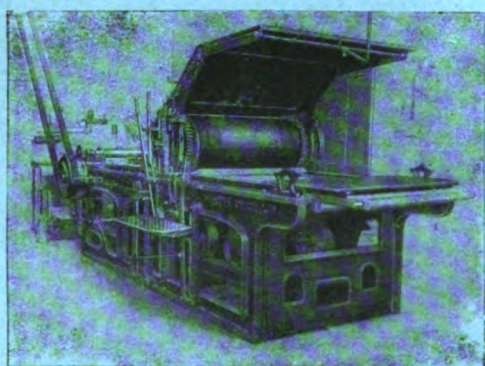
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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 2

LONDON: JULY 14, 1921

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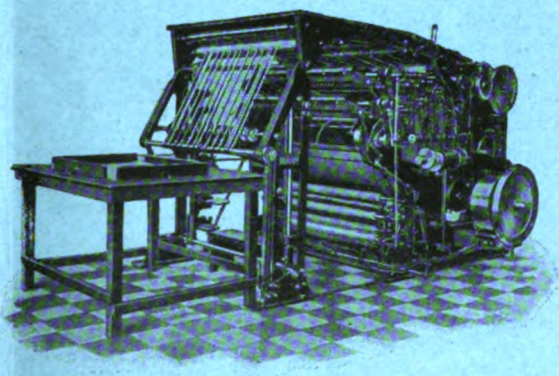
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PRICE TWOPENCE.

# The Rapid and Efficient Upkeep of Printing Plant

By C. W. BRETT.

*In this Article the Managing Director of Burimar, Ltd.—the  
World's Scientific Master Welders—draws attention to an  
Important Recently-Developed Department of Engineering Science.*

While the general outlook in the printing and allied trades has recently become more reassuring, the time has not yet arrived when the whole industry can view the future with absolute complacency. Markets are opening; opportunities are presenting themselves; but the position is still full of anxiety. The high cost of raw material, the universal industrial unrest, the tightness of money, and many other factors, conspire to sustain an atmosphere of uncertainty.

The printing trade, of course, is not alone in this; conditions the world over are still unstable; and though rumours of coming trade booms reach our eager ears, producers everywhere are still awaiting their advent.

In the circumstances, it is incumbent upon directors of production to prepare for a trade revival by the purposeful practice of rigid economy. Now is the time to set one's house in order, and to place each enterprise upon a sound basis.

Few capable business men have failed to organise and readjust the administrative side of their concerns, but we fear too many have failed to appreciate the immense opportunity which exists for the practice of "cellar-to-attic thrift."

## The Maintenance of Machinery.

Strangely enough, when considering economies, many men overlook the possibilities of the workshop, and do not realise that important savings in time and money can be effected in the heavy items which go down under the heading "Maintenance Charges."

The printing trade, in particular, is open to criticism in this matter, for although a reliable, inexpensive, and permanent system of mechanical upkeep exists, a large number of printers keep their plant in commission by the costly and unnecessary method of replacement. Now the replacement of a worn or fractured or damaged component or machine is not, in point of fact, a repair at all, but the purchase or part purchase of a new whole. Repair involves the reconstruction or rehabilitation of the original fabric, so that it is restored to its pristine condition, yielding precisely 100 per cent. efficiency.

Now, there is only one process whereby this can be accomplished, only one method by which industrial metals can be homogeneously united, built-up, or otherwise made good, and this unique manner of restoring disabled machinery to full service involves the practice of scientific welding, or autogenous fusion, as it is sometimes called.

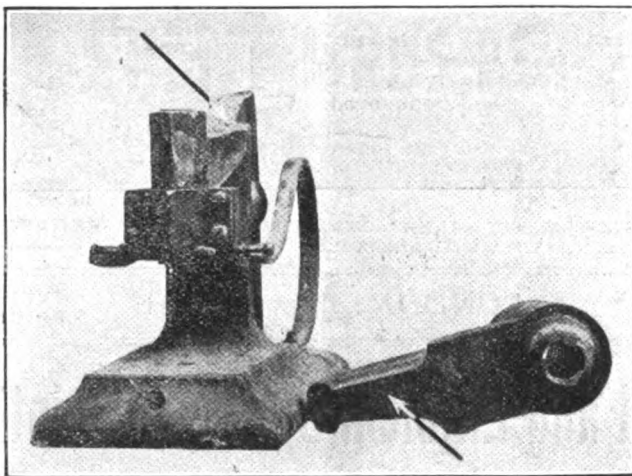
## What Can be Done.

In the compass of a short article it is clearly impossible to enter into a detailed description of a scientific and highly technical process; but in order to convey some idea of its scope and utility to master printers, we cannot do better than append the following incomplete list of machines which have been rapidly, inexpensively, and permanently returned to full service:—

Gas, oil, petrol, electric or steam power units (all parts, whether in cast iron, cast steel, wrought iron, alloy steel, aluminium, bronze,

or gun metal), guillotines, cutters, folders and gummers, stitchers, ruling machines, sheet feeders, presses (all descriptions) bookbinding and lithographic plant, perforators and

autogenous fusion can only be entrusted to the specialist, the man who has spent years in the laboratory and the workshop studying the intricate problems of metallurgy, and the



**This Press Broke through Excessive Strain.**

punchers, drilling machines, cornering machines, binders, typecasting machines, embossers, trimmers, sewing machines, wrapping machines, die cutters, stampers, waste-balers, linotype, composing or type-setting machines of all kinds, hoists, elevators, run-aways, weighing machines, and all kinds of transport units, including industrial trucks, vans, tenders, or lorries, steam, petrol, or electrically driven.

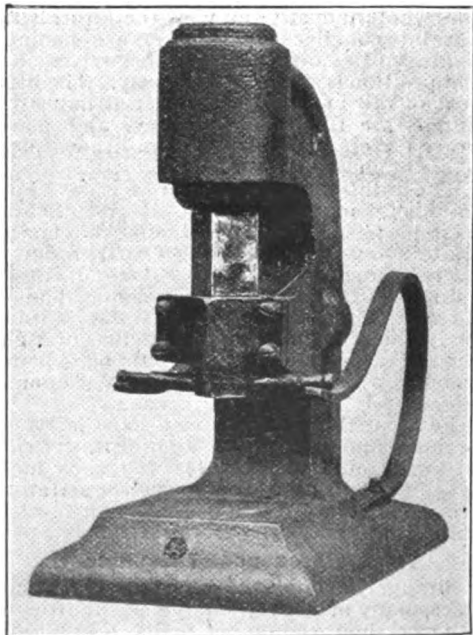
Each of these machines has been repaired—often without unbolting from its base or dismantling—in a few hours, at a fraction of the cost of replacement; and each, having been subjected to rigorous laboratory tests before delivery, has stood up to the heaviest demands that can be made on a new machine.

So much for the efficiency of the process; it now remains to utter a few words of caution as to the manner in which scientific welding is applied.

Admittedly it is a comparatively simple matter—given the requisite equipment—to unite two pieces of industrial metal by fusion; but mere junction, as has been conclusively proved by X-ray, radio-metallographic, and microphotographic examination, is not necessarily welding. Too often laboratory tests reveal in the efforts of untrained and unqualified welders a large number of serious defects, of which the following may be taken as representative: hard-beads, cold-shuts, oxidation, injury to main fabric, out-of-alignment, warping, distortion, flaws due to uncontrolled contraction and expansion, faults arising out of improper thermal preparation, or the use of an unsuitable “feed-rod” or electrode.

These things prove that the practice of

normal and abnormal behaviour of all descriptions and grades of metals under high-temperature treatment. Anyone can do a job



**Welding Experts made a Sound Repair  
In Record Time and at  
Reasonable Cost.**

anyhow, but to do it as should be done is work for the expert.

A 50 per cent. reduction in upkeep charges, and a permanent and 100 per cent. efficient repair is well within the powers of the welder, but only when he has the skill, ingenuity, experience and patience which comes of special training. But even then, success does not rest entirely with the competent operator; he must work under the direction of an expert metallurgist who has specialised in each of the half-dozen welding processes commonly employed. The "one-process" man is not in a position to undertake all classes of repairs, any more than a surgeon with one lancet can perform all sorts of critical operations.

Scientific welding, the sole means of metallic repair, can be relied upon to maintain all descriptions of plant and machinery in almost constant commission, but only when it is applied by qualified craftsmen. Cases are on record in which a net saving of three hundred pounds has been effected, but there are other cases—when work has been entrusted to incompetent operators—where a net loss of a thousand pounds has had to be faced through the destruction of valuable machinery.

In this, as in every other scientific process, good results depend upon technical skill, and an adequate equipment; given these things, however, autogenous fusion and 100 per cent. efficiency are synonymous terms.

Scrapping disabled machinery is the antithesis of economy; scientific welding is its apotheosis.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### HOLLAND.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam reports that he has been approached by a reliable firm of that city, who desire to obtain the representation for Holland of a United Kingdom manufacturer of bookbinding cloth, calicoes and moleskins. Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade. (Reference No. 18.)

In the current issue of *Marshall's Monthly Message*, the house organ of the Marshall Engraving Co., is to be found some very sound advice to advertisers on the value of illustrations in advertisements.

THE lectures delivered at the International Advertising Exhibition on advertising are to be published in book form next month, under the title, "What I Know About Advertising," the volume being handsomely turned out by Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co.

An Advertisement is always working.

## A Holiday Home for Printers.

### Outcome of Joint Industrial Council.

Printers in the Cardiff district—where the principles of Whitleyism have been adopted with enthusiasm and put into practical application by the District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council—are now reaping some of the fruits of the consequent more harmonious co-operation of employers and employed. The social and other amenities that have been forthcoming are many, but at this season when summer holidays are so much to the fore, special interest attaches to the Holiday Home at Weston, which owes its existence chiefly to the joint efforts of Mr. Frank Murrell, chairman of the Cardiff District Committee, and Mr. James Ford, secretary of the workmen's side of the same body. At this Home, which is managed by the Cardiff District Committee, the terms are so low that it is practically cheaper for employees to live there than at home. Printing trade workers of the district are subscribing 1d. per week towards the maintenance fund, and we understand there is a movement afoot on the part of the employers which may result in their taxing themselves also so as to guarantee the maintenance of the Home.

As regards the character of this institution, we have it on first-hand information that the Home is a very pleasant place to stay at, and we note that, on a card that is being sent round to local chapels notifying members of vacant dates available for holidays, quotation is made from one of "many letters of appreciation" received, the writer speaking in very high terms of the comfort of the Home and of the excellent manner in which it is conducted.

Cardiff printers are beginning to glimpse some of the big possibilities of all-round betterment which the Whitley principles involve. It is no exaggeration to say that the work done by the Joint Industrial Council in the Cardiff area has resulted in a complete change for the better in the attitude of local printing trade employees towards their employers. The activities of the Cardiff District Committee should not be lost sight of by the trade in general, as in this respect Cardiff is providing a most interesting object lesson for the whole industry.

ACCORDING to Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd. there were registered at Somerset House between January 1st and June 30th last 76 private stationery companies representing capital of £780,000; 38 companies under the heading of publishers (36 private), with capital of £308,700; and 18 newspaper companies (17 private), the capital being £211,300. Messrs. Jordan state that the number of companies registered in the half year show a great decrease compared with the corresponding period of last year.

## Alfred Evans Memorial.

### Tribute to a Great Trade Union Leader

The late Mr. Alfred Evans not only did a great service as general secretary of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, but he left a lasting memorial in the form of a convalescent home at Carshalton, where so many printers and paper workers have found rest and renewed health in delightful surroundings. In this Home, which is now named after him, the authorities have



placed in the porch a bust of the late general secretary, so that all who visit the Home may visualise the man who founded it.

The ceremony of unveiling the bust was performed on July 2nd by Mr. A. E. Holmes, general secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation. In doing so, Mr. Holmes paid a tribute to the valuable work which Mr. Evans performed on behalf of the printing and kindred trades, and for the Trade Union movement as a whole.

The bust bears the following inscription:—

"Alf. Evans, General Secretary, 1889-1918 Founder of this Convalescent Home, 1915."

Mr. T. G. Newland, general secretary of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, who succeeded Mr. Evans in that office, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Holmes, referred to the great benefits which the Home conferred upon members of the National Union. He mentioned that during the past twelve months 127 men and 227 women were in residence, while the income from contributions alone amounted to £7,987 as against an expenditure of £3,556. Mr. Newland also referred to the number of valuable gifts which had been made to the Home, the principal one being the new bridge across the river which was presented by the West Herts branch of the Union (John Dickinson). The Home has accommodation for 49 patients, and there are at present 30 in residence.

Mr. H. Chalk, president of the Paper Workers' Section of the Union, presided over Saturday's proceedings, and Mr. G. Harroway, the president, was among those who attended.

## THE Worshipful Company of Stationers.

At the last Court of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, Mr. Edward Unwin relinquished the Mastership after a year of valuable and progressive work on behalf of the company. Mr. C. R. Rivington, J.P., D.L., former Clerk of the Company, now occupies the chair.

At the same Court the following well-known gentlemen were elected Liverymen of the Company:—Sir R. H. Baird, K.B.E. (Messrs. W. G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast), Major Dudley P. Forman, B.A. (Messrs. Thomas Forman and Sons, Nottingham), Captain Frank Petty (Messrs. Petty and Sons, Leeds), Mr. E. N. Mathieson (Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd.), Mr. E. F. Stanford (Messrs. Edward Stanford, Ltd.), and Mr. S. J. Baker (Mr. R. H. Ruddock).

## Paper Manipulation Fees.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Prague has forwarded a revised list of the "Manipulation" Fees payable on certain goods exported from or imported into Czecho-Slovakia. The rate of the Export Manipulation Fees is half per cent. in the case of the following goods: Cardboard and manufactures thereof; cigarette papers; cellulose (pulp); paper (including coloured paper and parchment paper) and paper goods of all kinds except post cards; stationery and books; and wood flour for manufacture of paper. In the case of paper spun yarn, string and semi-paper goods the rate is one-fifth per cent.

Manipulation fees on imports include post cards, congratulatory and similar cards,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; photographic papers, 5 per cent.

# Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

## Monthly Meeting.

### Business Matters Warmly Discussed.

The Parent Association of the P.M. and O.A., at their monthly meeting on the 5th inst., had a warm evening in two senses of the phrase. The summer weather did not prevent a good turn out of members, and although at the opening of the proceedings business was conducted in rather phlegmatic fashion, a change soon took place, and the meeting proved to be an exceptionally lively one.

The presence in the chair of Mr. A. E. Jarvis (president) for the first time since his recent illness was not allowed to pass without comment. The secretary referred to the point before proceeding with the evening's agenda, and Mr. S. M. Bateman and Mr. E. H. Berryman took the opportunity of expressing on behalf of the members the Association's welcome to the returning president and congratulations on his satisfactory recovery. This was very heartily supported by the meeting, and Mr. Jarvis briefly replied, mentioning how very near he had been to the "beyond," and returning thanks for appreciative remarks that had been made regarding his services to the Association.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the June meeting the nominations of candidates for membership were put to the vote, and the following gentlemen were elected, several of them present receiving a personal welcome from the president:—Mr. H. K. Jeal (Love and Malcolmson, Ltd., Redhill, works Manager); Mr. J. E. List (Livermore and Keetch, 44 and 46, Hampstead road, Euston, general manager, letterpress); Mr. E. A. Littlewood (Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., 25, Farringdon-road, E.C.1, overseer, lithographic); Mr. H. W. Mitchell (Sidney Mitchell, Ltd., 74, Fann-street, E.C.1, general manager, letterpress); Mr. O. Olding (Love and Malcolmson, Ltd., Redhill, overseer, letterpress machine department); Mr. C. Sims (the *Essex Telegraph*, Ltd., Colchester, overseer, composing); Mr. G. Thynne (Victoria House Printing Co., overseer, rotary letterpress).

### Annual Report and Accounts.

It was agreed that the annual report, already circulated to members, be taken as read, and, after the usual formal moving and seconding, the report was approved without discussion. The secretary remarked that the report and balance-sheet had, according to rule, been sent round to the Centres, and he read comments which he had received from the provinces expressing satisfaction at the Association's continued success as indicated by these documents.

The balance sheet was then considered, the different sections being taken separately. The sections relating to the general fund, the benevolent fund and the death benefit fund

were approved without discussion. When the *Managing Printer* account was reached Mr. S. A. Dawson broke the spell of silence, and a good deal of discussion ensued. Questions as to "Book Debts," "Printing and Stationery," and "Management Expenses and Commission," were put and answered to general satisfaction. In the end, the motion to approve the account was carried, Mr. Dawson himself acting as seconder. The capital account was then approved without debate.

The Association's auditors, Messrs. H. J. Forder and W. H. Mann, expressed their entire satisfaction with the way in which the accounts of the Association were conducted, Mr. Mann adding a word of criticism as to the manner in which some of the Centres sent in their quarterly reports, causing unnecessary work to the Parent Association.

On the president's putting before the meeting the recommendation of the Council "That Mr. H. Blackwell be co-opted as technical secretary to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. H. R. Whipps," it was proposed, seconded and agreed that the recommendation be approved.

### The New Technical Institute.

There was next put before the meeting a recommendation of the Council with regard to the new Printing Technical Institute. The recommendation was "That the Association contribute the sum of £65 per annum towards a fund of £2,500 required yearly by the London County Council for a period of five years from the date of the opening of the school."

Mr. J. R. Riddell, as chairman of the Association's technical committee, moved that the recommendation be approved. He referred to the need for a technical school adequate to the requirements of the printing industry. Hitherto no trade associations had identified themselves with any technical institute, but by passing this recommendation the P. M. and O. A., which had always made technical education a foremost plank in its platform, would have representation on the governing body of the new school.

Mr. J. A. B. Reed seconded.

Mr. S. M. Bateman raised a doubt as to whether the Association would be quite in order, according to its rules, in adopting this recommendation. He also asked how the figure of £65 had been arrived at.

Mr. J. C. Pugh told how he, with other representatives of the Association, was present at a meeting at which Lord Riddell had put down the respective amounts which he thought would be fair to suggest as subscriptions payable by the different trade associations, trade unions, etc. Mr. Pugh went on to urge the desirability that the P. M. and O. A. should not be left out of the scheme.

Mr. Forder raised an objection to centralisation of educational facilities.

Mr. Bateman again suggested doubt whether the proposition was in order without alteration of the rules of the Association.

The secretary said he took it that, in accordance with rule, the sanction of the Centres would have to be obtained before money from



the General Fund could be used for this purpose.

Further discussion ensued, in the course of which it was mentioned that the trade unions were heart and soul in favour of the scheme, that and provision of the £2,500 in question would give over the government of the school to the trade, whereas if the money were not forthcoming the L.C.C. would carry on the school independently. Mr. Dawson put forward as an amendment that the words "Parent Association" be substituted for "the Association," thus making the proposal purely a London matter. Several members, however, including the president, thought that Provincial members, who were known to be very keen on technical education, should at least be given the opportunity of making it an Association matter.

The president first put to the meeting a resolution pledging the Association to find the £65 required. This was carried with but two dissentients. Mr. Dawson's amendment was then put, but was negatived by a large majority. Finally the Council's recommendation as printed was put and was heartily carried.

The last item on the agenda was "general business." Under this heading Mr. Pugh found opportunity to reply to some strongly worded criticisms made in print by Mr. J. Campbell, with regard to the Association's Death Benefit Fund. Mr. Pugh delivered a very vigorous speech, and the general secretary joined in by adducing pertinent facts and figures anent the points in dispute. Mr. Campbell then spoke at some length in reply, and finally Mr. Pugh spoke again. In regard to some of the matters touched upon, personal feeling ran regrettably high, but the discussion probably served a good purpose by letting in light upon some questions of much internal interest to the Association.

## A Cornwall Press Outing.

The compositors engaged at the Cornwall Press, Paris Garden, S.E. (formerly Richard Clay and Sons) held their annual outing on Saturday last, when a party of nigh a hundred proceeded from Waterloo to Hampton Court, and thence by launch to Windsor. Mr. J. Griffiths (works manager) and his assistant (Mr. Baker), accompanied the party, which also included the overseer of the composing room (Mr. T. C. Bell) and his deputy (Mr. Cattermole), the overseers of the foundry (Mr. Forsyth), the machine department (Mr. W. H. Hagan), and the reading department (Mr. W. A. Perkins), and representatives of the office staff (Messrs. G. Pond, Bessell and Nobbs).

Arrived at Hampton Court, the party made for East Molesey lock, where they embarked on the "Princess Beatrice," many being surprised to find, after reading the alarming paragraphs in the daily press of late, that there was so much water in the Thames; at

any rate, there was sufficient for the purposes of the expedition. On board, waters of a different character had been provided, and, judging by events, they were needed, for under the parching rays of the sun, the store was rapidly depleted. The excursionists found delight in the vocal and instrumental efforts of some of their number, especially in the humorous contributions of the irrepressible Mr. Tommy Temple, of whom it may be said that age does not wither nor custom stale his infinite variety. Songs, duets, quartets and piano solos there were in such profusion that space does not allow of a full catalogue of performers and performances, but it were shame indeed to omit to mention the hard efficient work accomplished by Mr. Vause as accompanist.

At Chertsey the party "onlighted" (as the ancient English has it), and found at the Bridge Hotel a capital cold collation, to which full justice was done. Mr. Griffiths (the works manager) presided, and arrayed on his right and on his left was the galaxy provided by what the old soldier of the company described as "the headquarters staff." There was but little speechmaking, though what there was of oratory was of a superior order. The Father of the Chapel (Mr. G. C. Edwards) is a man of eloquence, but not of loquacity, and consequently in proposing the toast of "The Firm," he said just the right thing in the right way in the fewest possible words. Mr. Griffiths (in replying on behalf of Messrs. Iliffe, the proprietors of the Cornwall Press, showed that he too knew what to say and how to say it. Both speeches were much acclaimed.

Returning to the "Princess Beatrice," the journey to Windsor was resumed to the accompaniment of more music, and when the Castle Hotel was reached, something short of six o'clock, tea came very acceptably. Before leaving the tea table the chairman (Mr. Griffiths) paid a deserved tribute to the labours of the stewards, for whom response was made by Mr. H. Addison, who placed the real credit for the excellent arrangements on the shoulders of the Father and Clerk of the Chapel, Messrs. G. C. Edwards and W. C. Chapman.

The members of the party, after an hour or two spent in strolling round the Royal Borough, returned to Waterloo by train, the convivial spirit being maintained to the end, particularly in one compartment, where "Old Tom" (familiarity on this occasion will be pardoned) kept his companions in fits of laughter.

The unanimous verdict was "a unique gathering"—weather and every concomitant circumstance combining with Cook's and the committee to make everything go without a hitch.

A GARDEN FETE is to be held on Saturday July 23rd, in Manor House Hospital Grounds, North End-road, Golders Green, in aid of the first Labour hospital (Industrial Orthopaedic Society). Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., is one of the speakers of the occasion.

# Trade Notes.

A LARGE firm of London printers is one of the concerns which have, in view of the coal situation, installed oil fuel in place of coal.

**WILLS.**—The late Mr. Peter Langford Brook Saunders, Eccles, printer, left £9,408; Mr. T. W. Twyford, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, chairman of the *Staffordshire Sentinel*, left £236,765.

**MR. THOS. ABBEY** (London Society of Compositors) is working hard to raise a pension in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. His list of subscriptions now reaches £260, but he requires £400 in order to achieve his object.

News has been received of the death of Major Douglas Story, late of the 5th (Reserve) Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a well-known journalist, who until lately was director of information in Bengal. Major Story was found dead in a train near Kotah (Rajputana).

THE Joint Industrial Council meeting of July will be an important one: officers for the year will be elected, and reports of special interest from the Unemployment Committee and the Apprenticeship Committee will be presented, affording material for earnest discussion.

THE Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers are taking active steps to impress upon the printing industry the importance at the present juncture of maintaining a fair level of prices. Special literature is to be issued and meetings arranged in different parts of the country.

At a meeting of the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association last week, with Lord Riddell (vice-president) in the chair, the following resolution was passed:—"This Council desires to urge upon the Imperial Conference the vital importance of taking every possible step to increase facilities for communication within the Empire as early as possible."

**ESPERANTO.**—French printing trade workers are forming a *Groupe espérantiste des Travailleurs du Livre*, with a view to encouraging the study among French printers of the international language, Esperanto. It is intended later to form an international Esperanto Society among those engaged in the arts of book production, and the starting of an international typographical magazine in esperanto is contemplated.

At Durham Summer Assizes last week John George Chipchase, 50, printer, and John George McKenzie Chipchase, 22, printer, on bail, failed to answer to their names when called. The charge against the defendants was of conspiracy to obtain by false pretences from his Majesty's Foreign Office a passport purporting to be for one John Smith, at Darlington, between January 27th and February 8th. His Lordship made an order estreating the recognisances.

**MR. FREDK. SANDERSON**, editor of the *Sunday Pictorial*, left £7,665.

By the death, in his 74th year, of Dr. Axel Lille, Finland has lost one of its best journalists.

THE *Darwen Gazette*, the official Conservative organ for the Darwen Division since 1885, ceased publication last Thursday. The paper maintained its old charge of 1d. throughout.

**MR. G. H. WINTERBOTTOM** (the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co.) is among the signatories to a manifesto pointing out, on behalf of merchants, the evil effects of the Safe-guarding of Industries Bill.

We are asked to state that the "Motor Coach A.B.C.," mentioned in our last issue, is not printed by the Morland Press of 190, Ebury-street, S.W.1, but by another firm of the same name at 165, Southampton-street, S.E.5.

**MR. WATKIN WYNNE**, one of the founders and the manager of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, has died. Mr. Wynne was a leading and much respected figure in Sydney newspaper circles. He introduced the linotype into Australia, and invented various mechanical devices.

THE Military Governor of Cork has issued a proclamation stating that, as there is reason to believe the *Irish Catholic Herald* has been used and is likely to be used for purposes prejudicial to the restoration or maintenance of order in Ireland, he prohibits its sale in the martial-law area as from July 15th.

A TELEGRAM from Rome reports the discovery by the police at Milan of an enormous establishment for the printing of forged notes for 1,000 and 500 lire. Notes to the value of 650,000 lire have been seized, but the forgers admit that the establishment had printed 90,000,000 notes, and that this enormous stock had been passed abroad.

THE death is announced of Baron Bernhard von Tauchnitz, the head of the well-known Tauchnitz publishing firm. Baron Bernhard, who was 80 years of age, had been at the head of the great Leipzig house since the death of his father in 1895. He was the pioneer in Europe of the reproduction of foreign works, especially English.

It is announced that the late Mr. Middleton Greathead, of Darlington, who died some years ago, left £1,000 for the establishment of a scholarship at the Darlington Grammar School confined to sons of journeyman printers in the town. Mr. Greathead was himself a printer. The bequest was subject to a life interest, which has now expired.

**MR. W. LEONARD TOD, J.P.**, chairman of Wm. Tod, Jun., and Coy., stated at the annual meeting at Polton, that papermaking had been badly affected by the general slump in business. Since the beginning of January the mill had been on short time, and now it was closed till the miners' strike was settled. The usual dividend on preference shares was declared. An interim dividend was paid on the ordinary shares last autumn.



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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The Wages Position.

TO-DAY (Thursday) is the date agreed upon for the resumption of the adjourned wages conference between the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, and we go to press on the eve of these negotiations. It will be remembered that at the previous meeting, on June 28th, it was found necessary to adjourn the conference on account of difficulties encountered in arranging that the Printing and Kindred Trades' Fed. should negotiate for the whole of the unions in the industry. While these difficulties have been in part overcome, there remain, we understand, two unions, viz., the Typographical Association and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, which decline to join with the rest and authorise their federation to act for the unions as a whole in this matter. Questioned as to whether the decision of these two societies would affect the attitude of the P. and K.T.F.

towards negotiating on behalf of all the other unions in the Federation, Mr. A. E. Holmes, the Federation's secretary, said he was unable to give any definite answer. He added that an administrative council of the P. and K.T.F. was to be held to-morrow (Friday) to receive reports as to the decisions of the federated societies with regard to maintaining a united attitude in the negotiations, of the council would also receive a report of to-day's conference with the Federation and Master Printers. The Employers' Federation has, we learn, arranged to meet the Typographical Association to-day at a conference immediately following that with the P. and K.T.F. while a conference with the Lithographers is to take place shortly after.

### A Strike of Publishers?

THE publishers are out once more with a piteous cry as to the cost of printing. It will be generally admitted that there is urgent need for the reduction of printing trade costs so as to enable printers to comply with the growing demand for some reduction of prices, but not all printers will accept without question the plea of the publishers that while the printer's bill to the publisher has been steadily and freely lengthening, the publisher has failed to do himself justice in the prices he charges for the finished volume. But be that as it may, the Publishers' Association is hot on the track of cheaper printing. Its latest manifesto is of special interest as it takes the form almost of an appeal for a publishers' strike to force down printers' prices. The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Publishers' Association held on July 7th, 1921: "In view of the fact that in most trades a reduction of wages has taken place, and that no such reduction has taken place in the printing and allied trades, members are strongly advised to abstain, so far as possible, from putting out any new books, new editions or reprints until a substantial reduction of the very high prices now prevailing is made." This move of the publishers is worthy of serious notice as being one more indication of the fact that customers are holding over orders for printing because they think that some reduction of printers' prices is now due, but the above quoted resolution is open to the very serious criticism that it apparently assumes that a reduction of wages in the printing industry ought to be followed by a reduction of prices in about the same ratio. While the wage factor is a very important one—and any substantial reduction in wage rates would doubtless be reflected in

some fall in prices—yet the wage factor is only one of many, and to make this assumption of equal-ratio reduction of wages and prices shows a lamentable disregard of costing science.

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### Some Federation Council Matters.

THE Council of the Federation of Master Printers at its meeting yesterday considered a number of very important matters. The unsatisfactory replies received from the Postmaster General were severely commented upon, and it was decided to take further steps to secure reduction of the postal rates before certain branches of the printing industry suffer irreparable injury. Another important point discussed related to paper box-making. It appears that the Trade Board Department of the Ministry of Labour are anxious to define more clearly the operations coming within the scope of the paper box-making trade board, and in doing so they propose that printing, gold blocking, etc., in the box-making factory shall come within the scope of this trade board. Exception was taken to these proposals, and the Federation will no doubt make effective protest in the matter.

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### A Weekly Rest Day.

PEOPLE are so much occupied with the worries of business details that they are apt to overlook some of the important movements which are afoot. One of these is represented by the activities of the International Labour Organisation for dealing with labour questions set up under the Peace Treaty. Two conferences have already been held—one in Washington in 1919 and the other in Genoa in 1920. A third is due to take place in Geneva in October next. Set down on the agenda for the forthcoming conference is the question of an international agreement to regularise the adoption of the principle of a weekly rest day of 24 hours. This day, it is suggested, should be Sunday, though exceptions are proposed in the case of works of public utility. The fact that the principle of a weekly rest day is not recognised in many foreign countries shows how far the United Kingdom has gone with its week-end respite. The object of those who are behind the International Labour Organisation is to co-ordinate the conditions in the various lands. Much benefit would arise from such a readjustment, since the long hours in some parts of the world represent unfair competition with labour in this and other countries where working conditions are better.

## Personal.

LORD BURNHAM presided at a luncheon given by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association at the Savoy Hotel, in honour of the Belgian journalists in this country in connection with the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

ON the Provisional General Committee which is making the arrangements for the complimentary dinner to be given to Sir William Ewert Berry, Bart., on Wednesday, July 20th, at the Savoy Hotel, are many prominent printers as well as almost every London newspaper proprietor.

THE growth of the Berry control has been watched with much interest by printers. Sir W. E. Berry, with his brother, Mr. J. Gomer Berry, first established the *Advertising World*, and from that small beginning there followed the control of a number of papers that are in the first rank of journalism. Last year they purchased the historic publishing house of Cassell and Co. and later acquired Kelly's Directories.

MR. CHAS. R. RIVINGTON, who has been the Upper Warden of the Stationers' Company for the past year, will succeed Mr. Edward Unwin as Master. He was elected to the Court some eight years ago and was for some time clerk of the Company.

MR. W. H. BURCHELL stimulated a vast amount of interest in the subject of "Printing Office Management" at a meeting on Tuesday night of the South-West London Master Printers' Association at Lavender Hill.

MR. J. D. WISE (the President) was in the chair, and there was an unusually large gathering, the discussion being so interesting that it was decided to take up the subject again in October.

MR. FRANCIS W. HIRST, editor of *Common Sense*, before sailing for California to fulfil a lecturing engagement at Leland Stanford University, was honoured last week by a dinner at the Savoy, when he received a hearty send-off from a distinguished gathering of literary and political friends of all parties.

TO COMMEMORATE his 50 years' service with the firm of Messrs. Horne and Son, Ltd., publishers of the *Whitby Gazette*, the directors gave a staff dinner recently, and presented Mr. Edmund Hall, "father of the chapel," with a wallet containing £25 in Treasury notes, Mrs. Hall receiving a gold brooch. The gift from the employees was a Chippendale 8 days' chiming clock.

## Commercial Intelligence.

### CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 95s., 95s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 16s. 3d., Pref., 14s., 13s. 7½d.; Byrom, 14s. 9d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 6s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; John Dickinson, 24s., 24s. 3d.; Educational Supply Association, 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s. 3d.; International Linotype, 51½, 51; Lamson Paragon Supply, 18s., 17s. 6d., Pref., 11s. 1½d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 9d.; Charles Marsden and Sons, 6 p.c. (tax free to 6s.) 1st Mt. Debs (Reg.), 99½; Roneo, 29s. 4½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 15s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 7s. 0½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14½, 14½, Pref., 8; Weldons, 33s. 1½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 13s. 9d., 14s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 1½d.

### DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LANSTON MONOTYPE.—The Lanston Monotype Corporation announces interim dividend at rate of 2 per cent. for six months ended March 31st last.

### NEW COMPANIES.

TOWN TOPICS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. T. Twort and F. A. Saxon. First directors: H. E. Beesley, F. P. Stopford and C. T. Watney. Registered office: 14, New Bridge street, E.C.

RICHARD JACKSON, LTD.—Capital £17,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a bookseller, fine art dealer, stationer, printer and publisher, carried on by Richard Jackson, at Commercial-street, Albion-place and Belgrave-street, Leeds. Private company. Subscribers: R. Jackson and R. Jackson, Junr. First directors: R. Jackson and R. Jackson, junr., L. M. Smithson and L. Smith. Registered office: 16 and 17, Commercial-street, Leeds.

ORCHID REVIEW, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of proprietor and publishers of the *Orchid Review*, carried on by Mrs. Caroline A. B. Rolfe, at 12, Lawn-crescent, Kew, as "Frank Leslie and

Co.," and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. J. Cypher, D. A. Cowan, J. M. Black, F. K. Sander and H. H. Smith. Registered office: 70, Sheen-road, Richmond, Surrey.

SANDERS, AUSTIN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising, printing and stationery agents, dealers in advertising novelties, programme printers, dramatic and musical publishers, manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus and appliances for making, presenting or reproducing photographic or other pictures, etc. Private company. Directors: T. Sanders and I. T. Austin. Registered office: 50, Charles-street, Cardiff.

GUINEA AND WEST AFRICA ENTERPRISES, LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares; merchants, shippers, manufacturers, and wholesale and retail dealers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: Captain J. E. Gilkes, Major G. R. Heathcote, M.C., C. C. Berryman, F.A.I., and G. B. Barnett. Registered office: 2, Hans-road, S.W.3.

SIMPSON'S (LONGSIGHT), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of Simpson's Midway Drug Store, 920, Stockport-road, Manchester, and to carry on the business of chemists, stationers, photographic apparatus dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. S. Simpson and C. Simpson. Registered office: 920, Stockport-road, Longsight, Manchester.

H. REEVE ANGEL AND CO., LTD. (London).—Capital £42,000, in £1 shares (12,000 pref.); agents for manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper and pulp and articles made therefrom, etc., and to adopt an agreement with H. R. Angel. Private company. Subscribers: H. R. Angel and A. E. Squire. First directors: H. R. Angel, R. J. Angel, and A. E. Squire.

H. O. DANIEL, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper, dealers in esparto and other grasses, jute, flax and other fibrous rags, etc. Private company. First directors: H. C. Pateson, L. C. Pateson, and H. O. Daniel. Registered office: 97, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO. (EXPORT), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; wholesale, export, and manufacturing stationers, printers, newspaper proprietors, papermakers, manufacturers of envelopes and all kinds of covers for use in transmission of articles, mill-board, cardboard, railway tickets, and photographic, artistic or other articles, etc. Private company. First directors: P. W. Wood, A. E.



Parke, F. L. T. Barlow, K. Barlow, T. L. Parke, L. W. Farrow, W. G. Hay, J. Horsburgh and J. P. Hepburn.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

LABOUR PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Issue on May 26th, 1921, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

CONTINENTAL A.B.C., LTD. — Debenture dated June 23rd, 1921, to secure all moneys, not exceeding £1,000 which the mortgagees may pay under their guarantee to the company's bankers. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Dr. E. G. Reeve and C. Humphries, 36, Basinghall-street, E.C.

WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD.—Issue on June 17th, 1921, of £300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

W. P. NIMMO HAY AND MITCHELL, LTD. (publishers, London).—Satisfaction in full on May 31st, 1921, of debentures dated September 26th, 1917, securing £2,000.



### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—Having followed with great interest the articles and correspondence in your journal, may I venture to add a word?

With many other employers I attended a mass meeting of over 500 operative bookbinders in Manchester under the chairmanship of Mr. Harraway and can testify to the absolute fairness of his dealings as between employer and employed; this meeting was called to enable the master bookbinders of Manchester to endeavour to persuade the men to consent to the use of the time docket. Has any sensible employer in any other trade on earth ever heard of such a degrading position for an intelligent body of responsible employers to be placed? This should not be a question of polite endeavour to persuade, but the time docket should be demanded as a right and as a matter of common sense is an undoubted necessity in order to insure accurate cost.

It is regrettable that Mr. Hazell left the opening for Mr. Harraway to twit him on the question of difficulty in the way of introduction of the time docket into the bindery. *There is no difficulty.*

The only point where trouble arises is the unfortunate necessity for continually preaching costing to the master binder. With a

proper costing system the time docket is indispensable—for how can work be costed without time, and who is better able to record his time than the honest workman on the job?

As a point of difficulty, Mr. Harraway has brought up the threadbare example of the binder who is given the "miscellaneous parcel of books." The employer looks to that man to handle the "parcel" in the way he considers most economical from the point of view of time, and if there are twenty work tickets (which is unlikely) connected with the "parcel," he can lump his time for all; the dissecting process is done in the proper place—the costing office—for after all there are efficient costing clerks to whom employers often pay high salaries, but whose efforts towards efficiency are handicapped by this senseless objection on the part of certain men to the use of the time docket. It is high time the white kid glove method of dealing with such obtusity should be superseded by a bold and firm policy of common sense.

I would ask Mr. Hazell, Mr. Harraway and all others interested in the subject to read the remarks I had pleasure to make at the Scarborough Conference on May 30th last, from which I quote the following:—"In spite of this ridiculous position (the refusal of the binders in Manchester to use time dockets) advance upon advance in wages have been granted to the bookbinding operatives and I do not believe that any other Federation of employers would have done what the master bookbinders have done in the way of concessions in wages and conditions without the most necessary *quid pro quo* "TIME ON WORK" as it can only properly be obtained through the medium of the workman's time docket."

Yours etc.,

HOWARD VICK

(Member of the Costing Committee,  
Manchester M. P. Association).

Manchester, July (th).

[We hope to find room in an early issue to print Mr. Vick's address delivered at Scarborough.—Ed.]

THE Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., Herne-hill, announce that owing to the firm's annual holiday, the factory and offices will be closed from Monday, July 25th, till Tuesday, August 2nd, inclusive, and re-open Wednesday, 3rd.

At the recent funeral of Mr. Harry Hyssett, of Weston-super-Mare, the printing trade was well represented. Deceased was formerly an able and popular local journalist, and for the past twelve years head of the firm of Messrs. Hyssett and Son, printers, High-street. There were many beautiful floral tributes, including those from the Somerset District Master Printers' Association, the members of the executive of the Weston-super-Mare Advertising and Entertainments Association, the co-directors of the United Billposting Co., the Victoria Bowling Club, St. Kew Lodge of Freemasons, and the staff.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Monthly Meeting.

In spite of a delightful summer evening there was a good muster of members at the usual monthly meeting of the Association held on the 15th inst. at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) occupied the chair and the vice-chairman (Mr. H. Milton) ably supported.

Among the subjects which came under discussion was the new technical school at Stamford-street for the printing and allied trades which the L.C.C. propose to institute next year. The scheme is meeting with general approval among the various sections of the trade, and it is realised that if adequate financial support is given, the more likely it is that the scheme will be run on business lines and conducted by practical men engaged in the industry. In order to set the school going, and to give the trade control in its affairs, the L.C.C. are asking from the industry £2,500 per annum for a period of five years, and when it is remembered that the printing trade is the second largest in the metropolitan area the amount required should be easily forthcoming.

### Correspondence.

A lengthy correspondence included letters from Mr. Robt. H. Swift, superintendent of the Alf. Evans Memorial Home, relating to the visit the Association is paying to Carshalton on the 23rd inst. A letter was also read from Lord Riddell, which included the text of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Council of the new technical school, which was moved by Mr. Howard Hazell, L.M.P.A., and seconded by Mr. W. C. Warren, general secretary of the Electrotypers' Society, that the members of the Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Technical School consult their constituents in order that their suggested annual contributions towards the maintenance of the proposed technical institute be increased by at least one-third. A further letter, received from Mr. L. R. Barks, of Hull, stated that he would be grateful to get into touch with any of the London members before taking over an appointment in the colonies. A letter from Mr. B. J. Sansom, one of the examiners at the recent examination at Stationers' Hall, stated that out of the whole of the papers only one received a mark of under 50, and Mr. Peacock wrote thanking the Association for its generous support to the Bookbinders' Pension Society.

In reference to the last item, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. W. Vernum, seconded by Mr. W. H. Hillman, that the sum of three guineas as last year be sent to the Pension Society.

In regard to the letter of Mr. Sansom, the secretary said that the distribution of prizes takes place at Stationers' Hall on September

16th, and as subscribers to the fund members were entitled to be present.

A new member, Mr. W. F. Cribb (binding), Messrs. J. Miles and Co. received from the president on behalf of the Association a cordial welcome to membership.

### Outing to Carshalton.

The secretary next referred to the arrangements for the visit of the Association to the Alf. Evans Memorial Home, Carshalton, on the 23rd inst., at which date he said Mr. Swift was doing all he could for the comfort and enjoyment of the overseers and their ladies on that occasion.

### The New Technical School.

The president, in supporting the school, said the money that was required from them was to be spent for a noble object, that of improving the minds of the apprentices in the different sections of the trade, and called upon Mr. Eden as representing the Association on the Council of the new Technical School, to speak on the matter.

The secretary explained how far they had proceeded with the scheme and said that owing to the need for increased revenue the sum required from the trade for five years was now £2,500 per annum. He spoke of the great benefit that would accrue to their section of the trade through such a school. It was not to be an art school, but if they supported it sufficiently, there was no reason why the bindery and the warehouse should not be fully represented in its activities, and if its ideals were realised, and he saw no reason why they should not, they were going to secure in the future an efficient apprentice, which alone would be a great acquisition to the workshop. He would like to know that evening what amount the Association was going to subscribe towards the first half-yearly instalment.

Mr. T. Hill proposed, and Mr. Milton seconded, that the Association subscribe the amount suggested from them of £25 a year towards the maintenance of the school.

As an amendment Mr. S. J. Wills moved and Mr. J. Lee seconded that the amount be £10 a year.

Mr. J. Cox, in supporting the smaller amount, said they had other things to consider, and under the circumstances he thought they would be better advised to hold their hands and reserve their liberality.

Mr. F. C. Peacock said if they were informed of what effect the amount suggested would have on the funds, they would be in a better position to vote on the matter.

Mr. A. G. Aves said with the increase of the subscription they would secure roughly an extra £80.

Mr. F. J. Ibbott asked if there were any data forthcoming from the apprentices as to how they regarded the matter.

Mr. Eden said the waiting list of students at St. Bride was sufficient answer to that.

On being put to the vote the amendment was carried, followed by a substantive motion—unanimously agreed to—giving power that if the Association's financial resources war-

ranted it, the amount voted could be augmented.

"Trade Difficulties" next appeared on the agenda for open discussion, and useful contributions were made by Messrs. Peacock, Cox, Milton, T. Hunt, Ibbott and Aves.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

## Swiss Import Duties.

### New Provisional Customs Tariff.

By a Legislative Decree of the Swiss Federal Assembly, dated February 28th last, the Federal Council was authorised, as a provisional measure, "to adapt the Customs Tariff duties to the present economic situation, and to bring the new duties into force at a date which shall appear most suitable." The Federal Assembly is, before June 30th, 1923, to decide whether the decisions taken by the Federal Council shall be maintained or, if necessary, what modifications shall be made in such decisions. In virtue of the powers thus conferred, the Federal Council issued, in the *Recueil des Lois Fédérales* for June 15th, a Decree dated June 8th, introducing a new Provisional Customs Tariff as from July 1st. The *Board of Trade Journal* contains the details of the new tariff schedule.

Class VI. includes paper and products of the graphic arts, and the revised rates of duty are given below in francs and cents per 1,000 kilograms, the figures in parenthesis representing the previous rates:—

#### Printing Machinery.

In Class XII. appear machines for typographic printing and other graphic processes; bookbinding machines. The heading printing presses, which bear a revised duty of 20 francs per 100 kilograms. (2.00), includes printing presses properly so-called, such as rotary machines, "presses en blanc," "presses en blanc doubles," Boston presses, hand presses, cylindrical printing machines and automatic layers for printing presses; also the following stereotyping apparatus:—Stereotyping machines and apparatus for casting type ("à fondre à plat et à rond"), presses for stamping and for drying the print, rotary dryers for the print, apparatus for casting rollers, as well as casting furnaces and stereotype furnaces for melting and re-melting metal for graphic processes, electrically heated. Other machines for typographic printing, etc., bear a revised rate of 10 francs, compared with a previous duty of 2 francs.

#### Bookbinders' Wares and Wares of Cardboard.

Cardboard boxes for packing, cardboard tubes not covered, whether printed or not; cardboard cut out for boxes, whether folded or not, or slightly cut for folding, 60.00 (25.00).

Paper bags, cornets and capsules, 80.00 (30.00).

Envelopes: Packed loose, 80.00 (30.00); in boxes, cases, etc., with or without notepaper (stationery), 120.00 (40.00).

Cardboard and paper for Jacquard looms, 40.00 (30.00).

Business books, notebooks, etc., 120.00 (40.00).

Note.—All books used for writing, copying, drawing, pasting, etc.

Book covers, 120.00 (40.00).

Calendars stuck on cardboard and leaf calendars, 100.00 (35.00).

Bookbinders' wares and board wares not elsewhere specified in the General Tariff: Ornamented with paper and cardboard: Albums for pictures and cards, 100.00 (20.00); other, 150.00 (50.00).

Bobbins of paper or board for spinning mills, and for twisting, 60.00 (30.00).

Ornamented with silk, lace, artificial flowers, etc., paper flowers, 350.00 (120.00).

Other, 150.00 (50.00).

The Tariff of Export Duties includes rags and waste paper, the revised duty being 2 frs. per 100 kilograms, as against 1 fr. previously.

#### Paper and Board not Printed—(1) not having undergone any additional Process since Manufacture.

292 Grey cardboard; straw and wood paste-board, leather board, etc. 10.00 (4.00).

Cardboard in sheets less than 0.5 square metres in area is included under No. 330.

Packing paper: 293 Rough on both sides, weighing from 100 to 400 grammes inclusive per square metre. 15.00 (5.00).

194 Not elsewhere specified in the General Tariff, including oiled paper. 20.00 (7.00).

295 Corrugated paper. 25.00 (8.00).

296 "Patent packing" and similar paper. 20.00 (8.00).

297 Tarred paper. 20.00 (8.00).

Note to Nos. 292-297.—The weight of 400 grammes per square metre is taken as the limit distinguishing packing paper (Nos. 293-297) from board (No. 292), so that goods weighing up to 400 grammes inclusive are still classed as packing paper, whilst those weighing over 400 grammes are regarded as board.

Glass, sand and emery paper are included in goods manufactured with emery (Class VIII., No. 630).

298 Blotting paper and blotting board, filter paper, even folded up in the shape of filters. 30.00 (10.00).

299 Tissue paper weighing 25 grammes or less per square metre. 25.00 (10.00).

Note.—Tissue paper weighing over 25 grammes per square metre is included, according to kind, under Nos. 298, 301 or 302.

Printing and writing paper, letter paper, drawing paper: 300 Of one colour, weighing from 45 to 55 grammes per square metre, containing wood (paper for newspaper printing. 20.00 (8.00).

301 Other. 25.00 (10.00).

302 Of more than one colour. 35.00 (13.00).

Cardboard, weighing per square metre: 303 From 200 to 300 grammes, inclusive. 30.00 (12.00).

304 More than 300 grammes. 35.60 (12.00).

Note.—Paper weighing less than 200 grammes per square metre is included in Nos. 300-302.

### (II.) Having undergone some Additional Process since Manufacture.

305 Ruled paper and board. 35.00 (12.00).  
Cardboard (pappen): 306a Coated with chalk or covered with chalk-coated paper. 25.00 (8.00).

300b Worked in colours, with impressed designs. 25.00 (10.00).

Papers and board: 306c Coated with chalk on one side only, worked in colours, plain, 30.00 (10.00).

306d Coated with chalk on one side only, not worked; coated with chalk on both sides or covered with chalk-coated paper; crinkled, perforated paper; gummed paper; non-sensitised paper, 40.00 (15.00).

306c With impressed or coloured designs (shagreened, watered, embossed), 20.00 (10.00).

(Note to Nos. 305-6—Paper of the kinds specified above, with graphic signs, is dutiable, according to kind, under Nos. 312-18).

307a Oiled paper, paraffin-coated paper, tracing paper and waxed paper, 40.00 (20.00).

307b Tin foil paper, 20.00 (5.00).

307c Parchment and parchmented paper and imitations thereof, 25.00 (10.00).

307d Chemically-prepared paper and sensitised paper, 40.00 (20.00).

308 Paper and board cut into strips less than 25 centimetres wide, even if in rolls, 50.00 (16.00).

309 Paper and board made up for retail sale, 50.00 (25.00).

310 Cardboard covered with natural-coloured paper, 25.00 (8.00).

311 Paper not elsewhere specified in the General Tariff, combined with tissues, 40.00 (16.00).

### Printed Paper and Board.

(Note.—More particularly job printing, picture postcards, advertisements, posters of all kinds, placards, labels, etc.).

Paper and board, printed or lithographed:—  
Of one colour: 312 In loose sheets or sewn, 90.00 (30.00).

313 Bound or framed, 100.00 (40.00).

Of more than one colour: 314 In loose sheets or sewn, 110.00 (35.00).

315 Bound or framed, 150.00 (45.00).

Paper and board printed by other than typographic or lithographic process (phototypes, photogravures, engraving on copper, steel, etc.): 316 In loose sheets or sewn, 150.00 (50.00).

317 Bound or framed, 180.00 (65.00).

318 Cut cardboard for mounting photographs, 80.00 (30.00).

Playing cards, 200.00 (200.00).

Wallpaper, 35.00 (12.00).

### Books, Reviews, Prints (Booksellers' Wares and Products of the Graphic Arts).

Printed books, 5.00 (1.00).

Maps and Charts, 5.00 (1.00).

Music, 5.00 (1.00).

Prints and Engravings:—Photographs: Unframed, 60.00 (5.00); framed, 130.00 (65.00).  
Other: Unframed, 100.00 (5.00); framed, 130.00 (65.00).

Pictures: Unframed, 50.00 (5.00); framed, 130.00 (65.00).

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

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## Miscellaneous.

**ADVERTISER** desires to know present address of Mr. Madeley Mole, late of Moseley, Birmingham, with a view to again placing orders for Underlay Material.—Box 13839.

**BOOKS** on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGH'1 CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4

## PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

### INDEXES OR FILES.

**THE** Proprietors of Patent No. 9629/1915 for IMPROVEMENTS IN INDEXES OR FILES, are desirous of entering into arrangements with Manufacturers or other interested parties for manufacture and exploitation of the invention in the United Kingdom on reasonable terms.

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**The Welding Test.**—Covers scientific welding repairs to all types of machine parts. Every Printing Works Manager needs this book. Write "Manual B.P." on your letter heading; enclose 6d. in stamps for this book. If you have a repair to be made now, omit stamps.

**How to Send Repairs to Barimar.**—Remove all fittings; attach two adhesive labels showing your name and address as sender; consign, carriage paid, to "Dept. B.P.," Barimar Ltd., 10, Poland Street, London, W.1, or to our nearest Branch—Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Cardiff, or Ireland. Send advice and instructions by post.

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## Standardisation of Paper.

### The Position of the Wholesale Stationer and Paper Merchant.

Those of us who remember the delightful character of Fag in "The Rivals" will remember how, when roundly scolded by his master, Capt. Absolute, he appealed for sympathy to his audience, only to lose that sympathy a moment later by a disgraceful and uncalled for attack on the poor page boy.

A somewhat similar position is shown by recent speeches on the matter of Standardisation of Paper, and the necessity or uselessness of the Wholesale Paper Merchant. I hardly know whether the paper merchant can be likened to "Fag," as so far he has not attempted recrimination, but I feel he has some claim to rather more sympathetic treatment than he has received.

Mr. Howard Hazell's first proposals for Standardisation were put before my Association and thoroughly discussed by them. His suggestions were principally concerned with paper as used by printers, but while this by no means covers the stocks necessarily held by the paper merchants, certain of his suggestions were not objected to by us, and suggestions were made to make a drastic change somewhat more easy of accomplishment.

It is by no means a simple matter to vary sizes and weights which have been of universal adoption for many years past, and the difficulties my Council see are principally—

(1) In the education by printers of their customers, the eventual users, to conform to such sizes and weights as have been suggested or may be suggested.

(2) The adaptation or provision of machinery by the mills which may be necessary to produce such variations.

The position of the wholesale paper merchant is a simple one. He is not anxious to see variations in sizes or substances which will necessitate the keeping of increased varieties of stocks which are already a serious matter, but in the main his business is to supply the requirements of his customers, and so far as he is concerned it must be eventually the will of the actual user, expressed through the printer, which will dictate the stock he holds. So long as the details of alteration are kept within reasonable limits and within the capacity of the mills the paper merchant will naturally keep in stock such papers as he can most readily procure and easily sell.

As to the paper merchant being a "necessary evil," is any useful purpose served by such exaggerated language? This matter has been brought up in after-dinner speeches *ad nauseam*. Is the variety and true urgency of a printers' business really understood by some of these speakers? It would be no unusual thing for even a comparatively small printer to require small quantities of a dozen different papers every day. Where is he to get them except from a stockholder; and is it seriously intended that the makers should all

hold stocks in all the principal markets and incur all the trouble and expense of retailing in small quantities? The "necessary evil" has had what satisfaction could be obtained by supplying the wants of the trade during the past few months at a loss to himself of sums which would astonish some of his abusers who seem to have overlooked the matter which should have been within their knowledge.

My council hold that the members of their Association represent a class of merchant which is an economic necessity and who has filled a not dishonourable part in the general trade of the country. In so far as it is possible for a closer union either with the printers on the one hand or the paper mills on the other, my Association has always been willing to co-operate and are ever ready to thoroughly discuss and consider any means which may tend to the advancement and the easier handling of a trade which, as has been truly stated, comes into daily and hourly use for every purpose of life.

R. G. HARVEY GREENHAM,  
General Secretary,  
National Association of Wholesale  
Stationers and Paper Merchants.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Féy, S. K. Collapsible box. 17,628.  
Godden, C. G. T. Three-colour platen letterpress printing machine. 17,903.  
Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Typographical line-casting machines. 17,509.  
Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Web printing and folding machines. 17,957.  
James, F., and Rundle, W. F. Loose-leaf binders. 17,755.  
Kitching, H. Machines for making envelopes, etc. 18,010.

### Specifications Published. 1920.

- Planck, C. H. Mounts for photographs. 165,148.  
Avis, A. Means for manufacturing corrugated paper, cardboard, or the like. 165,153.  
Catini, A. Apparatus for polishing or glossing photographic paper, photographic pasteboard and the like. 165,158.  
Steedman, H. P. G. Apparatus for embossing or graining and mounting lithographic and other prints and the like. 165,239.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

### 1921.

- Braunstein, R. Apparatus for effecting the extraction successively of sheets of paper contained in a magazine, and for folding such sheets. 165,396.

## New Inventions.

### Securing Formes on Presses.

In an invention patented by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd., the cylinder bearers of flat-bed printing machines are adapted to serve as side bars for securing the forme, so that the space usually occupied by the notched side-bars secured to the bed just inside the bearers may be utilised for accommodating a larger forme. The cylinder bearers 2, 3 on the bed 1 are provided with series of recesses, 4, 5 to receive the ends of the adjustable cross-bars 6, 7, the recesses opening on the inner edges of the bearers, as shown in

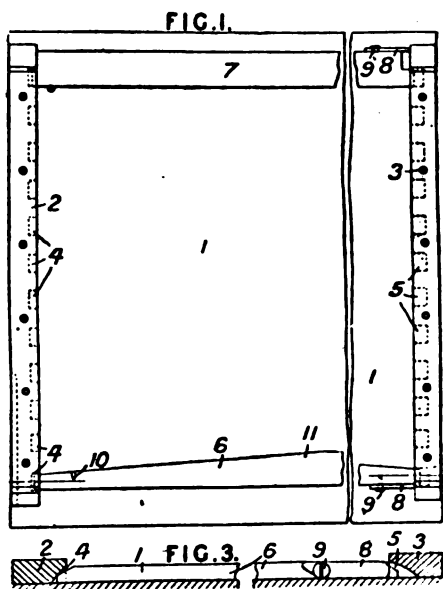
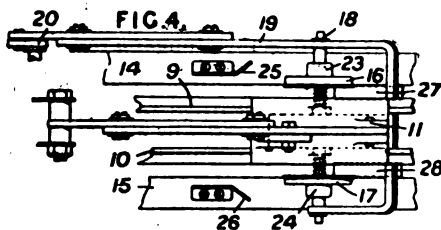
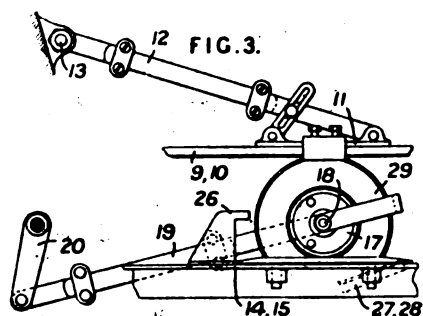


Fig. 3, so that their upper surfaces are uninterrupted. The recesses 5 are deeper than the recesses 4, enabling the ends of a cross-bar to be secured in a pair of opposite recesses first by inserting one end in a recess 5 and then moving the bar to the left to engage its other end in a recess 4, a catch 8 pivoted on a screw 9 being then turned down to engage the inner edge of the bearer. One of the cross bars 6 is preferably formed with wedging surfaces 11 for use when locking-up wedges are employed. If expansible metal quoins are employed, the bar 6 is reversed with its flat side inwards, a tapped hole 10 being provided, as shown, so that the pivot screw 9 of the catch 8 may be attached in the position required.

### Intaglio Printing.

Mr. H. de Clerq has patented an apparatus for making inked or intaglio impressions from relief printing forms which comprises stationary guiding means for directing the forms in succession between two rollers which move the form and a sheet of paper, etc., between them solely by their friction and without the employment of a conveying band. The sheets are supplied to the forms automatically or by hand, and the forms may be inked by known means, or may be used without ink. Alternatively the forms and the sheets may be fed

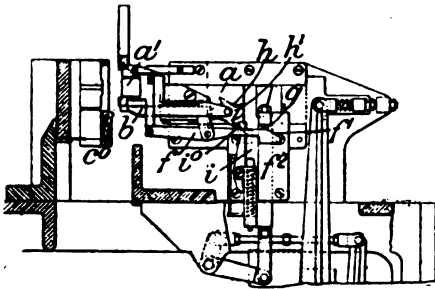


to a stationary impression block against which they are pressed by a reciprocated roller. The figures show a machine in which the forms are fed over stationary guides 9, 10, Figs. 3 and 4, to a position beneath a stationary impression block 11, which is adjustably supported by an extensible rod 12 clamped to a pivot 13 after adjustment to the desired position. Printing is effected by a travelling roller 29 which is mounted in a strap 19 oscillated by a crank 20 to which it is adjustably connected. In the movement of the roller 29 to the left, it is held up to printing position by the engagement with fixed tracks

14, 15 of axially-movable spring-pressed wheels 16, 17 mounted on the shaft 18 of roller 29. After printing has been effected, the wheels 16, 17 are moved inwards by the action of inclined stops 25, 26 on hub portions 23, 24 integral with the wheels 16, 17, and the roller moves vertically by gravity and the hubs 23, 24 rest on the guides as the roller returns towards the right, at the end of which movement the roller is raised by inclines 27, 28 acting on the wheels 16, 17.

### Composing Machines.

Under an invention by Messrs. P. W. Druitt and W. R. Gilpin, in machines such as described in Specifications 1903/00 and 11870 13, in which the matrices of a justified line are separated and presented singly to the mould, means is provided for casting from matrices having more than one character. The presentation plunger *a*, which clamps the matrices against the mould, has a vertically sliding head *a'* which may engage a fixed alining stop *c'* on the mould or may be supported at a higher level, when the lower characters of the matrices are to be used, by



means of an alining bar *b* mounted to slide on the plunger. When the upper character of a matrix is to be cast from, the bar *b* is retracted and the head *a'* is depressed on to the stop *c'* by a lever *f* and a spring-pressed plunger *f'* carried by a vertically moving slide *i*. The head *a'* is raised as the plunger *a* retires, by a stop *g* which engages an incline *f'* on the lever *f*. The change in position of the bar *b* is effected by a cam *h* carried by the plunger *a* and adapted to be rotated by a ratchet-wheel

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*h'* and a pawl *i'* carried by the slide *i*. When the slide *i* reciprocates, the plunger is normally in the advanced position so that the ratchet-wheel is not engaged by the pawl. When a change of fount is required, a special controller-matrix is inserted in the matrix line whereby the plunger *a* is prevented from advancing and the bar *b* is shifted by the ratchet mechanism.

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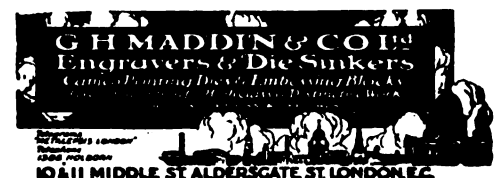
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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 3.

LONDON: JULY 21, 1921.

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EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# London Printers Inspect America

**An Interview with Mr. George Eaton Hart, who has  
Just Returned from a Tour of the United States.**

That the United States have a good deal to teach even the up-to-date London master printer—though there are nevertheless some respects in which we are ahead of the Americans—is the opinion of Mr. George Eaton Hart, of St. Clement's Press, after a very instructive tour of investigation across the Atlantic. As has been previously mentioned in these pages Mr. Hart, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Lea (Williams, Lea and Co.) and Mr. E. W. Carter (W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd.), set out for America at the beginning of May, with a view to visiting many progressive printing houses in the States and comparing their equipment and methods with those in vogue in this country. Mr. Hart got back to London last week, his travelling companions having shortly preceded him, and the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* representative has had the privilege of a chat with him in the course of which he spoke of some of the impressions he received in inspecting the printing establishments of our friends of the Stars and Stripes.

## **An Extensive Investigation.**

Mr. Hart and his fellow travellers found themselves very cordially received by printers in America, by whose courtesy they were able to make a thorough practical examination of the way the printing industry is carried on in a number of the larger cities of the United States—including New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Buffalo and Rochester. They were able to get a pretty adequate insight into the plant and methods adopted in the American printing

office of to-day, also into the organisation of the American printing industry, both on the side of the employers and the work-people.

## **Where the Americans Score.**

In regard to premises and mechanical equipment Mr. Hart speaks unhesitatingly of the superiority of the American printer over his British confrère. American printers, he says, lay out very much more capital in their businesses than we do over here, with the result that they have not only far more impressive and more convenient premises, but also are better provided with labour-saving machinery, with a consequent gain of business efficiency. American printers, he says, are putting in new plant and are continually inventing new machinery for the carrying on of operations in respect of which British printers are satisfied either with old-fashioned methods or, at the best, with the replacement of machinery which is really out-of-date. By better equipment the American can often make one operation of a job of which the British printer makes three.

The wide adoption of automatic feeders and folders and of rotary machinery exemplify this particular kind of enterprise, and it is shown also in the great advance that has been made in the adoption of mechanical type-setting. In the big newspaper offices of America the machine-setting of display type is universal, and it is not an uncommon thing to find a great daily newspaper in the production of which not a single line of movable type has been used.

### Points of British Superiority.

In some other respects, however, the British printing office is equal, if not superior, to that in America. Mr. Hart cited the composing-room as a case in point. He has, he says, seen no composing-room in the States to beat some of those to be found in first-class London houses.

In regard to organisation, again, Mr. Hart formed the opinion that British printers have the advantage. Both on the part of the Typothetæ and the labour unions he found less compact organisation than ours. This was particularly noticeable in regard to the strikes now in progress, there being many instances of important "open" shops even in highly organised cities. A fact worthy of mention was that where a large printing firm finds its work held up through trouble with the union, it can often carry on comfortably by the simple process of discharging union hands and declaring "open" shop. What Mr. Hart pointed to as a very laudable feature of the Typothetæ organisation was the compulsory working of the costing system in the offices of all members. This does much to encourage fair prices, and, in Mr. Hart's opinion, is extremely beneficial to the industry as a whole.

### Technical Education.

Technical education being a matter in which Mr. Hart is especially interested, he lost no opportunity of observing American practices in this field. Here again he found that the British printing industry has nothing to fear from comparison; in fact, Mr. Hart came back feeling very proud of the general education that is available in this country for the apprentice of to-day, and particularly of the very high grade of technical education that is open to the printer in London and in some of our large provincial towns.

Mr. Hart returns from a rather strenuous holiday feeling that there is certainly "some hustle" going on across the "Pond," although it is perhaps not altogether the kind of hustle that would be universally appreciated here. While he feels that to the go-ahead young printer, eager to make his way in the world, the United States offer better opportunities than are to be found in this country, Mr. Hart, nevertheless, finds it very pleasant to be back in London; he maintains that for the enjoyment of life in general, and especially for the man getting on in years who hopes for a larger measure of rest and comfort in the days to come, there is nothing to beat the Old Country after all.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO., the well-known typefounders and printers' engineers are following up the interest aroused by their exhibits at the Printing Exhibition by sending prospective customers a well-produced and freely illustrated pamphlet which describes and illustrates, among other things, the Babcock "Optimus" Fine Art Two-revolution Press, the Babcock Standard High Speed Drum Cylinder Press, the "British Victoria" Art Platen, and the Caxton Rotary Power Perforator.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Charles Henry Irons and John Muir, 213, Hoe-street, Walthamstow, paper bag makers.  
Herbert Gummer and Walter Buckingham George, printers, Clayton Works, Oakfield-road, Croydon.

Robert Atchison and Thomas Chas. Crane, bookbinders, 3, McLean-buildings, New-street-square, E.C.

Harold William Peacock and Reginald Hugh Ellison Thomas, printers, 33, Hanover-street, Liverpool.

Patrick Cassin and John Lloyd Owen, general stationers, 62, Oxford street, W.

Daniel John Rawkins and Charles H. Preston, advertising agents, 37, King-street, Covent-garden.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Newman, Ronald Moore, 40, Torrington-square, journalist, July 13th. Public examination, October 14th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

Charlton, Randal, 119, Park-road, Hanover-gate, journalist, July 8th. Public examination, October 19th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

## The Trade Turning Point.

After reviewing recent developments in the industrial situation, the following remarks on the consequent position of the paper trade appear in *Paper and Progress*, the home journal of Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.:—Generally speaking, we are inclined to the view that the inevitable reaction will set in. At the beginning of the depression, stocks began to accumulate owing to falling prices causing buyers to hold off the market. These stocks have by now most certainly been considerably reduced, and in consequence any sort of demand should set the wheels of trade in motion once again. Then will vanish those parcels which, to the detriment of the printer's own stock, are now from time to time offered at prices far below the actual cost of production, and, with the disappearance of the "boom-time" speculator, legitimate trade will again assume a proper competitive level with prices based on cost. It will most assuredly be of the very greatest benefit to all engaged in the craft of printing when the present unwarrantable fluctuations cease, for without stability there can be no confidence.

## S.-W. London Master Printers.

## Sale of Process Plant.

### Mr. W. H. Burchell on Office Management.

The usual monthly meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association was held at Stanley's Restaurant, 237, Laven-der-hill, S.W., on July 12th, when there was a good attendance of members. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. J. D. Wise (Messrs. Wise and Co., Battersea). At the conclusion of the usual business, Mr. W. H. Burchell, hon. secretary of the Central Dis-tricts Association, delivered a thought-pro-voking address on "Printing Office Manage-ment."

Mr. Burchell began by emphasising the need for cleanliness in the printing office, and in this connection he read some very practical hints by Dr. H. A. Ellis, M.B., which the Joint Industrial Council has issued in leaflet form. Passing on to the subject of time-keeping, Mr. Burchell laid it down that punctuality on the part of workpeople was a *sine qua non*, and he claimed that both house docketts and departmental docketts were essential to the proper conduct of the business. The duties of the works manager were next considered in detail, and special stress was laid upon the need for close personal acquaintance, co-opera-tion and good feeling between the manager and the workpeople he controls. Several points were mentioned indicating the great gain to employees and the firm alike accruing from a work managers' personal interest in the individual jobs of employees, whereby he is able to give encouragement and oppor-tunity to those capable of rendering improved service. Mr. Burchell next traced a job through the different departments, and had some practical detailed advice to give as to the conduct of the counting house, the com-posing room, the store and the machine room. The subject of price-cutting and especially of country competition was caustically dealt with, and severe criticism passed upon much of the reckless estimating that too often passes muster to-day. Remarks upon some important minor details of the printer's busi-ness, such as insurance and valuation, brought to an end a thoroughly practical and helpful address.

A long discussion followed, in which several of the members took part, and on the propo-sition of Mr. A. Spring (Messrs. Shield and Spring) it was unanimously agreed that as the subject was of such absorbing interest the dis-cussion should be continued at their next meeting, in October. Mr. Burchell consented to introduce the subject again on that occa-sion, and said he hoped to have further inter-esting and instructive items to put before the members.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Burchell for his excellent heart-to-heart talk, and he made suitable reply.

**An Advertisement is always working.**

The process plant of the London Etching Co. (1919), Ltd., was sold last week, by order of the liquidator, the sale being conducted at Anderton's Hotel. Among the prices realised were the following:—A 15 in. by 12 in. polished mahogany process camera, by Pen-rose and Co., fitted with screen carrier, ad-justment gear, revolving shutter dark slide, together with the 12 ft. bolted swing carrier, rack and pinion gearing, carriage, two copy boards, holder and suspension ropes, £14. A 10 in. by 9 in. mahogany process camera, with two dark slides, extension box, and a 7 in. by 5 in. "Optimus" R.R. lens, by Perkins, Son and Rayment, with mirror box and stops, £2 5s. A 12 in. by 10 in. "Cooke" process lens, series V. 16.5 focus, fitted with Penrose prism and stops, £12. A pair of "Angold" process arc lamps, by the General Electric Co., with switches, resistance and cabling, together with the overhead traverse gear and a pair of adjustable iron standards, £11 15s. A number of line screens, mostly by Max Levy, were offered and the following are a few of the bids at which they were knocked down: a 12 in. by 10 in. 80-line screen, £2; a 15 in. by 12 in. 100 line, £8; a 10½ in. by 8½ in. 120-line, £2 15s.; a 10½ in. by 8½ in. 133-line, £4 5s.; a 15 in. by 12 in. 133-line, £16 10s.; an 8½ in. by 6½ in. 150-line, £2 10s.; an 11½ in. by 9½ in. 175-line, £12 10s.; and a 5½ in. by 4½ in. 400-line, 15s.

An iron circular saw bench, fitted for power, with gauge and 24 in. by 20 in. casting iron table and six spare saws, sold for £10 10s., and another saw bench 19½ in. by 18½ in. casting table and six spare saws brought £5 5s. A radial arm router, by Schniedewend was knocked down for £7 10s., and a half h.p. electric motor for £8. A similar electric motor, but not fixed, went for £6 5s.

About four thousand packets of London view post cards, containing six cards each, were sold for £2 5s., and sixty original book plate blocks, together with the original book plate drawings went for 16s.

**LINOTYPE TYPOGRAPHY.**— Linotype and Machinery Limited provide further evidence of the wide applicability of Linotype print-ing in a handsomely produced booklet which they have recently published showing the Linotype Clearface Bold Series. This series is of admirable design and produces an excellent effect in page form. The whole of this booklet, including elaborate ornamental borders, is set on the Linotype, and the whole of the Clearface Bold Series is set out in the centre opening, so that the Linotype user is able to see at a glance what sizes of this par-ticular type are available, together with de-tails of the fount schemes in each case. The other pages in this booklet are devoted to ex-amples of bookwork, catalogue, magazine, and general commercial display, entirely set in the Clearface Bold Series.

## Leeds Printers' Day.

### Successful Sports Outing Benefits Charities.

Leeds printers, their wives, sweethearts, children, and friends, gathered together in great crowds on Saturday, July 9th, to have an afternoon of fun and sport on the famous grounds of the Leeds Athletic Club at Headingley. A big sports programme had been prepared by an energetic and hard-working committee and there were over 1,000 entries for the various events. Many valuable prizes were offered, and in addition six handsome trophies were presented for competition for the more important events. The donors of the trophies were:—Mr. R. D. Chorley, of Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, Leeds; Messrs. J. Dickinson and Co., Hemel Hempstead; Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, London; The Leeds Technical School (printing section); Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, of Leeds; and Messrs. The Richardson Printing Ink Co., Ltd., of Gateshead. Many interesting races were run, and the Leeds printers showed that they had abilities on the sports field as well as in the workshop. During the sports the Armley and Wortley Prize Band rendered musical selections. Mr. Henry Jenkinson, the chairman of the Sports Committee, and Miss Jenkinson, presented the prizes to the successful competitors. It is calculated that over 5,000 people were present and as the proceeds will be devoted to printers' charities it is hoped that a good sum will be available for the Printers' Pension Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, the Natsopa Memorial Convalescent Home, and the Carshalton Convalescent Home. The Committee are to be congratulated on the success of their first venture which should encourage them to go forward in their good work of promoting social intercourse and fellowship amongst those engaged in the industry.

The following is the list of winners: 50 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Boys under 13).—1, F. Cawood; 2, E. Glyde; 3, T. Dowson. 40 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Girls under 13).—1, C. M. Kilner; 2, N. Moore; 3, W. Pease. 100 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Boys under 16).—1, E. Sewell; 2, G. L. Harrison; 3, E. Walker. 60 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Girls under 16).—1, J. Briggs; 2, L. Burton; 3, A. Bloxham. 440 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Chorley Trophy).—Heat Winners.—E. Hill, T. Smith, F. Ledson, J. W. Stables, E. Smith, W. E. Howland, and F. S. Sheridan. Final.—1, Ledson; 2, Sheridan; 3, Stables. 60 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Women).—1, M. Cain; 2, F. Rostrum; 3, L. Demain. 100 Yards Flat Race Handicap for Men (Dickinson Trophy).—Heat Winner: W. E. Howland, T. Smith, W. Boardman, G. F. Bland, F. Ledger, A. Glendinning, A. Fields, J. W. Ward, A. Bacon, and H. Wilkinson. Final.—1, Howland; 2, Wilkinson; 3, Ward. 60

Yards Veterans Race (Men over 45).—1, S. Craven; 2, J. H. B. Pearson; 3, R. Worthy. 400 Yards Women's Relay Race for Works Team of four (Linotype Cup).—1, Electric Printing Works team; 2, Alf. Cooke, Ltd. (A Team). One mile Relay Race for Works Teams of four. (Technical School Trophy).—1, Petty and Sons team; 2, Electric Printing Works team. 220 Yards Hurdle Race Handicap. Heat Winners.—A. E. Newton, G. Roberts, H. Wilkinson, J. W. Ward, and T. T. Richardson. Final.—1, Newton; 2, Ward; 3, Wilkinson. Tug of War for Works Teams of six men. (Jubb Shield).—Alf. Cooke, Ltd., beat Horsell and Co., Ltd.; G. Mann and Co., beat Electric Printing Works; Petty and Sons beat Jowett and Sowry. Semi-finals—Mann's team beat Alf. Cooke's team, Petty's team beat Jenkinson's team. Final—Mann's team beat Petty's team. Women's Tug of War for Works teams of six. (Richardsons' Shield).—Alf. Cooke's (A team) beat Electric Printing Works; Petty and Sons' team beat Alf. Cooke's B team; Alf. Cooke's C team beat H. Jenkinson's team. Semi-finals—Alf. Cooke's A team beat Alf. Cooke's C team. Final—Alf. Cooke's A team beat Petty's team. 440 Yards Obstacle Race Handicap. Heat Winners.—L. A. Wain, A. Bacon, W. W. Douglas, J. Clayton, W. H. Stones, and H. Coomer. Final.—1, Bacon; 2, Wain; 3, Coomer.

## STATIONERS' COMPANY

AND

## Printing Industry Examination.

### Summer Term Costing Pass List.

The result of the summer term costing examination, held at Stationers' Hall on June 29th, 1921, has just been received and the examiners report that the percentage of passes maintains the high average shown in the April examination, although the standard of marks obtained is not quite as good. The students have grasped the principles of the System very well and the result as a whole is satisfactory. The following is a list of passes:—

FIRST CLASS PASS.—M. H. Bhatt, H. E. Green, B. T. Kale, T. E. J. Mercer, F. A. Morris, E. F. Mortimore, G. V. Nye, Miss E. M. Ramsay, \*W. P. Robson, H. W. Scarleett, E. U. Stanton, Miss M. Woods.

SECOND CLASS PASS.—E. G. Baker, L. Birchby, C. E. Minson, W. A. Spiller, E. J. Toner, F. Williamson.

\*First prize, £2 2s. †Second prize, £1 1s.

THE CLYDESDALE METALLIC Co., of 33, Cannon-street, E.C.4, send us printed examples showing the brilliant effect produced by their "Clebronite" Bronze Powder, which is stocked in four varieties, viz., light, middle, deep and extra deep shades.

## Trade Union Matters.

The proposed new technical school is meeting with great favour in the lithographic section of the trade, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers having decided to support the scheme right up to the full quota required of them.

Although the scheme is being generally approved by the printing trade as a whole it has been remarked that the amount prescribed to be subscribed by the different trade unions as at present allocated to them will not amount to the required sum of £2,500 per annum for five years as desired by the L.C.C.

In regard to the new school the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants have had the matter under consideration, and the general secretary has been directed to forward an explanation of the members' opinion, as well as to raise the question of the allocation of the Guarantee Fund in view of the small percentage of their members entitled to receive technical education.

The second ballot taken by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants on the question of a levy v. increased contributions has resulted in favour of the former by a majority of 1,483.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Joint Industrial Council that each of the J.I.C. joint secretaries should be given an assistant, the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation has appointed, as assistant to Mr. A. E. Holmes, Mr. G. E. Middleton, a member of the National Union of Journalists, until recently of Manchester.

Museum 607 is the new telephone number of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation—now at 60, Doughty-street, W.C.

The half-yearly report of the Typographical Association shows an increase of membership and an increase of over £14,000 to the funds.

We are glad to state that the dispute which has been in progress between Mr. Yeates and his employees has terminated with honours even. Both parties have come to an understanding on the points at issue and work at the establishment is now proceeding at almost its normal level.

We are asked to deny the statement which has found its way into the trade and daily press to the effect that the litho artists at Bromley are advocating a 25 per cent. reduction in prices, and that the employers favour a 15 per cent. price reduction and a 6s. wages cut.

The statement referred to, which seems to have no foundation in fact, and of which we ourselves inadvertently fell foul, appears to have originated from the *Daily Herald*, a none too trustworthy source—strangely enough—in regard to printing trade union movements.

The Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, are, by the way, advising their members not to undertake work in Canada for the present.

## Wrapping Paper & Boxed Stationery FOR HOLLAND.

A communication has been received in the Department of Overseas Trade from the British Consulate General at Amsterdam stating that a firm of commission agents in Holland are desirous of being placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap wrapping paper and boxed stationery with a view to taking up their agency for that country.

The applicants, who have been established some years, are reported to be of fair standing. They are known to be honest and pay regularly, are considered good for their engagements and are stated to possess a small capital. They already represent three United Kingdom firms manufacturing stationers' sundries, one of whom in a recent conversation with an officer of the Department, spoke highly of their capabilities and stated that he could recommend them to any British firm desiring to do business in Holland.

The applicants state that there is a much better opening for boxed stationery than for compendiums or pads in Holland, as with the latter goods there is severe foreign competition. They are also of opinion that there is a good opening for rough packing paper of British manufacture which does not appear to have been introduced into that market to any extent.

The name and address of the applicants will be furnished to United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Montevideo (Capt. Eric C. Buxton) reports that a local firm are desirous of obtaining samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of high-class writing and printing papers. The name and address of the firm referred to may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

THREE cases of lead poisoning were reported in the printing trade during June.





### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—Mr. Howard Vick's contribution appearing in your issue of the 14th inst. on the above question is very interesting reading, and if he will permit me to say so, does not rebound to his credit. To tilt at Mr. Hazell for leaving himself open for me to twit him on the difficulty in the way of the introduction of the time docket into the bindery, should have made him careful not to leave himself open to a similar attack, and he cannot blame me for availing myself of the opportunity.

I well remember the meeting referred to by Mr. Vick in Manchester, and am glad to receive his testimony as to my impartial conduct on that occasion in the chair. Now, sir, at that important meeting much opposition to the time docket was expressed by the membership, and many material points were raised in relation to the difficulty of time-recording in the bindery.

May I at once say that in my opinion no speaker from the employers' side was able to deal successfully with the points raised; nay more, such remarks as "we realise the difficulty there," "we should have to make allowances there and strike an average" and "you must leave that to the employers themselves," are specimens of replies (revealed by my notes) by the employers in their attempts to show that the time docket was essential to scientific cost finding.

Mr. Vick in his communication says "there is no difficulty." May I ask Mr. Vick, if such is his confirmed opinion, how he came to miss such a glorious chance of clearing away the errors in the minds of over five hundred operative bookbinders, if no such difficulties existed?

No, sir, the coming of time dockets into the bindery can only be accomplished without trouble by a full recognition of the difficulties I have before outlined, and a mutual trust and understanding on both sides, that when difficulties do present themselves, they will not be used detrimentally against the worker should the time taken be longer than formerly, when the same difficulties did not exist.

I also deplore very much the spirit of Mr. Vick's communication. Such phrases as "this should not be a question of polite endeavour to persuade, but the time docket should be demanded as a right," and "it is high time the white kid glove method of dealing with such obtuseness should be superseded by a bold and firm policy of common sense" is the way that leads to trouble, and is certainly not in harmony with the new spirit as between employer and employed, that we heard so much of during the war. I again assert that only by a better understanding of each others' difficulties and more trust in one another, can this

question be satisfactorily solved, and not by such a belligerent attitude as Mr. Vick has given expression to.

Yours etc.

GEO. HARRAWAY,  
General President,

National Union of Printing, Bookbinding,  
Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.  
London, July 18th.

## In the Newspaper Realm.

THE Newspaper Press Fund has received a donation of £200 from the Management Committee of the Football League for allocation to the relief of widows and orphans.

MR. PHILIP KERR has accepted an invitation to join the board of the United Newspapers (1918).

MR. ALFRED BARNES, chairman of the London Co-operative Society, has joined the board of the *Daily Herald*, Ltd.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT's action in the Court of Session for alleged slander has failed. She claimed £1,000 damages from the *Daily Graphic* in respect of an article which appeared in December, 1917.

AFTER a lapse of seven years, due to the war, the cricket fixture, alternately held in London and Nottingham, between teams representing the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*, took place on Saturday at Trent Bridge, by the courtesy of the Notts County Cricket Club, the *Guardian* winning a close game by one wicket.

DR. WILLIAM WALLACE, the well-known Scottish litterateur, and formerly editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, died at Glasgow on Sunday in his 78th year.

THERE has just appeared a new Labour journal known as the *Labour Monthly*. It is published at the price of 1s. by the Labour Publishing Co., 6, Tavistock-square, London.

A SENSATION was created last week at the Marcel menagerie in the Montmartre, when M. Thetard, one of the editors of the *Petit Parisien*, entered a cage in which there were two performing lionesses and successfully took the place of their trainer.

THE death has occurred of Mr. John Lobb, 81, former managing editor of the *Christian Age*.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. Cornwallis H. Smith, who was for 50 years a member of the staff of *The Times*. During the greater part of that time he was in charge of the City reporting department. As a Freemason, Mr. Smith was initiated a member of the Gallery Lodge many years ago, and was elected W.M. in 1910.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Robert Brazier, a well-known journalist.

An Advertisement is always working

## Trade Notes.

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Strowger, master printer and stationer of Wigan, at the age of 77.

In the travelling exhibition scheme organised by the British Institute of Industrial Art one class is devoted to "Art of the Book—Binding, Printing, Illustration, Calligraphy and Illumination, Posters, etc."

SIR J. CAUSTON AND SONS, Clapham, have reduced their working week to 40½ hours, and adopted the five-day week. Rumour says that the Co-operative Printing Society is about to adopt the 44-hour week.

AT Chippenham Session the case was dismissed in which Messrs. Billing, Jarrett and Read, Ltd., billposters, of Bristol, were summoned for alleged disfigurement of the landscape at Corsham, by an advertisement hoarding.

LIKE our postal authorities here, the Australian Postmaster-General has raised a storm by his new postal rates. "A book" may be sent through the post at 4d per lb., "printed matter," however, is 8d. Disputes as to what a "book" is are raging.

FIRE broke out on Wednesday of last week in the bookbinding workshops at Colombes, Paris, of Messrs. Hachette, the publishing firm. Owing to a lack in the supply of water, the firemen were unable to check the fire, and the damage is estimated at over £80,000.

THE Library Association, 33, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, will hold an International Conference at Manchester School of Technology on September 12th to 17th. An exhibition of appliances, books, and fine printing will be a feature of the Conference.

THE London County Council Highways Committee has rejected a petition from workers engaged on Saturday nights upon work connected with Sunday newspapers, asking the Council to run on Sundays half-hourly services of trams on all routes between the hours of 4.30 and 7 a.m.

SIR T. VANSITTART BOWATER has received a circular posted in Belgium for which the postage was 10c. (equivalent to ½d). This, it is pointed out, would have cost at least 1½d. if posted in England. In asking what the Post Office is going to do, the recipient asks: "Is this likely to reduce the loss on our postal service, etc.?"

L.M.P.A. WINTER PROGRAMME.—In September there is to be held a joint meeting of the presidents, secretaries and officials generally of all the District Associations of the London Master Printers' Association for the purpose of fixing lectures, etc., for the different associations during the winter months. The principal object will be to avoid clashing of fixtures and to promote intercourse and co-operation between master printers in different parts of London.

MESSRS. GARRATT and ATKINSON, of Warwick Works, Ealing, send us, several very attractive specimens of their work in half-tone, line and colour blocks.

A BIG scheme for advertising South Africa by the use of printed matter of all kinds is being undertaken by the Publicity Department of the South African Railways.

SPORTSMEN of all kinds will be keenly interested in the July Number of *Pearson's Magazine*, for it is a special sports number and has features devoted to golf, cricket, boxing, and rowing.

THE Golden Cockerel Press, of Waltham Saint Lawrence, Berks, is a communal venture in which authors and producers alike share in the profits of co-operative book-production.

MESSRS. JAS. BROADLEY, LTD., of 82, Blackburn-road, Accrington, send us an illustrated catalogue, printed by themselves, indicating some of their many lines in printing and stationery supplies.

We have received the July number of the *Falcon*, the quarterly house organ of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co. This well-designed, handsomely produced and brightly written magazine makes a very creditable representative of this country's achievements in this particular line, and compares favourably with the best house journals we have seen.

MESSRS. RAINES AND PORTER, LTD., of Hull, send us advertising matter showing effective use of some of the inks, including gold and silver inks, in the manufacture of which they specialise. The makers claim for their inks that they are ready for immediate use, will not separate in the tin, give absolutely free working, will not accumulate on slab or rollers, have a brilliancy equal to that of metallic powders, and will "wash-up" as ordinary letterpress inks.

MESSRS. WALKER BROS., Lawefield-lane, Wakefield, are making a cupboard for printers' rollers which, they claim, not only enhances the tidiness of the printing office but also saves from 25 to 50 per cent on roller bills. This cupboard, known as the "Apex" roller cupboard, stands underneath the feed board, is strongly built, holds two complete sets of rollers, which are always at hand, and it does away with the old method of standing the rollers against steam pipes, damp walls, etc., where they are in the way and are also subject to injury.

THERE has now appeared the second number (July) of the current volume of the *Print-Collector's Quarterly*, which is the first volume to be published in England after the transfer of the magazine from America. This excellent magazine proposes to cover a very wide range, as it will deal with both old and modern work, and with all forms of etching, engraving, lithography, wood engraving, etc., by all recognised masters of these different mediums, including modern English, American and Continental masters.



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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The Wages Negotiations.

ON Thursday morning last, conference was resumed between the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, the proposals of wage-reduction being very fully discussed. Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., was in the chair, representing the employers, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman in the vice-chair, representing the trade unions for whom their Executive was authorised to act, viz., all save the Typographical Association and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, both of which bodies insisted upon negotiating separately. After a full discussion, the following proposal was submitted by the employers:— "That a reduction in wages of 5s. per week from the wages paid to all adult members of unions affiliated to your Federation for whom you were empowered to negotiate, shall take effect on the pay-day in the week ending August 6th, and a further 5s. per week reduc-

tion on the pay-day in the week ending September 3rd, and a similar reduction of 5s. per week on the pay-day in the week ending October 1st, and that a reduction in wages to all qualified women workers of 2s. per week shall take effect on the pay-day in the week ending August 6th, a further 2s. per week on the pay-day in the week ending September 3rd, and 1s. 6d. per week on the pay-day in the week ending October 1st, and a corresponding adjustment of the wages scale to the male learners and junior women workers and piece workers. In making these proposals, we have in our minds the serious position of the industry and a cost of living index figure of 125." Mr. Bowerman said this proposal would be considered, and a reply would reach the employers by July 22nd. We understand the administrative council of the P. and K.T.F. is, accordingly meeting on the day previous, i.e. to-day (Thursday).

\* \* \*

### Joint Industrial Council to Act.

FOLLOWING the conference with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, the employers' representatives conferred last Thursday afternoon with the Typographical Association—Mr. MacLehose in the chair, and Mr. J. D. French in the vice-chair—when the whole question was again thoroughly discussed, and the chairman put forward a proposal, similar to that above mentioned, that the reduction in wages should take place by three steps, between August and October. Mr. French stated that the Typographical Association were not prepared to agree to any reduction of wages, and Mr. MacLehose intimated that the question would now be referred to the Joint Industrial Council, which had been convened to meet on July 26th. The employers' representatives have also met the representatives of the lithographers' society, the meeting taking place last Tuesday. We understand, however, that an *impasse* was reached as in the case of the T.A., and that consideration of the position will be resumed under the auspices of the Joint Industrial Council. In view of the meeting of the J.I.C., a special meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers is being called, to take place at Stationers' Hall on the 25th.

\* \* \*

### Reduction in Paper Imports.

A YEAR ago paper imports were on a larger scale than pre-war. Last month's returns, however, show a tremendous slump, the outcome of an utter lack of movement in the paper trade, and the baleful effects of the coal

strike on industry generally. During June the total imports were 572,541 cwts., a decrease of 1,267,870 cwts., or 68·8 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The total value dropped from £3,586,984 in June, 1920, to £1,065,251 last month, a decrease of 70·3 per cent. The principal imports fall under the classification of printings and writings, and owing to the large arrivals from Newfoundland (164,030 cwts.), last month's total quantity, amounting to 355,860 cwts., shows an increase of 84,981 cwts., as compared with June of last year. All other imports show large decreases, the most noteworthy being in strawboards, amounting to 751,336 cwts. The receipts of wrappings also mark a big decline, viz., 392,655 cwts. During the six months ended June the imports of paper, etc., amount to 2,726,296 cwts., a decrease of 4,226,858 cwts., or 60·7 per cent., as compared with the first half of last year. The total value stands at £5,778,809, a reduction of £8,464,678, or 59·4 per cent.

### Paper Exports.

WITH a poor home market, any relief to the paper manufacturer in the export field is still a matter for the future, the effects of the coal strike not being readily eradicated. Shipments last month amounted to 104,557 cwts., a decrease of 71,064 cwts., or 40·4 per cent., under the quantity exported in June of last year. The values show a drop of from £940,374 in June, 1920, to £490,912 last month, equal to 47·7 per cent. Last month's shipments of printings were 58,440 cwts., a decrease of 21,228 cwts. as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This decline was solely due to the poor demand on the part of foreign countries, particularly France; for instance, only 9,226 cwts. were shipped to Foreign Countries during June, as compared with 33,541 cwts. for the corresponding month of last year. On the other hand, British Possessions are increasing their demand for printings, last month's supplies amounting to 49,214 cwts. as against 46,127 cwts. in June of last year, this development being practically due to Australia. In writings, trade with France is practically nil, and consequently shipments to Foreign Countries fell from 4,813 cwts. in June of last year to 2,088 cwts. last month; supplies to British Possessions also mark a heavy reduction, viz., from 12,718 cwts. to 4,905 cwts. The total exports of British writings last month were only 6,993 cwts., a decrease of 10,538 cwts. as compared with June of last year. When the returns for the last six months are analysed, the depreciation in ex-

ports is by no means so drastic as that of the paper imports into the United Kingdom. The total shipments amount to 752,607 cwts. of the value of £4,550,776, a decrease in quantity of 22·3 per cent. and an increase in value of 0·3 per cent. as compared with the first half of last year.

## Personal.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, president of the London Master Printers' Association has just returned from France, where he attended the annual conference of the French Master Printers as the representative of the Federation of Master Printers, and yesterday (Wednesday) he presided at the monthly lunch of the London Association at the Connaught Rooms.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL, on the same occasion, spoke on the new Central Printing School for London.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL was the chief speaker at a meeting of the Association of Master Printers of W. and N.W. London on Tuesday evening, when he aroused much interest by an address on Technical Education. He mentioned that the sum of £2,500 per annum for five years required for the new printing technical institute had already been guaranteed.

MR. WARREN G. HARDING, printer-president of the U.S.A., is now an honorary member of the Typothetæ of Washington—the master printers' organisation. With his letter of acceptance of membership came one of his photographs on which he had written: "To the Typothetæ of Washington, D.C., with cordial and fraternal greetings.—Warren G. Harding."

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, hon. treasurer, North London Master Printers' Association, in connection with his hobby of gardening, has been successful in winning at local shows this year, six first prizes, one second, one third, and a Silver Challenge Cup for best four bunches of hardy perennials.

A SONG, "The Last Wish," recently published by the Newman Publishing Co., bears on its title page two names well known in the London printing trade, the words having been written by Mr. H. Williams, of the Clerkenwell firm of H. Williams and Co., while his manager, Mr. W. Douglas Brown, is the composer of the music.

WE congratulate composer and author, and are pleased to hear that many letters of appreciation have been forthcoming in respect of this musical production, which, as emanating from two representatives of a firm of printers' engineers, can surely lay claim to being a unique achievement.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 96s. 10½d., 95s. 7½d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 6d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 6s., 6s. 5½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; Ilford, 14s. 6d., Pref., 14s.; Kelly's Directories, 22s., Pref., 11s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 10s. pd. 11s.; Linotype A Deb., 54, B Deb., 50; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 14s. 9d.; George Newnes, 13s. 3d., Pref. 12s. 3d.; Newnes-Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Deb. Reg. 97, 96; Odhams Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref. 12s. 6d., 12s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 50s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 17s.; Raphael Tuck, 14s. 9d., Pref., 56s. 9d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 13s. 11½d., Def., 7s. 0½d., Pref., 12s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14½; Weldons, 34s. 1½d., 34s. 4½d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 3d., 15s. 5½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 3d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**EDWARD LLOYD, LIMITED.**—Profit of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., for 1920, after allowing for capitalisation expenses, depreciation, providing for bad and doubtful debts, estimated excess profits duty, income-tax, corporation tax and contingencies, was £119,876, plus £10,977 brought in, making £130,853, less interest on pension account, directors' and auditors' fees, head office and transfer office expenses, £7,201, leaving £123,652. Directors recommend final dividend on Ordinary shares at rate of 3d. per share, free of tax, making 5 per cent. carrying forward £21,464. Profits, after making provision for expenses, show decrease of £105,236 compared with 1919.

**EWART AND COLLIS, LTD.**—The accounts of Ewart and Collis for the year 1920 show a net loss on working of £44,459, exclusive of directors' fees £1,693, and dividend on Preference shares for the year (including tax) £15,158. The debit balance brought forward was £1,273, making a total debit of £62,583. The directors in their report state that under the circumstances no dividend upon the Ordinary shares can be paid. At an extraordinary meeting on Friday a committee of inquiry was duly appointed. The directors were pressed to resign, but though the chairman,

Sir Henry Bax-Ironside, and another member expressed their willingness to do so, the others refused to commit themselves to any definite action.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**REGENT ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; advertising agents, printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers, A. E. Wright and E. W. Keen. Registered office: 4, London-wall-buildings, E.C.

**HATTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the businesses of John Tagg and Co. and the Philomena Press, Ltd., advertising contractors, of Liverpool. Private company. First directors: W. Jones, J. Tagg, E. Houghton, W. A. Whitton and H. E. Wright.

**A. FREEMAN AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; general merchants, manufacturers of and agents for chemicals, leather goods, machinery, felt goods, fancy goods, stationery, music, etc. Private company. Directors: A. L. L. Freeman and J. J. Freeman. Registered office: 4, St. Mary-axe, E.C.

**MILNER AND GREEN, LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of manufacturers' agents and East India merchants carried on by Milner and Green, at 8, Moor-lane, E.C., and to carry on the business of general warehousemen, manufacturers and importers of and wholesale and retail dealers in leather, stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. Directors: H. Milner and H. H. Green. Registered office: 8, Moor-lane, E.C.

**DAVID J. CLARK, LTD.**—Capital £30,000 in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, stationers, paper rulers, bookbinders, publishers, die stampers, Christmas card manufacturers, engravers, etc. Private company. First Directors: D. J. Clark, D. J. Clark, jun., and T. P. M. Clark. Registered office: 25, Royal Exchange-square, Glasgow.

**XPRES PRINTERS, LTD.** (Northampton).—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; printers, engravers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. S. Rushden and E. Knight.

**SPENSER PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £50,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers and box and packing case makers carried on by Abdulla and Co., Ltd., at 43 and 45,



Great Eastern-street, 56, 58 and 60, Curtain-road, 32, Holywell-lane, and 101, Clifton-street, London. Private company. Subscribers: H. J. Pool and J. Keen. Subscribers appoint directors.

**LIVERPOOL ECONOMY STORES, LTD.**—Capital £75,000 in £10 shares; to take over the business of wholesale and retail silk mercers, etc., manufacturers and importers of and wholesale and retailers dealers in leather goods, stationery and fancy goods carried on by Joseph Tarlo, L. Cohen, Joel Tarlo and S. Samuels, at 4-18, Deane street, and Market-street at the rear, Liverpool, as the "Liverpool Economy Stores." Private company. Subscribers: Joseph Tarlo, L. Cohen, Joel Tarlo and S. Samuels. Registered office: 4-18, Deane-street, Liverpool.

**HEATH WRAPPER CO., LTD.**—Capital £3,500 in £1 shares; to acquire from B. B. Binks, J. A. T. Crowther, E. N. Kent-Lemon, F. Heath and G. D. Heath, carrying on business at Mirfield, Yorks, as "The Heath Wrapper Co.," certain letters patent No. 139,610 of 1919 relating to an invention known as "Heath's Patent Wrapper," and to carry on the business of wholesale or retail manufacturers of and dealers in wrappings, labelling, stamping or packing machines of all kinds, etc. Private company. Directors: F. Heath, G. D. Heath, B. B. Binks, J. A. T. Crowther and E. N. Kent-Lemon. Registered office: Paragon Iron Works, Halifax.

**JAMESONS (ST. BRIDE'S), LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; music publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. D. Adkinson and Mrs. A. M. M. L. Smith.

**BRITANNIC POPULAR MUSIC CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; wholesale and retail music publishers and dealers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. D. Adkinson and Mrs. A. M. M. L'Epine Smith.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**WEBBERLY, LTD.** (printers).—Mortgage dated July 6th, 1921, to secure £2,000 charged on certain premises in Hanley. Holders: Leek and Moorlands Building Society.

**ALLEN STRONG AND CO., LTD.** (paper merchants and agents, etc., London).—Particulars of £25,000 debentures authorised July 4th, 1921; present issue £10,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**JOHN HEATH AND CO., LTD.** (manufacturers, paper and stationery articles, etc.).—Mortgage on certain properties in Birmingham, dated June 30th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank not exceeding £5,000.

**WALTER FLETCHER (ILFORD), LTD.** (manufacturers and printers of advertising show cards, labels, boxes, stationery, etc.).—Mortgage on leasehold factory premises in Roden-street, Ilford, dated June 18th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

**CANNON AND CLAPPERTON, LTD.** (paper manufacturers, etc., Sandford-on-Thames).—Satisfaction in full on May 28th, 1921 (a) of first debentures dated January 17th, 1902, to January 13th, 1909, securing £4,900, and (b) of second debentures dated March 31st, 1910, securing £5,000.

**JOHN RISSEN, LTD.** (stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £2,100 debentures authorised June 7th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to such of the debentures issued in 1912 as are outstanding.

**IRISH PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.** (London and Clondalkin, co. Dublin).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,300 (being balance) on June 14th, 1921, of charge dated March 13th, 1915, securing £30,000.

**FRICKERS, LTD.** (printers, Upper Norwood, S.E.).—Debenture dated June 20th, 1921, to secure £3,675, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital. Holder: Miss A. Abraham, 12, Waldegrave-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

**Re BARNETT ROSOFF**, printer and stationer 77, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, lately trading as The Process Art and Commercial Printing Co., at 13, Hague-street, Bethnal Green, E.—This bankrupt who petitioned the London Bankruptcy Court in August, 1919, applied to Mr. Registrar Mellor on July 12th for an order of discharge. The official receiver reported that the bankrupt returned liabilities £1,011 and the assets had realised £55 1s. A Russian Pole, the applicant came to London in 1901. In July, 1915, he started the printing business but knew nothing of the art. The trade increased, but in October, 1918, he was ordered to pay £200 damages, to a boy employee who was injured by machinery from which the guard had been inadvertently removed by someone. In the previous August, the bankrupt contracted to buy £1,400 worth of paper; he received £665 worth and had it manufactured into writing pads for the army in France; there was a heavy fall in the prices offered for the manufactured article, the bankrupt induced the paper merchants to cancel the balance of the contract, and to accept a payment of £200 on account of actual deliveries; he subsequently paid a further £72, and still owed them a balance of about £400. The business came to a stop on the signing of the armistice in November, 1918; he subsequently sold off the stock of pads and all his machinery and closed the business in March, 1919. As offences the official receiver alleged

(1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency; and (4) misconduct in making repayment of loans to family and friendly creditors to the amount of £180, to the exclusion of trade liabilities aggregating £680. His Honour upheld the report and suspended the discharge for two years and six months.

**RE STEPHEN FORDHAM**, late of 1, Reeves-place, Hoxton, N., cardboard box manufacturer.—Creditors under this failure met at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 18th, before Mr. Warren, official receiver. No accounts were lodged, but the chairman reported that the debtor roughly estimated his liabilities at £2,000 and valued his assets at between £700 and £800. The debtor had stated that he formerly managed the business for his grandmother, but at the end of 1919 it was assigned to him on condition that he paid her £100 cash and allowed her £3 a week for life. He continued it successfully until some six months ago, when there was a considerable drop in the price of stock and the sales resulted in a loss of 50 per cent. A resolution was passed for Mr. A. G. White, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., to act as trustee and wind up the estate in bankruptcy.

**RE J. BANNISTER AND Co.**, printers and box manufacturers, 96, Laburnum-street, Kingsland-road, N.E.—The first meeting of creditors under this failure was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. W. P. Bowyer, senr. official receiver, reported that George Newton Osborne had attended under the proceedings, and stated that he was apprenticed to a printer in 1878 and had been in the trade more or less ever since. At one time he was manager of printing works at Cincinatti, at a salary of \$20,000 per annum. In 1915 he purchased for £400 a printing business then being carried on at 27, Old Jewry-chambers; it progressed under his management and in 1917 he purchased further printing plant and removed to the above address. In July, 1919, he took up box-making, and further premises were taken at Brunswick-street, where a fire occurred in October, 1919, causing damage to the extent of £19,000, but he could only recover £5,000 compensation. Subsequently there was another fire at the Laburnum-street premises, but his claim to £8,300 relating thereto had been practically admitted. The debtor attributed his position to heavy interest charges and bad health which had debarred his regular attendance at the business. No statement of accounts had been lodged, but the debtor roughly estimated his liabilities at £20,000 and valued the assets at £12,500. A resolution was passed for Mr. A. Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., to act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy.

**EGHAM URBAN COUNCIL** has been taken to task by the Secretary of State for using the Crown as part of the seal on notepaper, and has been called upon to discontinue its use.

## The "Cambridgeshire Times."

### New Machinery Installed.

The printing office of the *Cambridgeshire Times*—Messrs. G. Sharman and Co., March—has just made an important change in its machinery, a Wharfedale two-feeder, which had become inadequate to meet the growing demands of the newspaper, being removed to give place to a Cossar New Model web machine by Payne and Sons, of Otley.

Messrs. Sharman and Co. express great satisfaction at being able to make the change, as the new press will, they say, enable them to produce their issues more quickly and without the great amount of labour involved in the use of the old-fashioned two-feeder machine, while at the same time avoiding the difficult and wasteful operation of stereotyping, which has to be employed in connection with the rotary presses on which the daily and other large newspapers are printed. In the Cossar New Model Press as compared with the old Wharfedale two-feeder machine the speed is very greatly increased, the size of the issue can be varied as the pressure of news or advertisements may require, pages can be "left open" till a much later hour, so enabling an improved classification of features, and the inclusion of an increased amount of late news.

The type bed of the new Cossar machine is stationary, whilst the impression cylinders and the inkers have a continuous movement. The cylinders, of which there are two for each deck, are traversed over the type forms and returned overhead by continuously-running endless chains, in which the cylinders are journaled. The inking rollers also are traversed over the type and returned underneath the bed by continuously-running endless chains, the inking rollers being mounted in brackets carried by these chains. The machine, which weighs about sixteen tons, will print pages six or seven columns in width, and the issue can be of four, six, eight, ten or twelve pages, or even larger should occasion require. The delivery speed for a paper of any size from four to sixteen pages is 4,000 copies per hour, with all the pages cut and folded, and with the papers counted into dozens.

**CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.**—It was largely due to the printers of New York that the United States passed stringent and very advantageous copyright regulations according to which copyright in the U.S. is granted only to books printed from type or plates made in the United States. The new copyright bill passed by the Canadian House of Commons, chiefly through the strong efforts of Canadian printers, does not make production in Canada essential for copyright but does much to counter the unfair advantage given to the U.S. by American copyright legislation, and confers new protection to Canadian competition with British book-producers.

## Printing Notes from Australia.

A deputation consisting of the executives of the Queensland Typographical Union and representatives of the Government Printing Office employees waited on Mr. Fihelly, the acting premier, to consider the alleged insanitary conditions which have been reported to exist at the Government Printing Office.

The Government Printer, Mr. A. J. Cumming, in conversation with a newspaper representative, denied that dirty and insanitary conditions prevailed in some portions of the building. On the contrary Mr. Cummings declares that the Government Printing Office is the cleanest, best ventilated and best lighted printing office in the Commonwealth.

Rumours have recently been current to the effect that there was a probability of a large number of hands in the Government Printing Office being placed on short time.

Representatives of the Printing Industry Employees' Union recently waited upon the Home Secretary and asked that the Health Department should test the atmospheric conditions prevailing in certain printing offices, who alleged that the atmosphere in some of the printing establishments was inimical to the health and welfare of the employees concerned. It was stated that more than two-thirds of the deaths in the trade were due to pulmonary and occupational diseases.

The Home Secretary, in a reply, said that one of the essentials to health was cleanliness and if the inspections were properly carried out there should be little of which to complain.

Judgments have been awarded by Mr. Justice Macnaughton who has been considering an application for increased wages made by the Queensland branch of the Printing Industry Employees' Union. Dealing with the claim made by the process engravers Mr. Justice Macnaughton said that competition from the south was being keenly felt and that work was being sent down to Sydney. He considered that the rates both for males and females were considerably above the basic rates and would grant no change in the prevailing rates of pay.

An award has also been made on behalf of the Brisbane daily newspapers and papers in the South, Central and Northern divisions. The judge, in delivering his judgment, said that, despite the depression, the wage for compositors of £4 15s. was altogether too low and he had agreed that the rates of wages for compositors above the minimum and under £5 should be increased by 6s., and the rates of compositors above £5 would be

dealt with when the draft award was being discussed at a later date.

## The Scottish Printing Trade.

(By Our Edinburgh Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the composition of the coal dispute and the belief that the worst of the industrial unsettlement is past induce confidence of a general trade revival, there are no definite grounds for optimism in the paper and allied trades for the immediate future. It is not expected in Scotland that there will be any improvement in the publishing trade until at least the early autumn.

THE printing trade is still very quiet, with a number of firms on part time, although here and there one hears of better things. The West of Scotland, on the whole, is even worse than the East. Printers complain bitterly of quite unprecedented "cutting" of prices, and there seems no immediate prospect of any approach to stabilisation.

FIRMS who have had contracts running for many years have been knocked out on counter quotations, which appear to be quite ridiculously cheap, and the differences in these cases between the highest and lowest estimates are difficult to explain. For instance, in a recent contract in the East of Scotland the highest offer was round £1,400 and the lowest was just over £400, while in another contract the firm who had held it for close upon fifty years were cut out by an offer about 33 per cent. lower. These tenders were made before any arrangement had been come to for wages reduction, but even a gamble on the probability of lower costs does not cover the discrepancy.

BUSINESS is rather better in the boxmaking trade on account of firms who have been holding off during the coal strike having to come into the market for immediate wants, which there may be some difficulty in supplying before the Trades Holidays, which occur at the end of this month. The buying, however, is rather of a hand-to-mouth character.

VERY many of the paper mills will re-open as soon as supplies of coal are available, and in many cases will be able to keep going to renew stocks which have become depleted. There are, however, few signs of steadying, and prices are still very erratic on account of the keen competition for such business as is passing.

THE recent death of Mr. J. P. Ford, the well-known paper merchant of Glasgow and Edinburgh, has aroused widespread regret in trade circles. This long-established firm, however, will continue to be carried on under the management of his nephew, Mr. James Ford, who has been associated with the business since its inception.

# British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JUNE.		JAN.-JUNE.		JUNE		JAN.-JUNE.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	270,879	355,860	1,243,480	1,196,756	668,187	661,686	2,766,987	2,427,709
Packings and Wrappings...	474,254	81,599	2,382,595	480,539	1,391,134	173,273	6,398,701	1,336,852
Coated Papers ...	17,471	3,596	67,772	23,435	113,611	19,045	402,468	151,734
Stationery ...	2,549	2,109	12,815	17,459	19,392	13,809	85,744	96,673
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	201,250	26,369	929,073	244,409	301,215	49,847	1,604,503	518,493
Strawboard ...	836,080	84,817	2,116,977	650,656	816,590	48,858	1,935,790	543,783
Other Sorts ...	37,928	18,191	200,442	113,042	226,855	98,643	1,049,294	703,165
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>1,840,411</b>	<b>572,541</b>	<b>6,953,154</b>	<b>2,726,296</b>	<b>3,586,984</b>	<b>1,065,251</b>	<b>14,243,487</b>	<b>5,778,809</b>

### Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	41,569	36,798	220,819	243,253	94,627	69,252	410,519	484,932
Norway ...	85,702	5,399	343,059	89,614	200,759	11,136	789,421	209,145
Germany ...	5,540	245	41,910	36,616	18,214	803	119,603	89,541
Belgium ...	1,406	4,233	6,160	39,518	5,875	9,337	21,140	86,710
United States ...	6,887	838	41,531	4,610	26,854	1,953	128,235	20,236
Canada ...	10,745	—	102,882	5,193	19,296	—	182,135	15,622
Newfoundland ...	19,730	164,010	100,945	247,430	51,400	310,406	268,294	479,922
Other Countries ...	99,216	144,317	385,574	530,522	241,162	258,799	847,640	1,041,601

### Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	53,767	12,031	262,209	67,669	109,842	22,279	540,276	151,209
Sweden ...	231,690	46,683	1,183,927	171,775	679,785	93,370	3,091,615	451,771
Norway ...	99,033	3,040	581,063	63,575	205,623	6,868	1,625,062	183,842
Germany ...	24,906	485	101,609	73,878	85,243	1,755	288,719	203,243
Belgium ...	13,517	5,670	52,980	37,712	57,330	17,155	215,599	137,821
Canada ...	19,276	602	79,593	10,381	46,247	1,202	192,045	24,750
Other Countries ...	32,065	12,488	121,214	55,549	117,064	30,635	445,385	184,216

### Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	6,593	145	15,180	6,389	37,618	775	70,479	26,434
Belgium ...	4,790	2,079	22,640	7,243	34,880	6,362	136,139	37,890
France ...	2,173	380	8,053	2,079	18,609	3,224	69,140	19,178
United States ...	835	220	4,329	3,934	7,946	3,555	60,443	42,978
Other Countries ...	3,080	772	17,570	3,790	14,558	5,129	66,217	25,254

It will be remembered that Mr. Lewis Evans, J.P., the ex-president of the Paper-makers' Association, kindly made a gift to the Association of his library of books connected with the history of papermaking. Additional contributions have been received from Mr. W. Raitt, Mr. W. W. de Buriatte and Mr. H. Brady, and these form a substantial nucleus of a technical library which Mr. A. W. Foster is anxious to extend for the general use of the industry.

MR. HARRY BECKER has accepted the invitation to stand as the Anti-Waste Candidate at the next General Election for Peckham.

THE Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 26, Cannon-street, Manchester, and Blackfriars House, New Bridge-street, London, also 16, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, have been appointed sole selling agents in Great Britain and Ireland for the a/s Hamang Papir-fabrik, whose specialities are bank, tinted banks, bible printings and pot papers.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Carlton, N., and Kerston A. Machines for making envelopes, etc. 18,495.  
 Cartwright, J. T., and Clowes, T. Cardboard boxes, etc. 18,615.  
 Criddle, J. F., and Thompson, B. W. Containers. 18,612.  
 Evans, H. L., and Turner, A. W. Envelopes. 18,233.  
 Hoyer, H. W. File for letters, etc. 18,197.  
 Levers, S. W. Perforated labels, etc. 17,489.  
 Levers, S. W. Tag labels. 17,490.  
 Lunn, J., Lunn, Wright and Co., and Wright, J. Albums, binders, etc. 18,043.  
 McArthur, T. H. Postal envelopes. 17,624.  
 McFarlane, M. L. D. Transmission and re-production of press illustrations. 17,706.  
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typographical composing machines. 17,510.  
 Molins, W. E. Apparatus for feeding sheets of paper, cardboard, etc., from a pile. 17,502.  
 Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf books. 18,568.  
 Newsum, G. Rotary bronzing machine. 18,410.  
 Runge, G. Printers' inking rollers. 18,517.

### Specifications Published.

1920.

- Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and Hawkins, A. G. Stereotyping flong. 165,518.  
 Bachmann, L. Method or process of producing multi-coloured pictures, designs and the like. 154,226.  
 Heyne, C. O. Automatic paper-feeding machines and the like. 154,921.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Inking mechanism. 152,657.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Sheet-collecting and stapling, stitching, or other securing mechanism. 149,937.  
 Julius, G. A. Apparatus for printing and issuing totalisator tickets and for electrically controlling totalisator indicators. 144,650.  
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Billington, J. E. Galley mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 165,546.  
 Millington and Sons, Ltd., and Downer, E. Folding boxes. 165,688.  
 Phare, C. A., and Potter, C. E. Combined rulers and blotters. 165,481.  
 Salmon, H. J. Sheet-feeding mechanism of printing and like machines. 165,292.  
 Smith, E. W. Web-printing machines. 165,256.  
 Spiess, G. Devices for feeding sheets to printing presses, folding machines and the like. 159,154.  
 Steiner, B. Blotters. 165,701.

1921.

- Dexter Folder Co. Slow-down devices for registering sheets in sheet feeding machines. 157,099.

Heenss, H. Pneumatic paper-feeding apparatus in high-speed presses, folding apparatus, and the like. 156,720.  
 Krupp Akt.-Ges., F. Weighing machines provided with a printing apparatus. 162,277.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1921.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typographical composing machines. 165,727.

## Paper Box Wages.

The Paper Box Trade Board propose to reduce the minimum time rates for female workers, other than learners, from 9½d. to 8½d. per hour, the piece work basis time rate for all female workers from 9½d. to 8½d. per hour, and the minimum time rates for the classes of skilled male workers of 23 years of age and over by 1d. per hour, with corresponding reductions in the rates for the skilled male workers of younger ages and in the overtime rates for all skilled male workers of 18 years and over.

## Stationery in Egypt.

German stationery is being sold at many Italian and Greek shops in Egypt, at very low prices, and the material appears to be of a good class, says H.M. Commercial Agent in Egypt. For five sheets of notepaper and five envelopes only five miliemes, or 1½d., is charged.

## Corrugated Paper.

Mr. A. Cartier, engineer, a specialist in the manufacture of corrugated paper and boards since the introduction of this industry into France, has completed the study of an improved machine to produce 10,000 kilogrammes of corrugated paper in rolls daily. Considering that the best existing machines only produce 3,000 kilogrammes per day an idea can be formed of the value of the new machine. This same inventor in 1902 made an improvement in the manufacture of double faced corrugated paper with a machine producing as much as 8,000 kilogrammes daily of double-faced paper, 120 by 130 centimetres. This machine is still working at the works of Mr. Cartier at Fontafie (Charentes) manufacturing double-faced paper weighing from 500 to 1,250 grammes per square metre. A triple-faced double corrugated board can be made on the same machine.—*La Papeterie*.



# Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	JUNE.		JAN.-JUNE.		JUNE.		JAN.-JUNE.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings ... ..	79,668	58,440	374,213	400,965	326,320	182,457	1,417,913	1,676,800
Writings ... ..	17,531	6,993	94,690	68,189	99,433	42,112	518,393	464,951
Packings and Wrappings	25,809	13,106	214,119	57,968	69,549	20,426	391,401	192,237
Tissues ... ..	1,008	656	6,437	6,559	13,263	9,142	78,451	103,581
Coated Papers, Hangings	15,342	2,238	77,313	28,631	89,297	16,122	412,681	236,612
"    Other Sorts	3,844	2,096	14,622	13,107	39,003	21,050	180,732	170,591
Roofing Paper ... ..	—	—	1,507	24	—	—	3,916	110
Envelopes ... ..	4,281	1,644	24,674	12,752	30,998	14,928	159,910	143,140
Other Stationery ... ..	11,967	8,508	70,603	69,538	164,065	120,214	833,155	1,008,995
Paper Bags ... ..	1,755	1,062	15,197	8,698	8,943	5,310	59,285	49,207
Boxes and Cartons ... ..	2,521	1,921	9,412	9,076	19,543	12,457	64,827	75,263
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	5,587	4,784	31,031	50,824	22,667	19,121	115,606	167,660
Playing Cards ... ..	87	99	759	556	2,093	2,102	16,348	13,494
Other Manufactures ... ..	6,221	3,010	34,103	24,820	55,200	24,871	283,035	248,135
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>175,621</b>	<b>104,557</b>	<b>968,680</b>	<b>752,607</b>	<b>940,374</b>	<b>490,912</b>	<b>4,535,653</b>	<b>4,550,779</b>

### Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	8,750	140	42,411	5,172	35,869	879	163,521	22,489
United States ... ..	613	458	3,109	3,672	6,260	3,970	35,626	39,173
Other Foreign Countries	24,178	8,628	116,483	70,410	106,461	27,055	482,797	312,614
B. South Africa ... ..	4,292	2,273	22,310	41,068	19,334	7,578	90,530	182,071
B. India ... ..	22,320	4,440	103,769	52,923	81,725	18,164	339,212	229,336
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,365	135	5,960	6,518	6,409	856	23,630	32,411
Ceylon ... ..	3,110	1,919	9,206	9,167	11,297	5,487	33,961	36,353
Australia ... ..	10,647	37,228	35,518	166,261	39,547	106,090	124,370	624,443
New Zealand ... ..	1,300	920	10,208	24,837	5,775	3,359	36,236	102,672
Canada ... ..	39	162	1,015	1,554	240	717	5,280	8,810
Other British Possessions	3,054	2,137	24,224	19,383	13,403	8,302	82,750	86,428

### Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	1,836	31	12,966	635	8,574	378	62,133	5,234
United States ... ..	241	57	635	312	1,946	770	6,109	5,312
Other Foreign Countries	2,736	2,000	19,619	13,350	19,585	10,492	128,406	102,641
B. South Africa ... ..	478	223	2,617	4,636	3,010	1,485	17,151	33,385
B. India ... ..	5,981	1,556	29,134	13,479	30,038	9,481	141,302	92,455
Straits Settlements ... ..	553	336	1,753	1,896	4,893	2,842	12,173	16,248
Ceylon ... ..	381	15	1,712	1,053	2,318	121	9,856	7,256
Australia ... ..	3,070	1,618	17,148	18,515	16,432	7,667	85,036	110,309
New Zealand ... ..	1,278	508	4,641	8,711	6,818	3,119	24,885	48,783
Canada ... ..	1	293	76	672	24	1,939	902	5,127
Other British Possessions	976	346	4,389	4,870	5,815	3,818	30,440	38,201

**BURY PAPERMAKING CO., LTD.**—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Bury Papermaking Co., Ltd., Gigg Mills, was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Bury, on Friday, Mr. J. Preston presiding. The report of the directors was adopted and the dividends declared. Mr. George E. Anderson was re-elected a director and Messrs. C. M. Merchant and Son were reappointed the auditors.

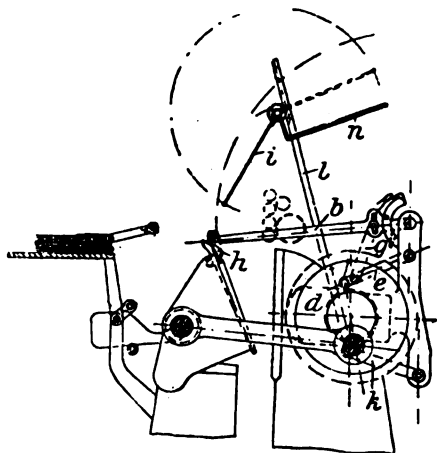
**CHARLES MORGAN AND CO., LTD.**, are sending round a fine range of envelopes, both as to qualities and sizes, while their prices are strictly competitive.

**MR. ROBERT W. BROOKS**, president of the Brooks Paper Co., St. Louis, U.S.A., is paying his first visit to Europe with Mrs. Brooks, and is naturally "taking notes" on the paper trade *en route*. He was much impressed by his tour of the battlefields.

## New Inventions.

### Sheet Delivery for Platen.

In a sheet delivery device for a platen press of the kind in which a gripper carries the printed sheet in an upward direction out of the press, the gripper delivers the sheet to a second carrier which conveys the sheet to the delivery table, while the gripper returns to a position directly above the platen so as to be in a position to seize the sheet immediately

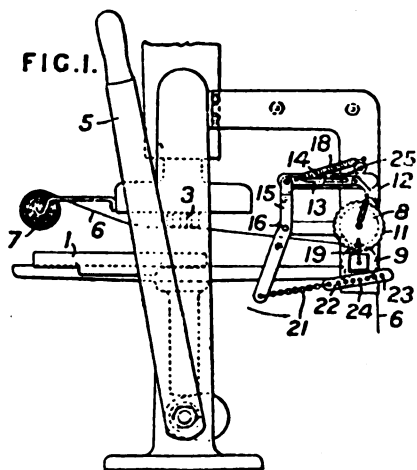


upon the opening of the platen. As shown, the delivery gripper *h* is carried by a lever *b* pivoted to the machine frame and operated by a rotating cam *d* acting through a lever *e* and a link *g* which is adjustably connected to the lever *b*. The gripper deposits the sheet on to an oscillating flyer *i* which is operated by the cam *d* through a lever *k* and rack *l*, and deposits the sheet on the delivery table *n*. A reciprocating gripper may be employed instead of the oscillating gripper shown, and the flyer may be replaced by an endless conveyor. The inventors are Messrs. Horn and Schneider.

### Embossing Machines.

Mr. J. B. Smalley has patented a machine or press for embossing in gold, etc., leaf which is provided with a pair of rollers rotated by mechanism actuated by the work-table to draw off a measured length of the leaf-carrying strip from the supply roll. The invention is shown applied to a known type of press in which gold leaf with its supporting paper or like strip 6 passes from a supply roll 7 beneath

embossing dyes 3, against which a work-table 1 is raised by a cam and hand-lever 5. The strip 6 is drawn forward intermittingly by rollers 8, 9, kept in frictional contact by springs 19, the roller 8 being provided at its end with a ratchet-wheel 11 actuated by a spring-pressed pawl 12 pivoted to a slide 13 provided with a slot 25 engaging a fixed pin 14 and pivoted to a lever 15 pivoted at 16 and operated by contact with the table 1 when this is pushed forward. A flexible connection



21 attached at one end to the lever 15 and at the other to a plate 22 provided with a series of holes 23 any one of which may engage a fixed pin 24 whereby the normal position and hence the throw of the lever 15 may be varied to vary the amount of the strip 6 drawn off. A spring 18 retains the slide 13 in its normal position, and the contact of the pin 14 with the end of the slot 25 limits the movement of the slide 13 in the operative direction.

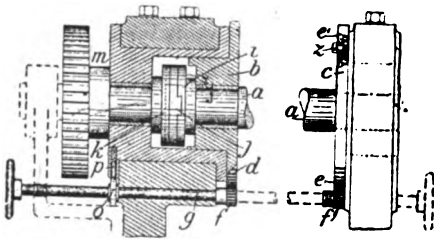
### Lithographic Inks.

A lithographic ink avoiding necessity for damping the stone or other printing surface, as patented by Mr. F. C. Fitzgerald, comprises ordinary lithographic ink incorporated with a mixture of one or more grease resisting materials, such as glycerine, glycol, levulose, or other polyhydric alcohols, or magnesium butyrate or like esters, and one or more deliquescent materials such as calcium chloride

or nitrate, potassium phosphates, sodium lactate, or sodium magnesium chloride. Other ingredients may be added, for example, gum, cresol or phenol, organic acids such as oxalic or tartaric acid, soaps such as sodium or potassium stearate or palmitate, solvents such as ether, alcohol, benzene, ethyl acetate, or carbon tetrachloride, and thin lithographic varnish.

### Printing Press Cylinders.

Messrs. A. Terrey and J. H. W. Smith have patented an invention in which the impression cylinder of a printing press is mounted in eccentric bearings adapted to be rotated by hand to trip or untrip the cylinder, the drive being transmitted directly through a co-axial coupling, such as an Oldham coupling, so as



not to be affected by the adjustment of the cylinder. The shaft *a* of an impression cylinder is mounted in eccentric bearings *b* and *c* rotated by a hand-operated shaft *g* having pinions *f*, *f'* engaging teeth *d*, *e* on the bearings *b*, *c* respectively. One end of the shaft *a* is connected by a form of Oldham coupling *i*, *j*, *k* to a driving-shaft *m* driven by spur, chain, helical, or worm gear. A spring-pressed pawl *p* engaging a double ratchet sprocket *o* on the shaft *g* locks the bearings *b*, *c* in their adjusted

positions. The bearings *b*, *c* may be operated independently and the teeth *e* may be formed on a rim *e'* adjustably secured to the bearing *c* by bolts *z* passing through angular slots in the rim, so that the bearing *c* may be adjusted relatively to the bearing *b* when both are rotated by the same shaft. A worm drive for the shaft *m* is also described, the worm-wheel being mounted in an oil-bath, and the shafts *m*, *a* supported in ball and roller bearings respectively.

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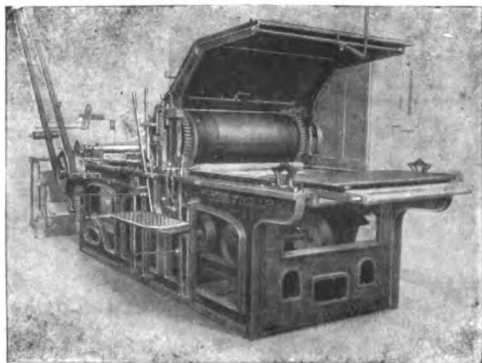
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 4.

LONDON: JULY 28, 1921

EVERY THURSDAY.  
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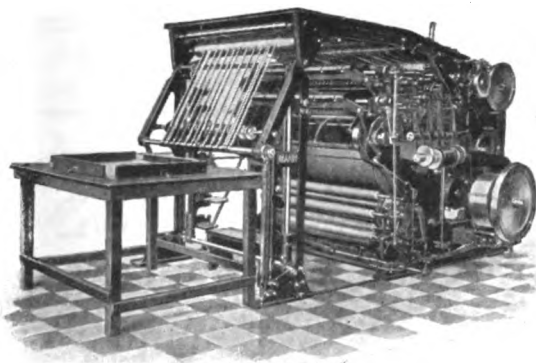
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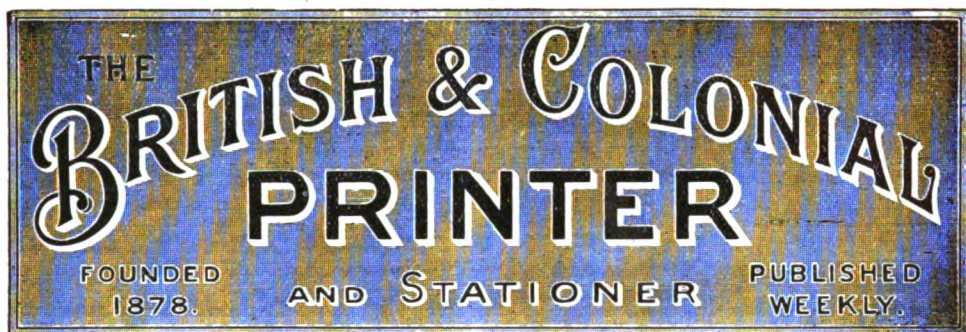
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# Central School of Printing.

## London Scheme Making Headway: Definite Recommendations to London County Council.

Definite steps are now being taken to establish the much-talked-of Central School of Printing in London. The Education Committee of the London County Council last week decided to recommend the Council to approve in principle the establishment of a central printing school in South London, and that the suggested premises be taken as from December 1st next for 99 years, at an annual rental of £1,800. The Higher Education Sub-Committee stated in a report that, since 1917, the printing trade had urged the establishment of a central institution worthy of the trade in London. It was estimated that 60,000 persons were engaged in the Metropolitan printing and allied trades. The sub-committee had been negotiating with the trustees of certain premises in South London, whence the St. Bride Foundation School could be transferred.

### The Need.

It was appropriate that this matter should be the subject of an address by Mr. W. Howard Hazell at the monthly lunch of the London Master Printers' Association on Wednesday week. Mr. Hazell, at the invitation of the chairman (Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh), explained the present position of the scheme. He mentioned that St. Bride Foundation Printing School had been a great success with its 1,500 pupils, who attended two or three times a week. As, however, they had only some 5,000 square feet of floor space, they could imagine how crowded the school was, and how unsatisfactory the small rooms were for their purpose. At that school they had a comprehensive curriculum: there were classes for boys who entered the business as errand boys or layers-on, and there was a whole-time

class for one year for the sons of master printers, who went through the various departments, receiving instructions in costing, estimating and order-clerks' work. Recently they had added to the curriculum a course in accountancy and economics at the School of Economics. Some master printers thought that if their sons understood printing, that was all that was necessary; but the sooner master printers understood economics and book-keeping, the better for them and for the trade.

### Southwark-street Site.

Mr. Hazell went on to say that for some time the L.C.C. had considered starting a large central printing school for London. The school at the Polytechnic had been discontinued and also the school at the Aldenham Institute. The only other school in central London, except St. Bride, was at Camberwell and there was a certain amount of instruction in arts and crafts at the school in Southampton-row. The County Council had considered purchasing a large school in Stamford-street, and the committee representing all the interests concerned regarded this as the best site obtainable. The Council were prepared to go on with the scheme, but it would cost £20,000 for the removal, strengthening the building, providing machinery and so on, and the annual expense would be about £12,000. The scheme was fully elaborated 15 months or two years ago, when they were all living in a fool's paradise and did not realise that the bills would come home to roost. A fit of economy had since come over everyone, and the attitude of the Finance Committee of the Council was that they were not prepared to go to this large ex-

pense for one industry in London unless the industry was prepared to subsidise the school. If the printing industry were prepared to do this, it was agreed that they should control the school practically entirely.

#### **The Industry's Contribution.**

It was suggested that the printing industry should find the sum of £2,500 per annum for five years, and if they did so the Council would then go on with the scheme. A large number of associations concerned had already promised their support, and the London Master Printers' Association were prepared to give £675 for two years, which was their quota of the subsidy, and they would recommend future councils of the Association to continue that subsidy for a further period of three years. The newspaper proprietors and the weekly newspapers had also promised their share, and some of the trade unions had done likewise, while others were favourably considering the proposal, in spite of the financial burden which they were now carrying. The Stationery Office were prepared to give £100 a year. Up to the present they had received guarantees of £1,900 or £2,000 per annum. The Education Committee of the County Council had considered the matter on the previous afternoon, and Sir Robert Blair reported that he was convinced that the printing trade was going to find the £2,500 per annum. At the new school they had in view they would have not 5,000 but 50,000 sq. ft., and with that accommodation they would be able to take in all the pupils necessary. At the present time, it was a very unfortunate thing that lads who were willing to go in for technical instruction were debarred from entrance because there was not the cubic capacity to enable them to do so. It had been suggested that leading firms in the printing trade should guarantee a sum per annum for the next five years to meet the deficit, if the amount coming from the trade unions and a few other associations, who had not yet replied, did not make up the £2,500. London was the most important printing centre in the whole world. Those who had been to Germany and seen the accommodation provided there for the printing trade would realise what Germany thought was necessary for the instruction of the printing craft. He hoped that in another 12 months the printing trade of this country would be represented by a technical institution where all the young men would have the opportunities necessary to enable them to assist in promoting the prosperity of their industry.

The Chairman mentioned that there were some who did not even yet appreciate the necessity for education. If their trade was to keep in the van such instruction was essential. If, however, there were any who felt sufficiently interested in education to make a contribution towards the proposed central school, then Mr. Hazell would tell where to send it.

NEWSPAPER life is said to be well pictured in a forthcoming film, "The Dear Fool," by Artemas.

## **Mr. J. R. Riddell on Technical EDUCATION.**

#### **W. and N.W. Master Printers' Meeting.**

In addressing the meeting of the Association of Master Printers of W. and N.W. London at Westbourne Park Institute on Tuesday of last week, on "Technical Education for Printers," Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, contrived to invest his subject with a great deal of interest, and despite the prevailing summer lassitude, to evoke a lively discussion.

Matters of business first claimed the attention of the meeting, including additions to membership. It was proposed, seconded, and agreed, that the Association send to Mr. Bridges, organiser of the recent Printing Exhibition, an expression of thanks for his kindness in entertaining the Association's representatives.

#### **Moral Element in Education.**

Mr. Riddell was then called upon, and had a cordial reception on rising to speak. He first drew attention to the need that craft education should include moral training as well as instruction in details of craftsmanship. He deplored the lack of moral responsibility in many of the lads of to-day, and gave some indication of his methods of inculcating in students habits of punctuality and honest application in the carrying out of the studies undertaken.

Going back to the "bad old days" of technical education, Mr. Riddell said the early attempts at providing technical instruction without adequately qualified teachers and in ridiculously short courses of study had made it plain that an impossible task had been attempted. Nevertheless, the benefit of those early efforts was being reaped in the technical education of to-day. There were now good schools, though none of them was perfect, and their imperfections were largely due to indifference on the part of the crafts which were calculated to benefit most by the work attempted. He referred particularly to the inadequate response of lithographic students to the educational facilities provided. Although at St. Bride they had many excellent litho students, their numbers were not in proportion to those in other sections of the industry. Lithography specially lent itself to technical instruction, and there were many opportunities offering to the lithographer of to-day which would be lost unless he awoke to take advantage of the possibilities before him.

#### **The New Technical Institute.**

The old apathy, however, was passing away, as was shown by the great interest taken in the scheme at present in hand for the provision of a new technical institute in London of the nature of a university of printing.

Turning aside to review briefly the progress of technical education in printing that had made the new institute a necessity, Mr.

Riddell told how, four years before the Fisher Act became operative, London master printers were working out voluntarily at St. Bride the principles aimed at in that Act. He recounted his efforts to start day classes, and how he had succeeded in doing so even in the most difficult period of the War, 1916. He traced the growth of the classes at St. Bride, saying that hundreds were now being refused admission, and that this year there were 1,500 individual students in the same place, where at one time 300 to 350 had been thought an unmanageable number. As it was impossible that this should go on, some active spirits in London printerdom—and here Mr. Riddell made mention with high appreciation of the services in the cause of craft education of Mr. George Eaton Hart, Mr. Edward Unwin, and Mr. W. Howard Hazell—got together to consider what could be done, and the suggestion of the new institute was the result. A committee was elected representing all sections of the craft, employers, managers, and work-people, with Lord Riddell as chairman, and this committee worked out a scheme in accordance with which each section should contribute something towards the maintenance of the projected institute. The proposal now was that at least £2,500 per annum for five years should be raised by organisations in the trade, in consideration of which sum the printing trade would nominate the governing body and so would have the control of the school. Mr. Riddell added that at a recent meeting of the committee the required sum of £2,500 had been guaranteed. The money was not all raised yet, but those present at that meeting had undertaken to raise what was lacking, so that the scheme could be proceeded with. He further stated that London printers had a good friend in Sir Robert Blair, who was keen to get the new school started without delay.

#### **Craft Education of the Future.**

Going on to speak of the great advantages that would accrue from the move from the present inadequate accommodation at St. Bride to much larger premises at the new institute, Mr. Riddell expressed the hope that the institute would prove to be a real Printing University to which people would come from all over the world, and he said he thought it might be possible in time for students to obtain, through its classes, degrees and other honours from London University.

Looking ahead to the educational possibilities of the future, Mr. Riddell urged that more attention should be paid to the careful selection of apprentices, and he made suggestions for improved methods in such matters as the payment of apprentices, the insertion in indentures of more definite terms regarding the training promised, and the provision of general preliminary education that should have a direct bearing upon the vocation of printing. In closing, Mr. Riddell pointed out the connection between improved education and higher production in the workshop; he maintained that the training of apprentices in the elimination of non productive effort would make for more economic production.

Members' appreciation of the lecture was indicated by hearty applause, and the chairman, Mr. E. W. Wormald, gave verbal expression to their interest in what had been said. Mr. J. R. Burt, the hon. secretary, opened the discussion by referring to the question of the teaching of mechanical composition to apprentices, and on this and several other of the many points touched on in the address a good deal of interesting discussion ensued.

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, moved by Mr. F. A. Perry and seconded by Mr. A. T. Philp.

## **Envelopes for Egypt.**

A communication has been received in the Department of Overseas Trade from His Majesty's Commercial Agent for Egypt (Mr. E. H. Mulock) under date July 1st, 1921, in which he transmits copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, etc., relating to a call for tenders for the supply of 1,013,400 buff envelopes, size 20 by 14½ centimetres, required by the Central Stationery Stores, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, for the year 1921-22.

Tenders will be received by the Central Stores Department, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, up to noon on August 25th, 1921.

A copy of the specification, etc., may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application at the Inquiry Office of the Department, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, while further copies are available for loan, in order of application, to firms whose works or offices are situated in the Provinces and who may not find it convenient to call at the Department.

## **Paper Box Wages.**

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), have agreed to issue a notice of proposal to vary the general minimum time rates for female workers other than learners from 9½d. to 8½d. per hour, and the piece-work basis time rate for all female workers from 9½d. to 8½d. per hour, with corresponding variations in the minimum rates for learners and in the overtime rates. The Board also propose to vary the general minimum time rates for the classes of skilled male workers of 23 years of age and over by a reduction of 1d. per hour, with corresponding reductions in the rates for the skilled male workers of younger ages, and in the overtime rates for all skilled male workers of 18 years and over. No variation is proposed in the rates for other male workers.

THE British Paper Co., Ltd., Frogmore Mill, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, have joined the Federation of British Industries.

## London Master Printers' Association

### Wages, etc., Discussed at the Monthly Lunch.

There were so many interesting topics to be discussed at the monthly lunch of the London Master Printers' Association on Wednesday of last week, that the president of the Association (Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh), who was in the chair, was unable to enlighten members upon his recent visit to France as a delegate of the National Association to the conference of the French Master Printers' Association. The subjects which engaged attention, after the cooling and refreshing lunch, were wages, payment for holidays, and the proposed Central School of Printing.

The chairman first of all introduced the subject of wages, and described the progress of negotiations. He referred to the effort to negotiate with all the unions together instead of with the 23 individually. They were so far successful, that they had met all together, with the exception of two—the T.A. and the lithographers. That meeting was of quite a pleasant nature, and while they had not receded from their demand for a reduction of 15s. for men and 5s. for women, they did offer that the reduction should be taken in three instalments, in August, September and October.

Mr. J. C. Coppock, vice-president of the national Federation, addressed the gathering at the request of the chairman, and said that they and the Federation appreciated the brilliancy of the London president in connection with the various negotiations, and they were looking forward to the time when he would preside, not only over the destinies of the London Association, but also over the national Federation.

### An Appeal for Unity.

Coming to the question of wage-reduction, Mr. Coppock expressed the hope that they were all in earnest on this question, and that, if they decided upon a course of action, all of them from John O'Groats to Penzance would stick together. He was not suggesting that they should hastily enter into a fight or a lock-out or put in notices, but he did maintain that once a decision was taken, they should present an unbroken front. The future welfare of the printing trade in this country depended, particularly at this moment, upon some reduction in the price of their product. The demand was being made from various quarters. The publishers had already made it in London and throughout the country, and he knew that in various areas trade was suffering from the fact that the cost of their product was so high. Master printers had to make up their minds that the cost of printing had to be lowered, and the members of the unions had to agree to a reduction in their wages. Therefore, whatever the Federation decided to do should receive the unanimous backing and support of the whole country, and, as a result

of the reduction, place the printing industry on a firmer basis than it now occupied. (Hear, hear).

Mr. H. A. Bethell, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, also addressed the members, and incidentally suggested that the Master Printers' Association ought to provide adequate accommodation for their delegates from the provinces so that they could meet in comfort and discuss the weighty problems which came before them in a calm and cool atmosphere.

Mr. Howard Hazell's address on the new Central School for Printing, which was also given on this, the last monthly lunch before the summer vacation, will be found in another column.

## Trade Union Matters.

THE wages question, now being negotiated, is the subject most to the fore among the trade unions of the printing and allied trades. In the current negotiations one of the most noticeable features, to the student of trades unionism, is the lack of a united front on the side of the men's organisations.

THE holding aloof of the L.S.C. and the Electrotypers and Stereotypers, as well as the Typographical Association and the Lithographers, from the negotiations as conducted by their own federation is further evidence of that conflict between the desire for the general good on the one hand and the hope of individual advantage on the other which makes so difficult an approach towards amalgamation among the too numerous unions existing in our industry. Thus one cannot be surprised that amalgamation proposals—though at least it can be said that the men's federation is now instructed to draft a scheme—are still much in the "pious hope" stage.

WITH the August Bank Holiday upon us it may be stated that the previous arrangement holds goods as to payment, and that the following rule applies to future Bank Holidays:—"In the case of any employees who are working short time payment for Bank Holidays shall be one-sixth of the weekly wages earned taking the average of the four weeks immediately prior to the holiday. Payment shall be made at the full rate if full time is resumed in the week in which the Bank Holiday occurs." Payment for the annual week's holiday is to be made at the full rate without any deduction because a firm may have been working short time.

THE death has taken place suddenly of Mr. S. H. Fry, Highbury, London, who, with his father, was a pioneer in the photographic paper and plate-making trade.





### Standardisation of Paper.

SIR,—Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham, secretary of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, in your issue of July 14th, refers to the scheme for standardisation of paper.

This scheme was submitted to the Federation of Master Printers, and approved by them, and then revised by a committee consisting of representatives of the wholesale stationers, papermakers and envelope manufacturers, and some modifications were made in the scheme I had originally prepared. The revised scheme was then submitted to the wholesale stationers and papermakers, but, after some months of consideration, the reply given was that they could not accept the scheme, and no alternative suggestion was made.

The Federation of Master Printers at their Annual Congress at Scarborough, in May, again approved the scheme, and a fresh effort will shortly be made by them to obtain an agreement on the question.

Mr. Greenham in his article states: "It is by no means a simple matter to vary sizes and weights which have been of universal adoption for many years past." The difficulty that printers are faced with is that there is *no standard universally adopted*, and the suggestions are made with the idea of eliminating the many varieties that exist, and consequent difficulties and errors.

Briefly, the scheme is as follows:—

That the present uncertainty and variation in sizes should be removed, and standard sizes adopted:

That certain standard weights should be recognised as the normal weights, to be stocked by wholesale stationers.

That the variable number of sheets to a ream should be eliminated, and a standard of 500 sheets per ream be adopted.

That the use of a name such as "Demy" for paper of more than one size should be abandoned.

The above suggestions only apply to regularly stocked standard papers, which would usually be stocked by every wholesale stationer, and would be in considerable demand. This would not prevent any printer ordering, or a wholesale stationer stocking, any special size or weight if their business required it.

The advantage of the above standardisation would be considerable. Paper stocks would be greatly reduced owing to the uniformity of sizes and of packing, and less capital would be required by all concerned. Errors in estimating and manufacturing would be reduced.

The economy that would result from the change would help to reduce the price of paper, which would stimulate the demand,

and it would be to the ultimate benefit of all the trades concerned.

I earnestly hope, with the renewal of negotiations, it will be possible to arrive at some agreement as to standardisation.—Yours, etc.,  
W. HOWARD HAZELL.

52, Long-acre, London, July 15th.

### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—At first sight it would appear that Mr. Harraway has "given it me in the neck," but I can assure him I shall require a lot of "knocking out."

After reading my letter of July 6th (published in your journal of 14th) Mr. Hazell wrote me a most courteous letter in which he said "I did not realise that I gave Mr. Harraway any opening to 'twit' on any difficulty in the introduction of the time docket, but wished to make it quite clear that there is no difficulty"—so much for Mr. Harraway's allegation as regards Mr. Hazell.

It now appears, however, that I have laid myself open to attack. It cannot be on account of anything contained in my letter, which even Mr. Harraway practically admits is uncompromising. The vulnerable point, then, appears to be in the fact that I did not join in the acrimonious discussion which took place at the Manchester meeting, where, it cannot be denied, the attitude of the men was unreasonable, inflexible and bordering upon turbulence. For a small minority of employers to attempt to convert 500 or 600 irrational men in the space of an hour was as hopeless a case as it was a degrading spectacle, and nobody with any self-respect would stand up and be bullied by the men for whom he was unfortunate enough to be finding employment.

I have no apology to offer and no excuse to make for anything contained in the letter which Mr. Harraway so deeply deplores. I affirm and maintain that in no other trade but bookbinding would a workman find employment if he refused to furnish time on work. It is astounding that master binders should allow Rule No. 17 to stand in the rules of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers without taking drastic steps to get it eliminated—it reads as follows:—"No member shall be allowed to time his work except on special jobs only, this custom being conducive to task work. And any member working piecework, or upon any other terms than weekly wages, will be fined the sum of £1."

I have no hesitation in saying that no other federation of employers would negotiate with a trade union which countenanced such an abomination; the rule is at once a menace to the trade, the negation of business, a disgrace to the organisation which allows it to remain on its books and a standing reminder to master binders of their feebleness and irresolution.

Yours etc.,

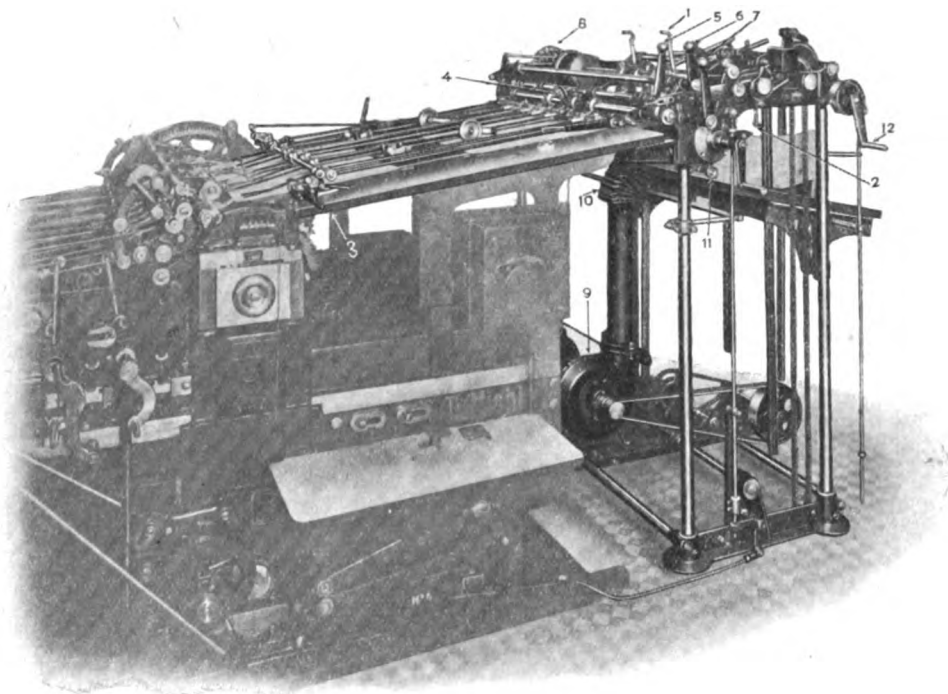
HOWARD VICK,  
(Member of the Costing Committee  
Manchester M.P. Association).

Manchester, July 25th.



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## Trade Notes.

MEMBERS of the Publicity Club of London evaded the printing of Saturday's London *Evening News*.

LOCKETT, CROSSLAND AND Co., Manchester, and Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., London, have become members of the Federation of British Industries.

THE object of the Advertisements Bill, 1921, introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Askwith on July 14th, is to enable local authorities to require the removal of unsightly advertisements.

"THE company considers that the poster would be unacceptable to the public," is the explanation given by Electric House in respect of the banning by the Underground of the Grand Guignol poster "The Old Women."

UNDER the style of "J. Bartlett and Co.," the business of Mr. J. Bartlett, bookseller, stationer and printer, of 63, North End, Croyden, is now being conducted in partnership with Mr. W. E. Goodson and Mr. A. B. Samman, who have been with Mr. Bartlett for 37 and 28 years respectively.

THE Paper Bag Trade Board proposes to reduce the minimum rates. The suggested reductions of time rates vary from a penny to 1½d. an hour in the case of all workers 21 years of age and over, and proportionate reductions for younger and less-experienced workers. The piece-work basis time rate it is proposed to reduce from 9½d. to 8½d. an hour.

CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS. — The Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute has issued its Programme for the Session 1921-1922 (John Murray, price 3s. 6d. net). It contains general regulations and syllabuses for examinations in about eighty departments of technology, including typography, lithography, book-binding and paper manufacture.

THE POST CARD PUZZLE.—Questions have been asked in the House, without receiving satisfactory replies, as to why picture post cards, bearing not more than five words of simple greeting, according to regulation, were being surcharged a penny at certain offices, while at others cards stamped with a penny and containing five words of commercial information passed without any surcharge.

PRINTERS' CHESS. — There has just been formed a Chess League for the printing and allied trades, and the programme for the forthcoming season is now in course of preparation. Seven firms have already joined the League, namely, the Amalgamated Press, S. H. Benson, Ltd., Cassell and Co., Oxford University Press, St. Clement's Press, Simpkin, Marshall and Co., W. H. Smith and Son. Further applications for membership of the League will be welcomed by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Stannard, Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, E.C.

THE death has occurred of Mr. William Skeat, 74, principal partner of the firm of Messrs. Milne and Hutchinson, printers and stationers, Aberdeen.

AT the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, a temporary exhibition of wall-papers and posters is now open to the public in Rooms 95 to 99 of the Sheepshanks Galleries.

EMPLOYEES of Messrs. Ormerod Bros., Rochdale, litho and letterpress printers, held their annual outing to Morecombe last Saturday. The journey was by char-a-bancs through some of the finest country in the county.

IN celebration of its centenary, which occurred on July 2nd, the *Englishman*, of Calcutta, the oldest Indian daily paper, issued a special supplement, which contained interesting reminiscences of the long career of this famous paper.

IN the person of Mr. James Brown, Newcastle-on-Tyne has recently lost an old and highly esteemed printer, who, prior to his retirement from the position of overseer with Messrs. R. Ward and Sons, of Newcastle, had been in the employ of that firm for forty-six years.

IN a series of actions in which the Forward Printing and Publishing Co. (Glasgow) and another were sued by the Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd., and another for damages in respect of alleged slander in the *Forward* newspaper, the actions were dismissed last week, with expenses to the defendants.

THE appeal of the National Labour Press, Manchester, and two members of the committee of the Workers' Movement, against the convictions imposed by the Salford Stipendiary for having been concerned in the issuing of seditious pamphlets was dismissed at the Salford Borough Sessions on Friday. The Labour Press had been fined £50.

DESIGNS submitted in the Owen Jones Competition, 1921 (Royal Society of Arts) are being exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington (Room 132, Department of Textiles), examples in book-production and ornamental leather work being included. The exhibition will continue until September 17th—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays, 2.30 to 6.0 p.m.)

FOX TALBOT MEMORIAL.—It is now forty-four years since the death of Henry Fox Talbot, upon whose researches the present-day practice of photography and photo-engraving has been built up. At the recently-held Photographic Convention at Bristol, an opportunity was taken by his grand-daughter, Miss M. Talbot, to present his collection of experimental apparatus and results to the Museum of the Royal Photographic Society. So far, no steps have been taken by British photographers to perpetuate the memory of their distinguished fellow countryman. To remedy this omission the Council of the Royal Photographic Society (35, Russell-square, W.C.1), has opened a fund by means of which some permanent memorial may be set up at Lacock, where his home was, and where his experiments and discoveries were made.



### FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

*Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY  
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*at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.*

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PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and  
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COPIES may be purchased at the Office, as above  
or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-  
agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C. 4.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Wages: A Step Towards Settlement.

SOME approach towards agreement in the wages negotiations was reached on Monday when there was a further conference between the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society, on the one hand, and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation on the other. Mr. J. MacLehose presided, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman occupied the vice-chair. On this occasion, as at the last conference, the men's federation was not empowered to represent the Typographical Association nor the Society of Lithographic Printers; this time, however, it was stated that the London Society of Compositors and the Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers were also not represented. The conference was successful in leading to a compromise whereby it was agreed that all the parties represented should make the following recommendation to their respective organisations: "That a reduction in wages of 5s. per week from the wages paid to all adult male members of unions affiliated

to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation for whom the federation were empowered to negotiate shall take effect on the pay day in the week ending August 13th, and a further 5s. per week reduction on the pay day in the week ending September 10th. For all fully-qualified women workers it was decided that a reduction of 2s. per week be made on the pay day in the week ending August 13th, with a further reduction of 1s. 6d. per week on the pay day in the week ending September 10th; also a corresponding adjustment of the wages scale to the male learners and junior women workers, and also pieceworkers."

\* \* \*

### Forthcoming Negotiations.

THE Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades met at Montague House, on Tuesday, and discussed the position existing between the Employers' Federation and the Typographical Association, the London Society of Compositors, the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Society, and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers. A resolution was unanimously passed recommending the parties to resume negotiations, and it was provisionally agreed that these meetings should take place on Wednesday, August 3rd.

\* \* \*

### The Irish Printing Trade.

PRINTERS in Ireland are, like their English confreres, finding it a difficult matter to achieve those reduced prices for printing by which alone any considerable improvement in trade can be expected. Their feelings in the matter were indicated at the annual meeting of the Irish Master Printers' Association, held at Dublin on the 18th inst., when a resolution was unanimously passed refusing to recognise or consider any changes in working conditions which would entail either increase in cost, restrictions of privileges at present existing, or demands for increase of wages. It was further resolved that the time has come to press the memorial for a reduction of 15 per cent., on present wages. The unfortunate effects of high prices were stressed in the report of the general secretary (Mr. V. D. Hughes) which, however, showed that the organisation had increased in membership during the year, and its finances were in a strong position despite the fact that the condition of trade in the provinces could not be regarded as satisfactory. The newly-elected or re-elected officers of the Association are: Mr. T. J. W. Kenny, re-elected president; Mr. H. L. Glasgow, vice-president; Mr. J. J. O'Leary, Dublin, hon. treasurer, and T. F. McGahan, hon. secretary.

### Unemployment Decreasing.

STATISTICS for the month of June indicate a lessening of unemployment in the paper, printing and allied trades. Although the improvement is not very marked, it is a step in the right direction, and will gain momentum as time goes along. Unfortunately, other industries on the whole do not appear to have shown the same improvement on the average. The total unemployment at June 24th in the paper trade was 15,529 (10,109 males and 5,420 females). The corresponding figure on May 27th was 17,027. Those who were partially unemployed on June 24th were 11,675, compared with 12,332 in May. As the total number of insured workpeople at the end of May was 56,840 (38,590 males, 18,250 females) the percentage of total unemployment works out at 27.3, and partially employed to 20.54. Decreases in unemployment are also recorded in the manufactured stationery section and in the printing, publishing and bookbinding section of the industry. In the case of manufactured stationery the number of persons unemployed dropped from 10,600 to 9,807 in June, while the figures for the partially employed decreased from 9,269 to 9,093. The total percentage of 27.64 is represented by 14.34 per cent. in the case of the totally unemployed, and 13.3 in the case of the partially employed.

### Personal.

LORD BURNHAM has given some 65 to 75 acres of woodland adjoining Burnham Beeches to the Corporation of London for the enjoyment of the public, in memory of his father. The woodland, which is worth about £10,000, is to be known as "Fleet Wood" in allusion to Lord Burnham's father's journalistic career.

LORD BURNHAM was president at a luncheon last Thursday, when representatives of various industrial co-operative and other organisations gathered at the Hotel Cecil in honour of Mr. Edward Owen Greening, "the father of the co-operative and co-partnership movement."

SIR GEO. ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., has been establishing records in a variety of directions lately. Only recently he performed a remarkable golf feat, and on Sunday he was among the prominent residents who marched through the streets of Sutton in procession, headed by the Salvation Army band, and afterwards addressed a large gathering on the Green, organised by the local branch of the League of Nations.

THE Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has appointed Mr. J. G. Hughes-Roberts

to be his private secretary in place of Mr. L. S. Gray, promoted.

SIR DAWSON WILLIAMS, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, was at Durham University last week presented with the honorary degree of D.Litt., while Dr. Alfred Cox, medical secretary of the *British Medical Journal*, was granted the M.A. degree.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. Charles Baker, proprietor and editor of the *Newspaper World*, who has just celebrated his 70th birthday and the completion of his 50th year in journalism.

THE event was made the occasion yesterday for a happy little ceremony at the offices of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Lord Burnham presenting to Mr. Baker on behalf of "friends and admirers in the newspaper and periodical world" a handsome piece of furniture combining writing desk and sectional book-case, while Mrs. Baker was the recipient of a rose-bowl—both gifts being suitably inscribed.

MR. J. MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, is to present the prizes and certificates to St. Bride students at the School's public meeting in September.

DR. HEADLAM finds it necessary to give up the editorship of *Church Quarterly Review*, which he has held since 1901. The *Review* will be edited in future by members of the Faculty of Theology of King's College, London.

ON the occasion of the recent silver wedding of Mr. Charles Bartlett, for 30 years commercial manager of the Exeter district for the *Western Morning News and Mercury*, the proprietors of the journal presented to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett a silver teapot, sugar basin and milk jug.

IN the composing-room of the *Wigan Observer* presentations were recently made to two members of the printing staff, Mr. J. Smith and Mr. W. H. White, who retired on superannuation after having worked for the proprietors for over 53 and 47 years respectively.

MR. G. C. ROBERTSON has just joined the staff of Messrs. Livingstone, Page and Co. Educated at Merchiston Castle, where he, like so many others at that famous Scottish School, distinguished himself on the playing fields, Mr. Robertson, in 1914, was gazetted to the Royal Scots, in which he served throughout the war. In 1919 he began his paper trade career with Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen. Our golfing friends in the Stationers' Society will be interested to learn that Mr. Robertson is a scratch golfer.

An Advertisement is always working

## Commercial Intelligence.

### CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 96s. 9d., 96s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 13s. 10½d.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 9d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 6s. 5½d.; *Gentlewoman. Illustrated*, 6 p.c. Non Cum. Ptg. Pref., 4s. 4½d., 4s. 6d.; Ilford, 15s., 15s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 6s.; International Linotype, 53½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 12s. 4½d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 17s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 3d., ditto 10s. 6d., 11s.; George Newnes, 13s. 3d., 13s., Pref., 12s. 1½d., 11s. 6d.; Newnes-Pearson Printing Co., 8 p.c. Deb. (Reg.), 90; Odhams Press, 8s. 6d., 7s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s. 6d., 11s. 4½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 17s., 16s. 7½d.; Raphael Tuck, 16s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 13s. 10½d., 13s. 9d., Def., 7s. 1d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Pref., 7½; Weldons, 33s. 1½d., Pref., 22s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 13s. 10½d., 14s. 6d.

### DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**WYMAN AND SONS.**—Wyman and Sons recommends dividend of 10 per cent. free of tax, on ordinary shares for the year; £10,000 to general reserve, making £40,000; about £13,000 forward, after payment of corporation profits tax and directors' additional remuneration.

**WELDONS, LTD.**—The net profit of Weldons, Ltd., for the year ended June 30th last amounted to £37,312 against £72,949 in the previous year. Of £41,152 brought forward, excess profits duty and corporation profits tax for the previous year absorbed £17,211, and adding the balance (£23,941) to the net profit there is a total of £61,253. The directors propose a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the last half of the year, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent. (making 12½ per cent. for the year), and to carry forward £28,753. Last year £10,000 was set aside in respect of depreciation of investments, and the total distribution amounted to 20 per cent.

### NEW COMPANIES.

**CARDINAL RIBBON AND CARBON CO., LTD.**—Capital £800 in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in all

kinds of ribbons for use on machines, requiring printing ribbons, carbon papers, stationery, books, etc. Private company. First directors: B. E. Close and E. J. Gabb. Registered office: Chiswell House, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

**CHISSICK AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; makers of all kinds of goods from leathers, imitation leathers, paper, linen, cardboard and other materials, manufacturing stationers, printers, diesinkers, bag and box makers, etc. Private company. Directors: F. A. Squire and M. Chissick. Registered office: 15, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, E.C.

**ARTHUR HALLIDAY AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper and articles made from paper and pulp, dealers in esparto and other grasses, jute, flax and other fibres, bleaching and other materials, colouring matters, stains, dyes and pigments, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Halliday and Mrs. A. Halliday. Registered office: 69, Corporation-street, Manchester.

**GLENALLEN (ENGRAVERS), LTD.**—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares (200 5 per cent. cumulative preference); advertising contractors, press agents, printers, stationers, billposters, engravers, etchers, artists, block makers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. E. Allen and C. J. Tompkins. Registered office: 105, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

**WILLIAM BURNS (LARKHALL), LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to acquire, as from 31st March, 1921, the business of a wholesale stationer, letterpress and lithographic printer and account book maker carried on by W. Burns, at Clydesdale Printing and Stationery Works, Larkhall. Private company. First directors: W. Burns, Miss R. W. Burns and T. Lang. Registered office: 42, Union-street, Larkhall.

**ROLO, LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in duplicating machines, wax and other stencils, inks, etc. Private company. First directors: G. A. Ashcroft and Miss Martha Stall. Registered office: 53 and 54, Chancery-lane, W.C.

**HARWELL (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of wholesale paper merchants, printers and paper bag makers, carried on at 4, Broad-street, Birmingham, as "John Harris and Sons (Birmingham)," and to carry on the business of general dealers, bookbinders, box-makers,



stationers, die stampers, picture framers, toy dealers, tobacconists, leather merchants and advertising agents. Private company. First directors: H. F. Harris and H. T. Welling.

**CHARPENTIER, LTD.**—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (1,000 non-cumulative preference); to acquire the business of Charpentier and Co.; to adopt an agreement with A. Moth and H. E. Moth, and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Moth and H. C. Moth. Registered office: 46, High-street, Portsmouth.

**ERCOLI VALERIO AND SONS, LTD.** (London).—Capital £500, in 10s. shares; printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Valerio and G. Savani.

**"GEOGRAPHIA" SALES ORGANISER, LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (800 ordinary and 200 "B"); advertising contractors in connection with newspapers, journals, magazines, maps, books and other literary works and undertakings, general advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Gross, C. A. Sherring, G. H. Le Grys and F. G. Crowley. Registered office: 3, King's-court, Fleet-street, F.C.

**ALDWYCH PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Capital £500, in £1 shares. Private company. First directors: C. Blake, C. Heasman, W. F. Webb, J. Casanova and H. S. Macintosh. Registered office: 149, Strand, W.C.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 19-8, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**P. D. EASTIES AND CO., LTD.** (Newspaper Proprietors).—Mortgage dated July 13th, 1921, to secure £2,000, charged on 39, St. George's-street, Canterbury. Holders: Kent and Canterbury Permanent Benefit Building Society.

**MENT MILNE AND PARTNERS, LTD.** (Paper Merchants and Agents, Manufacturers of Paper Bags and other Wrappings and Containers, etc., London).—Issue on June 10th, 1921, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**DEVERELL, SHARPE AND GIBSON, LTD.** (Newspaper Proprietors, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on January 31st, 1921, of mortgage and Land Registry Charge, both dated April 21st, 1920, securing £2,500.

**AMALGAMATED PHOTOGRAPHIC MANUFACTURERS, LTD.**—First debenture, dated July 8th, 1921, to secure £100,000, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject as to part thereof to a prior mortgage. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

**W. AND G. FOYLE, LTD.** (Printers).—Mortgage dated June 28th, 1921, to secure £1,000

on 65, Grand-parade, Green-lanes, Tottenham. Holder: Mrs. J. Hill, 75, The Drive, Golders' green, N.

**F. J. PARSONS, LTD.** (Newspaper Proprietors, Printers, Publishers, etc., Hastings).—Satisfaction in full on June 24th, 1921, of debentures dated October 15th, 1897, securing £14,000.

**E. T. W. DENNIS AND SONS, LTD.** (Art Publishers and Printers, etc.).—Mortgage on certain lands and buildings in Scarborough dated July 5th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank.

**FRANK DONALD, LTD.** (Printers, Birmingham).—Mortgage dated June 24th, 1921, as collateral security to debentures for £2,750, charged on certain land and premises in Red-ditch, Worcester. Holders: T. Wiggins-Davies, International Exchange, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

**ALBERT POLE AND SON (1914), LTD.** (Printers, Stationers, etc.).—Mortgage on 46 and 47, Merchant-street, Bristol, dated July 8th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Johnson, Thomas, and Johnson, Harry Thomas, Nantwich, printers, so far as concerns Thomas Johnson.

Powelson, Sidney Stephen, and Johnson, William Owen, letterpress printers, 208, Chapel-street, Salford.

Feinmann, Moritz, and Cohen, Sallie, paper merchants, Bright-street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Berlin, Karl Gustaf Herman, and Ridley, Reginald Cartmell, paper agents, 3, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Newman, Ronald Moore, 40, Torrington-square, journalist, July 13th. Public examination, October 14th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

Charlton, Randal, 119, Park-road, Hanover-gate, journalist, July 8th. Public examination, October 19th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

Hine, Shirley Angus Egerton, 133 to 136, High Holborn, stationer, July 10th. Public examination, October 21st, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Visit to the Alf. Evans Memorial Home, Carshalton.

Ideal weather conditions favoured the annual outing of the Association which took place on Saturday, when a visit was paid to the Alf. Evans' Memorial Home, Carshalton, Surrey. As a testimony to the keen interest the members have taken in the Home since its inception it may be mentioned that this was the third visit the Association has made in the space of five years. The party, numbering close on 50 ladies and gentlemen, left town of their own choice as to time, making their way to Carshalton as fancy led them, many arriving at the Home in the morning intent on deriving as much as possible of the benefits of the salubrious air and the scenes afforded by the beautiful surroundings in which the Home is situated. Among those who accompanied the party were Messrs. A. W. Hunt, Aves, Eden, Fleming, T. Hunt, Daines, Walker, Lee and Latimer.

The Home, with its magnificently-wooded ground, covers an area of 30 acres, and is maintained almost entirely by the members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, from whom a 3d. is deducted weekly from the subscription and earmarked for its support.

The establishment is capable of taking at the present time up to 41 inmates, and these come from all parts of the country for a three weeks' stay free of all cost. Mr. R. H. Swift, the superintendent, with the help of Mrs. Swift, have already earned the grateful thanks of the trade for their devoted labours and have justified the ideals as set by the founder of the Home, the late Mr. Alf. Evans.

Before tea an inspection was made of the vinery, conservatories, the vegetable and fruit gardens, the piggery, dairies, cowsheds, etc., Mr. Swift, who acted as cicerone, explaining in an interesting manner the many features of interest to be seen. Much appreciation was here expressed by the visitors at the cleanliness and care which it was very evident had been bestowed on this part of the Home's activities.

Mr. Swift next took his guests for a pleasant stroll along the banks of the River Wandel—running through the grounds—in the course of which a halt was made on the picturesque Dickinson Bridge on to which a delightful cooling breeze arose from the waters. Continuing the journey the party made an itinerary of the woods, and special interest was evinced at the numerous species of wild flowers abounding here, many members of the party taking particular delight in the picking of the dewberry which was growing in profusion all around.

After an excellent knife-and-fork tea had been served—most of the comestibles being of

the Home's own produce—freedom was given for further walks, while some of the members took advantage of the opportunity of challenging the reputations of their confreres at croquet and bowls.

By this time a "dump" in the shape of cut flowers, cucumbers, grapes, nectarines, peaches, etc., had been deposited on the lawn in front of the house and Mr. G. A. Eden (general secretary of the Association) soon disposed of his "lots" in genial auctioneering fashion, some very good bargains being obtained.

### Thanks.

Before leaving for home Mr. Swift escorted the company round the interior of the building and took the opportunity of saying how pleased he was at entertaining the Association there that day. In the course of his remarks he explained how the establishment was maintained, and said on an average their patients put on eight pounds in weight in the course of their three weeks' stay. One thing he felt very strongly about, and which he was going to use his whole endeavours to remedy, was the fact that patients had been sent to them as a result of insanitary conditions prevailing in the factory and they had discovered in many cases that on getting back to work these same patients were faced with the same conditions as before they came; thus undoing all their work. He appealed to overseers and employers to co-operate with him in his endeavours to get this sort of thing remedied. Another good point about the work of the Home was the medical inspection which the patients had to undergo on entering, for their doctor had discovered that in 29 instances they were infected with tuberculosis, which but for that examination would probably not have been known until it was too late.

Mr. A. W. Hunt (president of the Association), in voicing the feelings of the visitors, expressed his cordial appreciation of the good work being accomplished by Mr. and Mrs. Swift and his staff, and said the magnificent Home bore a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Alf. Evans. In the name of the Association he tendered to Mr. Swift and his staff the thanks of the members for the enjoyable day they had spent.

Steps were then turned homewards with feelings that the day's sightseeing would always revive lively recollections of a day well spent. The stewards were Messrs. Aves, Eden and T. Hunt.

THE annual meeting of the Associated Irish Newspapers was held at Dublin on the 19th inst. By invitation of the directors of the Irish Paper Mills, the members visited Clondalkin in the afternoon.

THERE seems now to be ground for hope that the Press of India is to be freed from some of the shackles with which it is hampered. The findings of the Press Act Committee are welcomed by all shades of opinion, and it is generally agreed that the repeal of the Act is desirable, and that it will harmonise with the new political conditions prevailing in India.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Aitken, W. Photographic printing frames. 18,696.  
 Alexander, A. E. (Stokes and Smith Co.) Sheet feeding mechanism. 18,815.  
 Drake, T., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Typographical composing and casting machines. 18,705.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing machines. 18,943.  
 Mascord, G. W. Printing machines. 18,742.  
 Morse, S. H. Machines for photographic printing. 18,702.  
 Richmond, A., Rose, H. W., and Shill, A. E. Collapsible cardboard boxes, etc. 18,724.  
 Shephard, W. S. Collapsible boxes. 19,162.  
 Shirley, F. J. Folding boxes. 19,190.  
 Trounson, F. T. Device for assisting user of loose-leaf binders to place sheets on binding posts. 18,889.

### Specifications Published.

1920.

- Sugimoto, K. Type-casting machines. 165,944.  
 Swift, G. W., jun. Machine for producing blanks of cardboard or like material to be used in the manufacture of boxes and the like. 165,949.  
 Winkler, C. Sheet delivery apparatus for printing machines. 165,992.

1921.

- Swift, G. W., jun. Blank feeding mechanism for machines for producing blanks of cardboard or like material to be used in the manufacture of boxes and the like. 166,091.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO  
PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE  
ACCEPTANCE.**

1921.

- Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper or the like sheet-feeding mechanism. 166,120.  
 Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper or the like sheet-feeding machines. 166,115.  
 Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Driving mechanism for paper sheet or like feeding machines. 166,121.  
 Christopher, C. E. Sheet-feeding machines. 166,135.

CONTROVERSY is running in our American contemporaries on the question of whether or not a foreman should hold a trade union card. There is much difference of opinion amongst employers, some maintaining that it is to the employer's advantage that the foreman should not be a trade union man, while others regard the union foreman as best able to act as intermediary between workpeople and management to the benefit of both parties.

## Paper Manufacture.

### Passes at the City and Guilds Examination.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the examination on paper manufacture this year set by the City and Guilds of London Institute (Department of Technology):—

GRADE I.—Alexander C. Quin, Penicuik; Robert Hamilton, Penicuik; Alexander Crerar, Penicuik.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—John Wm. Berriman, Greenhithe; Edward J. Guild, Maidstone; Apurba Kumar Sen, Manchester; Joseph S. Preston, Bury; Joseph M. Walton, Glossop; James Newton, Glossop; Leonard H. Alder, London; Malcolm E. Halcrow, Surbiton; Lionel A. Haylett, London; John R. Turner, London; Roland M. Harvey, Staines; Mahesh Prasad Bhargava, Manchester.

## German Paper Trade.

According to the *Papier Zeitung* exports have almost completely ceased. Exporters ascribe this to the foreign trade commissions who require 20 per cent. more than the prices quoted in the markets of the world. The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* gives the following sketch of the German paper industry during the month of April, with regard to labour:—The number of workmen employed has further decreased. Provincial reports also announce numerous dismissals of workmen and decreases in production, especially in Pomerania and Schleswig-Holstein, owing to stoppage of trade with the occupied territory and foreign countries, due to measures taken by the Entente. In Silesia and Hanover large paper mills have closed and others are expected to do so. In Saxony there is unemployment and reduction of working hours in mills, but board works are in full swing. News from other provinces is usually bad, except in the case of certain paper mills. Board manufacture, though hitherto good will suffer in turn, unless foreign trade revives. At the Breslau Spring Fair some good export orders were obtained, but the Frankfurt had little result.

A DONATION of \$250 has been made to the N.A.T.S.O.P.A. Memorial Home from the American Pressmen's Union.

STRIKE trouble is still widespread in the printing industry of the United States. Latest figures show that throughout the country there were over 20,000 employees in the printing trades on strike at some time during the period from May 1st to July 1st. The total number of shops said to have gone "open" number nearly 800, according to available statistics.

## Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during June:—

### Stationery Office.

#### PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Printing Groups 2 and 5 (1921).—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 1,410 Telephone Directories, 40,000 Copies Manual of Military Hygiene.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

54,250 Sunshine Cards, 1,000,000 forms U.I.A. 3, 1,000,000 forms U.I.A. 69.—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

2,000,000 Notice of Arrears Cards.—John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.

1,000,000 Unemployment Insurance Cards.—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

50,000 Posters.—Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Printing Groups 3, 4 and 10 (1921).—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

750,000 forms E.D. 31, 1,000,000 forms S. 131/A, 600 Skeleton Guard Books, Account Book Binding, etc., Divisions I., II., and XII. (1921), 700 books, Register of Marriages.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

144,000 Post cards for National Gallery.—Clarke and Sherwell, Ltd., Northampton.

7,774 Slips for G.P.O. Registers.—Charles and Read, Ltd., London, W.C.

300,000 Postcards for National Gallery. Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., Lancaster.

1,400 books, form 90 E, 5,500 Books for National Savings Committee, Account Book Binding, etc., Dvns. III. and X. (1921).—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

5,000,000 forms A/cs. 455 Printing Groups I and 212 (1921), 15,000 books, Factory Form 37, 10,000 Army Book 43, 80,000 sets Army Form N 1453.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

8,000 books, P. 1038.—R. Johnson and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

10,000 Army Book 127.—John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Printing Group 9 (1921)—*Labour Gazette*.—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Printing Groups 6, 7 and 99 (1921).—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.

Account Book Binding, Divisions VIII. and IX. (1921), 4,000 Army Book 97.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

400,000 Army Form G. 843.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,038,075 Inland Revenue Forms, 2 A.Q.—Prompt Printing Co., London, S.E.

1,000 Covers for Engineering Diagrams.—T. J. Weeks and Sons, London, N.E.

4,000 Books, P. 1054.—Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport.

Account Book Binding, Division XI. (1921).—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING SUNDRIES.—H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Joyce and Co., London, N.; Joyce and Co., London, N.; Furnival and Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport; Hewitt, London, W.C.

TRACING CLOTH.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.

ENVELOPES.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Smith and Young, London, E.C.; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

ENVELOPES, OFFICIAL PAID (London): Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N. (Northern Area): John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

ENVELOPES, TELEGRAM (London, Northern Area and Edinburgh Contracts): Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

FERRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER, ETC.—A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Manchester; Allott, Jones and Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

GLUCINE.—Lyons Ink, Ltd., Manchester.

INDIA RUBBER.—J. E. Baxter and Co., Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.

LABELS.—Fisher, Clark and Co., Boston, Lincs.

LINEN.—F. Williamson and Co., Manchester.

LOOSE LEAF METALS.—British Loose Leaf Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Halden and Co., Ltd., Stockport; C. T. Hook and Co., Ltd., Snodland; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Wakefield and Ramsbottom; J. Allen and Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Ivybridge; A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., Accrington; Lloyd's Packing Warehouse, Ltd., Clayton Mill; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; J. Cropper and Co., Kendal; W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal Mills, Middlesex; S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, E.C.; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; National Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., Wycombe Marsh; J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Caldwell and Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, N.B.; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Woburn; P. Garnett and Son, Otley; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; Wm. Joynson and Son, Ltd., St. Mary Cray, Kent; G. Church and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; E. Lancs Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe.

PENCILS.—G. Rowney and Co., London, N.W.

PORTFOLIOS.—H. C. Lee, Whitehead and Co., Ltd., Oldham.

### Post Office.

PAPER, FOR ENVELOPES.—C. Marsden and Sons, Barnsley.

PAPER, PRINTING.—D. Townsend Hook and Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent.

RAGS, WHITE.—The Northern Waste Co., Manchester.

### India.

MACHINE PRINTING.—Harrild and Sons, London, E.C.

TAPE, PAPER.—Waterlow and Sons, London.

PAPER.—J. Wild and Sons, Manchester; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., London, E.; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; Ramsbottom Paper Mills Co., Ramsbottom; Hartlepool Paper Mills Co., London, E.C.

**Crown Agents.**

PRINTING ORDINANCES.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING MATERIAL.—H. W. Cassell and Co., London, E.C.

Books.—Stevens and Son, Ltd., London, W.C.

PAPER.—Spalding and Hodge, London, W.C.; J. Dickinson and Co., London, E.C.; Dunster and Wakefield, London, E.C.

## Customs Regulations.

**Australia.**

The Victorian House of Representatives at Melbourne has passed the new duties on imported paper, news-print being taxed £3 per ton, while British news-print is free of duty. A general desire was expressed to encourage British mills.

The Australian Government has introduced in the House of Representatives a Bill establishing a Tariff Board composed of three members—two drawn from the outside and paid fees, and a chairman, who will be an official of the Customs Department. It will be the duty of the Board to make recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister of Trade in regard to revision of duties and the granting of bounties.

A series of resolutions in connexion with the Bill have been proposed embodying a scheme on the Canadian lines to check dumping. The Minister, if satisfied that dumping may prejudice Australian manufacturers, may proclaim a maximum of 15 per cent. additional duties. Provisions are included to meet importations from countries whose exchange is depreciated by increasing the duties on a fixed scale as the currencies fall below par.

**Poland.**

Playing cards; wall paper and borders thereof are among the goods upon which from June 8th the Customs duty will be increased by an "agio" of 14,900 per cent. when paid in paper, so that 150 paper marks must be paid for each gold mark leviable under the Customs Tariff.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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## Miscellaneous.

**BOOKS** on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

**W. STEVENSON AND SON** can undertake any class of MACHINE RULING for the Trade at lowest prices.—Write for estimates to 14 and 18, King Charles-street, Leeds. 13840

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4

**THE WORLD'S**

## Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT  
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## In the Newspaper Realm.

At the complimentary dinner given on Wednesday week at the Savoy Hotel to Sir William Ewert Berry, Lord Leverhulme was in the chair, and there was a distinguished company of over 400 representatives of newspaper and business interests, including Lord Riddell, Lord Burnham, Lord Dewar, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Sir Rowland Blades, Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Fredk. Bowater, Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart and Mr. Harold Cox. In the course of the proceedings, Sir Herbert Morgan presented Sir William Berry with a silver salver, suitably inscribed, on behalf of some old friends.

It is announced that Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., intends to revive *M.A.P.*, the popular weekly journal which he conducted from 1898 for a number of years.

"THE TIMES" held their annual sports at Ravensbourne on Saturday in beautiful weather, which was in marked contrast to that of the previous year. There were about 400 entries for a large variety of events, and the competitors and friends and relations between them probably made up a crowd of about 2,000 people.

NEWSPAPER cup results at Bisley, last week, were: *Daily Telegraph* Cup, Capt. W. Gray; *Graphic* Cup, Commander A. W. Brooks; *Daily Graphic* Cup, Mr. C. H. Cave.

JOHN LOUIS DE BRON, news vendor, charged with the murder of his wife, was found guilty at the Old Bailey last week, but was recommended by the jury to mercy. Sentence of death was passed.

### OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES H. HANSON, who was for many years a member of the editorial staff of *The Times*, on Thursday night at his London residence, aged 76.

MR. HENRY JOHN INFIELD, founder, in 1868, *Brighton Daily News*, the first halfpenny morning newspaper in the kingdom, and of the *Sussex Daily News*, the *Evening Argus*, the *Southern Weekly News*, and associated papers at Eastbourne, in his 77th year; was a past chairman of the Press Association, and a former vice-president of the council of the Newspaper Society.

MR. A. J. WILSON, aged 80, well known in London journalism and for many years editor of the *Investors' Review*.

MR. R. F. BANKS, for many years head of the reading department of the *Manchester Guardian*, a position from which he retired in 1909.

MR. CECIL DERRY, chief sub-editor of the *Sunderland Echo*, at West Hartlepool, after a short illness; he was formerly connected with the *Western Mail*, and the *London Star*, and was a Hereford man.

MR. G. F. KIRKMAN, of New Ferry, aged 96, for over forty-seven years the proprietor and editor of the *Protestant Standard*.

## The State of Employment.

Employment continued slack during June in all branches of the printing, bookbinding and paper trades, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month, more especially in the bookbinding trade. Short time is still general.

The percentage of workpeople in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades unemployed as indicated by the employment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 9.5 per cent. at June 24th, as compared with 9.7 per cent. at May 27th. In addition, 4.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of short-time working at June 24th, as compared with 4.3 per cent. at May 27th.

Letterpress printers in London were partly on short time and partly on overtime, the returns received showing that out of nearly 3,000 workpeople employed, 1,200 were on short time, and nearly 1,000 were on overtime.

Short time in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades has slightly decreased in amount during the month; although nearly 60 per cent. of the 8,250 workpeople covered by the returns are still on short time, the average amount was only 12 hours short of full time, compared with 14 hours short in May. In the bookbinding trade the percentage of workpeople, covered by the returns, shown as being on short time, was just over 60 per cent., the amount of short time averaging 16 hours per week.

The coal shortage and general depression have increasingly affected the paper trade during June, employment being reported as worse than in the previous month.

According to returns received by the *Labour Gazette*, out of 76,643 members of trade unions in the printing industry, the percentage of unemployed at the end of June was 7.5 as against 8.2 at the end of May last and 9.9 at the end of June a year ago, there being a decrease of 0.7 per cent. on the preceding month, but an increase of 0.6 on a year before. In the bookbinding section, out of a trade union membership of 15,083, the percentage of unemployed is given at 8.5 at the end of June, as against 10.1 at the end of May last and 0.6 at the end of June, 1920—a decrease of 1.6 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 7.9 on a year before.

Returns made by employers for the week ended June 25th shows the number of workpeople in the printing offices concerned to be 9,534, an increase of 0.5 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 11.5 on a year before. The wages paid amounted to £34,397, an increase of 1.2 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 16.4 on a year before. In the bookbinding trade employers' returns showed 5,137 workpeople, an increase of 3.5 on the previous month but a decrease of 9.6 on a year before. The total of £10,810 paid to workpeople represented an increase of 5.6 per cent. on the previous month but a decrease of 24.4 on a year before.

### Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during June were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Netherlands	38,316	18,812
Liverpool	"	281	210
Bristol	"	7,717	6,966
Goole	"	18,915	9,639
Hull	"	9,322	5,682
Manchester	"	6,358	4,121
Newcastle	Belgium	311	960
Southampton	Netherlands	140	112
Grangemouth	"	101	116
Leith	"	912	918
Belfast	"	3,612	3,421
Dublin	"	82	54
Londonderry	"	890	152
London	Germany	1,000	1,025
		2,640	2,725
		<b>84,817</b>	<b>48,858</b>

\*Deduct to Amend.

### British Imports of Millboards.

During June the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Finland	3,062	4,098
"	Sweden	3,662	5,970
"	United States	403	883
"	Canada	664	1,687
Liverpool	Sweden	78	850
"	United States	—	5
"	Canada	1,120	3,020
Bristol	Netherlands	203	858
"	Canada	430	912
Cardiff	Canada	400	1,208
Grimsby	France	10	32
Hull	Finland	3,160	4,069
"	Sweden	3,985	7,917
"	Norway	401	442
Manchester	Sweden	240	288
"	Belgium	239	128
Newcastle	Canada	992	2,100
Plymouth	Sweden	213	325
Southampton	United States	217	496
Glasgow	"	20	100
"	Canada	400	640
Leith	Sweden	41	133
Belfast	"	55	60
Dublin	Canada	828	1,035
Liverpool	Germany	*6	20
Total		<b>20,817</b>	<b>36,681</b>

\*Deduct to amend.

A CLEVER character sketch of Mr. W. A. Mitchell, managing director of Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons (Africa), Ltd., appeared in the June *South African Printer and Stationer*.

MR. MITCHELL has resided in South Africa for 23 years and has the proud record of 34 years' service with his present firm.

### Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during June were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Sweden	389	964
"	Denmark	28	56
"	Germany	1,206	3,368
"	Netherlands	1,386	4,110
"	Belgium	68	233
"	Austria	23	52
"	United States	149	448
"	Canada	520	800
Goole	Germany	7	50
"	France	3	34
Grimsby	Germany	1	5
Harwich	"	1	10
"	Belgium	11	15
"	Switzerland	3	20
Hull	Sweden	390	760
"	Germany	197	172
"	Netherlands	100	90
"	Germany	12	145
Manchester	Norway	61	75
Newcastle	Switzerland	17	96
Newhaven	United States	4	38
Glasgow	Canada	50	107
Leith	Netherlands	47	134
Hull	Finland	*987	1,386
Total		<b>5,591</b>	<b>10,888</b>

\* Deduct to amend, March.

### Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during June were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	40	60
"	Netherlands	200	122
"	Austria	576	624
Hull	Sweden	297	844
Manchester	Austria	849	1,629
Total		<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,778</b>

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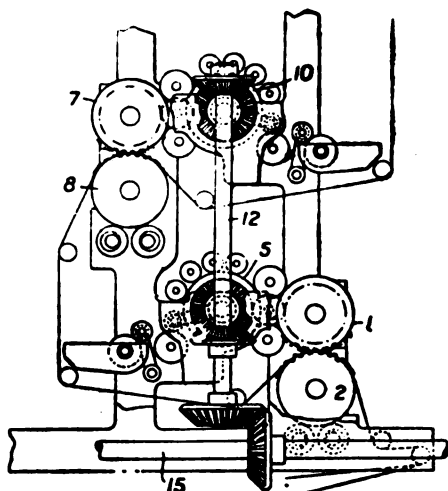
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only **TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY** that possess at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information **FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.**

**TERMS** from £1 ls. upwards, according to requirements. **PROSPECTUS** and further particulars on application to the above offices.

## New Inventions.

### Rotary Printing Machines.

In rotary machines having a number of separate printing couples, patented by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., the couples, instead of being driven directly, are driven by the associated inking mechanisms, the arrangement preventing the drive being impaired by the sag-

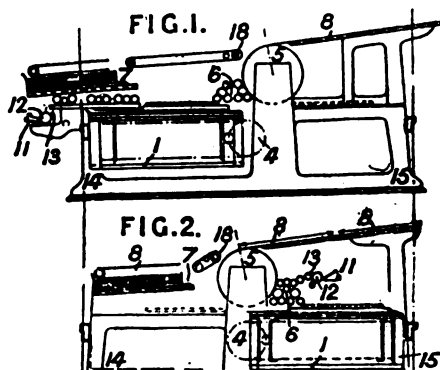


ging of the couples. In the machine shown, the couples 1, 2 and 7, 8 are offset vertically and the inking mechanisms, comprising inking drums 5, 10, are arranged between the two couples. The inking drums 5, 10 are geared to the form cylinders 1, 7 respectively and are geared to a vertical shaft 12 which is geared to the main driving shaft 15.

### Shortening Cylinder Machines.

In order to reduce the overall length of a two-revolution cylinder machine to a minimum, the delivery mechanism invented by Mr. E. Hanauer is reduced in length and the positions of the inking apparatus, cylinder, and feed board are so modified that no part of the machine projects beyond the end positions of the reciprocating bed frame. As shown in Fig. 2, and in comparison with the usual arrangement of machine shown in Fig. 1, the length of the delivery mechanism from the take-off roller 18 to the extreme end of the delivery board 7 is reduced from about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the length of the printed sheet to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times this length, so that the delivery

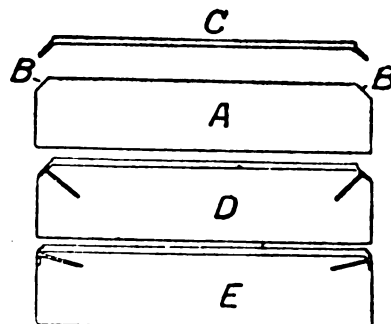
mechanism does not project beyond the end position 14 of the reciprocating frame 1. The consequent encroachment of the delivery board on the space ordinarily occupied by the inking apparatus in front of the cylinder 5 necessitates the displacement of the inking rollers 6, ink trough 11, and the intermediate rollers 12, 13, to a position shown in Fig. 2 to



the rear of the cylinder 5. The latter is mounted directly over the driving gear 4 of the reciprocating frame 1, enabling the feed board 8 to be mounted in a more forward position so that its rear end does not project beyond the end position 15 of the reciprocating frame.

### Mounting Blocks for Stereos, etc.

Wood, metal, or other mounting blocks A for process blocks, electrotypes, stereotypes,



and embossing, blocking, or other printing plates or clichés are formed, under a patent by Messrs. Hood and Co., Ltd., and H. W.

Hood, with a bevel B, and the usual bevel on the printing plate C is bent downwards to correspond with the bevel on the mounting block, so that the edges of the printing plate are more out of the way of the inking rollers, and type matter may be composed much closer to the block's surface. The copper

plate is secured to the mount by screws or nails, as shown at D. Instead of a bevel, the mounting block may be formed with a rabbet and the edges of the printing plate, etc., turned over at right angles to engage therewith, as shown at E. Specifications 2168/85, 3120/85, and 8881/87 are referred to.

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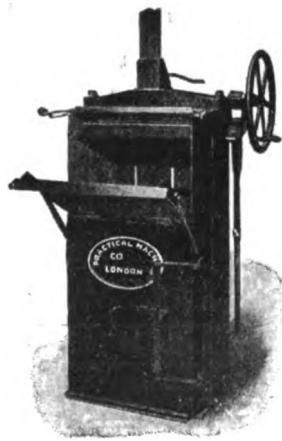
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### BOOKBINDING MACHINES.

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### BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

**SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.**, 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, E.C.1. "Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines, built in 6 styles, 8 sizes, for Letterpress and Stationery Books. Over 3,000 sold; Chambers' line of Book-Folding Machines, with King Continuous Feeders; Seybold's New "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machines; New Three-Knife Book and Pamphlet Trimming Machines, Embossers, etc.; Anderson's Rapid Folding Machines.

### "DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

**"THE DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD.**, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 5.

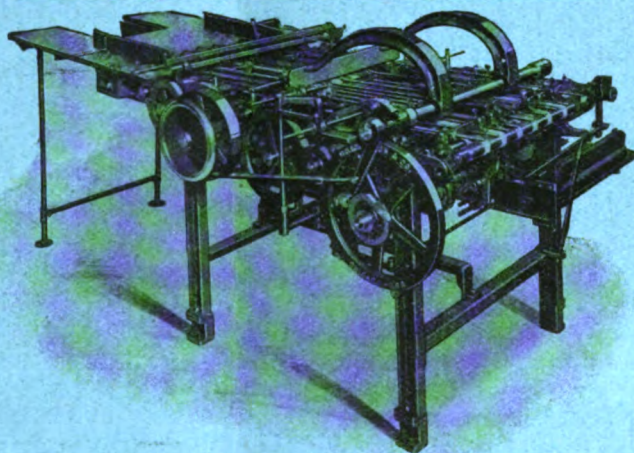
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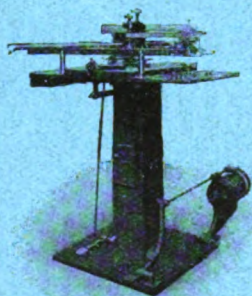
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## Costing in the Bindery.

Mr. Howard Vick Surveys the Present Position.

Mr. Howard Vick, head of the firm of Messrs. Vick, Ashworth and Co., of Manchester, is an enthusiastic advocate of scientific costing in every department of a printing business. As a member of the Manchester Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers. Mr. Vick was asked to address the recent cost congress at Scarborough on the subject of "Binding Costing," and his remarks in that connection will doubtless be read with interest by many who were unable to be present at the congress.

Commencing with some apologetic remarks disclaiming special qualification to handle the subject allotted to him, Mr. Vick remarked regretfully upon the absence of the time docket in Manchester binderies, and said that it passed his comprehension how it could be reasonably expected that a man could come from Manchester where workmen absolutely decline to furnish time on work, and deliver a convincing address on "Binding Costing," Mr. Vick then continued somewhat as follows:—

### **Necessity for Bindery Costing.**

In no part of the business, is accurate costing more necessary than in the bindery. In the days before scientific costing was installed in my factory we used to look upon the binding department as a sort of necessary but wasteful adjunct to the printing department, but now in spite of the fact that we are working the Costing System under difficulty, owing to the absence of time dockets—though we do get time dockets from the women—we find our binding department the most consistently remunerative end of our business. I assure you that the costs we ascertain are stagger-

ing, particularly in the case of high-class account books.

This brings me to a word on estimating. Experience teaches that, generally speaking, estimating is done in a very slovenly manner. This is often because estimating clerks are only such in name and have no real technical knowledge of their job. How many master printers are really masters of their job? This is I believe the kernel of the whole question of price-cutting. Only the man who really knows *how* a job should be done—the number of operations necessary to complete it, the numerous handlings it gets from the moment it enters the order department until the cashier has received the cheque for its payment—realises the cost and need for profitable return; but there are far too many men in the trade who look at a job and give their opinion as to "what it is worth," without compiling necessary details of information. I have here a time docket which allows for 42 operations in the binding department. How many printers examine and allow for all necessary operations in binding jobs? it should set us all thinking. You cannot arrive at the cost price of even a four quire foolscap folio book, ruled and printed, paged and indexed, bound half red basil, by looking at it and saying it is *worth* "so much." It is worth just so much as it cost to produce and you want a profit, so you need to make a series of calculations such as Paper, Ruling, Printing, Sewing, Ends, Binding, Paging, Finishing, Despatch. If you don't do it you don't get a fair price for your book and probably are unwittingly damaging the reputation of a fellow craftsman; besides, few of us get such magnanimous con-



sideration from the tradesman who supply us with the necessities of life.

### **Costing Improves Status.**

I should like to lay special stress on the importance of the Costing System in the bearing it has on the relationship of one printer to another. As soon as one has the system working, one is almost sure to find that prices hitherto charged were far too low, and then the conundrum presents itself "How can I get orders in competition?" I will frankly admit that my firm would have adopted the Costing System many years before it did, but for the difficulty in answering that question. We felt that we were not getting sufficiently remunerative prices, but that if we raised them we should surely be cut out by competitors. Well, there are two ways of looking at the proposition. First: if you cannot sell your product at a price which shows a reasonable profit on its cost of manufacture, you are better selling catsmeat, because you can't go on like that forever—and surely you are entitled to something more for your labour and enterprise than a bare existence. Secondly: with the Costing System installed and properly working, you will be better off with one-half, one-third, or even less business than you were doing without it and will have far less worry and anxiety; but when you are satisfied that the Costing System has shown you the weakness in your organisation you will use every effort to bring others into line, thus lessening reckless competition and improving the status of the trade.

The application of the Costing System to control the cost production and profit of Bookbinding has not made the same advance as in the printing end of the trade. The true cost of bookbinding is an unknown quantity where guessing at costs takes the place of hard facts and systematic cost-recording. The customer obtains advantage, and the binder's fellow craftsmen suffer unnecessary injustice which leads to price-cutting. There is no end to this price-cutting once begun, and an impoverished trade is the final result. Bookbinding differs so much from printing that a correct appreciation of cost is more difficult to obtain except by systematic measures.

### **Hourly Costs Must be Known.**

It must be clear that no business can be soundly carried on unless some attempt is made to control the cost of production—flat rates are futile unless arrived at as a result of sound accounting. Scientific accounting is a guide to intelligent economy which is as essential to success for any concern as is skill to an artisan. One of the facts to be seriously faced is that the Costing Department is not a dead expense and a liability, but on the other hand, is, or will be, if rightly handled, one of the most important and valuable assets in the organisation of the business. It should, therefore, be the aim of every binder to ascertain by accurate accounting or costing, the hourly cost of every machine, process and operation in the department. The basis of this cost is the number of chargeable hours worked, which

can only be accurately ascertained by the time docket. The various forms provided under the Federation Costing System enable the management to collect and analyse the hours spent on the various machines and processes, and calculate each week the exact value of work turned out for comparison with its cost. Time-wasting methods are detected and improvements effected which may lead to greater output with corresponding better status for the operative, because a sound business guided by progressive methods assures that profit without which labour cannot obtain the reward it often unreasonably expects. Ignorance of cost, consequently followed by cut prices, spells insecurity and inability to give that fair consideration to the worker which would ensure the status to which he appears so anxious to attain. In the interests of uniformity, efficiency and accuracy the Federation Costing System is, as a matter of fact, and should be regarded by all master binders as, indispensable.

Here I would ask leave to introduce a quotation from an article on costing which appeared recently in an American journal. "Losses caused by ignorance are enormously greater than losses caused by dishonesty. The concerns whose accounts are kept by incompetent accountants are the ones from whom ruinous competition is to be feared. The manufacturer who through lack of ability to keep correct accounts is not properly informed as to the true cost of his product or the true cost of service rendered, is the one who under the stress of competition impoverishes himself by accepting selling prices that are insufficient fully to cover the true cost of that which he gives in exchange. Incompetent accounting is the cause of more failures than all other causes combined. It gives incorrect information as to the cost of products and services which leads to the acceptance of insufficient compensation, a course that must result in failure with a certainty from which there is no escape." I commend the application of these remarks to master bookbinders generally, for there must be few in the trade who are completely satisfied with the profit they extract from it.

### **The Costing System is Succeeding.**

In America—as in this country—the standard cost-finding system has met with great success in spite of very bitter opposition from many members, and the tragedy of it was that the very members who opposed or were indifferent to it were the ones who needed it the most. Isn't this exactly what costing enthusiasts are finding here? In spite of almost insuperable difficulties the results accomplished in America have been wonderful. May we not hope for equally satisfactory results from the earnest campaign of our own Costing Committee?

I leave my subject with just one other thought. While I presume it will be generally conceded that all business men are in business for what profit there is in it—yet in these latter days it will hardly be denied that the thought of "Service" has taken deep root

in the hearts of the best business men of this country and I believe we are all desirous of rendering the greatest possible service, not only to our immediate customers but to the age in which we live. It is only through a true knowledge of the cost of that service that we shall be able to reach the highest peak of efficiency, which should be the goal to which all of us are striving.

## Newspaper Losses.

Globe Newspaper Co., Ltd.

The difficulties of conducting a newspaper in these days of high costs of production and trade depression were emphasised at meetings of creditors and shareholders, held last week in London, under the compulsory winding-up order made on April 26th against the Globe Newspaper Co., Ltd.

A statement of affairs showed unsecured liabilities £34,576, and assets valued at £8,377, but it was intimated that after allowing for preferential and other claims, there could be no dividend for the unsecured creditors.

Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver, reviewing the history of the paper, stated that in February, 1920, an agreement was made between Mr. Robert Donald and Mr. Lawrence Lyon, then an M.P., for the sale of the paper to the latter for £24,000.

Mr. Lyon was unable to provide the second instalment of the purchase price, and on June 24th, 1920, the present company was promoted by a London bank.

Mr. Robert Donald held £7,000 debentures on his own account, and £15,000 for the liquidator of the former company of Business Newspapers, Ltd.

Publication of the paper by the company resulted in a heavy loss from the commencement. In 7½ months the loss was £32,718.

The failure was attributed to lack of capital, the heavy cost of labour and material, and inability to obtain advertisements, owing to depression in trade.

The official receiver added that £31,361 of the unsecured liabilities was due to Mr. Clarence Hatrey, who had been managing director for the bank, on his loan account.

The copyright of the newspaper was sold last February for £750.

The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

**DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.**—For some weeks rumour has been very busy with the future of the Department of Overseas Trade. The life of the Department has been short, but in its chequered career it has again and again been the subject of investigation, and now, it is said, its activities are to be severely curtailed in the interests of economy, says *The Times* (Trade Supplement).

An Advertisement is always working.

## Printers' Pensions Annual Festival

Sir William Waterlow to Preside.

The last annual dinner of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, held on November 11th, 1920, was an overwhelming and unprecedented success—as was only to be expected in view of the fact that the president on that occasion was none other than H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The president at this year's festival is to be Sir William Waterlow, K.B.E., to whom therefore, falls the very difficult task of attempting to follow worthily the magnificent lead given by the Prince. The state of trade is not favourable to the easy compilation of heavy subscription lists, so that it is all the more necessary that the hearty co-operation of the whole of the trade should be behind the new president in the heavy task to which he has put his hand.

In order to meet a few of the supporters of the institution, and to enlist their sympathy Sir William recently gave a luncheon at Stationers' Hall, and put forward on the occasion a few proposals in connection with his presidency. Stress was laid on the fact that at the present time the sum being paid away in pensions to the aged is no less than £17,000. In addition, there are some 1,250 War orphans on the books, and the maintenance of these entails on outlay of upwards of £10,000. It is hoped to give a helping hand to each and all of these children until they are of an age at which they can go out into the world, and the estimate formed of the total expenditure which will be necessary in this direction amounts to no less a sum than £75,000. In conclusion, Sir William appealed to all, masters and men alike, associated with the profession to give him all the support they possibly could in the task he had set before himself.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, of the London Society of Compositors, and Mr. Howes, of the Society of Machine Minders, promised to become Stewards, and to enlist the interest of those whom they represented in the good work; and Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Sir Frederick Bowater, Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., and others similarly assured Sir William of their readiness to co-operate in every way possible.

Difficult though times may be, there is no reason why the next festival, which is to be held on November 2nd, should not be a great success, and this it will be if all those engaged in the printing and allied trades will seize the opportunity to assist, in large or small degree, in the praiseworthy endeavour to which the enthusiastic efforts of the new president are being devoted.

WHEN buying some note paper at my stationer's yesterday I remarked that it lacked the usual watermark. "Yes, sir," said the obliging shopman, "that's on account of the drought, you know, sir!"—C. J. A. in the *Daily News*.



## Trade Union Matters.

THE question of wage-reduction still dominates the horizon of printing trade unionism, and, of course, the proposed reductions come in for much unfavourable comment. The objection most commonly heard is that the cost of living has ceased its downward movement and is at present on the rise once more, so that the moment is inopportune for the reduction proposals.

NEVERTHELESS, the substantial modifications made in the employers' demands after the negotiations with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation—the total suggested decrease of men's wages being made 10s. instead of 15s., and the date of the first 5s. cut being postponed a week—would seem to offer reasonable hope of a peaceful settlement. Such a settlement may shortly become an actuality so far as most of the unions of the men's federation are concerned, the executives' recommendation having been made in that direction. The ballot on the subject is, however, still in progress, and the outcome uncertain.

THE London Society of Compositors held a special delegate meeting last week, and the outcome of the proceedings was that the meeting carried the committee's recommendation that the employers' proposals for reduced wages be resisted. A further special delegate meeting was arranged for yesterday (Wednesday) evening, to follow the resumed conference with the employers. It was thought that ballot papers on the employers' proposals would probably be issued to-day (Thursday), these being returnable next Monday.

It is no secret that in connection with the present wages dispute the L.S.C. is making a special levy of its members to the extent of 7s. 6d. per week to combat the proposed reductions.

THE L.S.C. maintains that their rates have not increased in the same proportion as those of the other departments of the industry; during the time wages were increasing they stood by the federated societies in the flat-rate increase, although the other unions were actually getting a higher percentage increase.

It is reported that in more than one printing office notices of wage-reduction have already been posted.

At a meeting of the Imperial Conference, a resolution was passed recommending that a conference of representatives of the patent offices of His Majesty's Dominions should be held in London at an early date to consider the practicability of instituting a system of granting patents which should be valid throughout the British Empire.

## Printing Industry and Slack Time.

A matter of much interest to the printing trade arose in the House of Commons on Monday, when Mr. Bowerman (Deptford) asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury if he would consider the desirability of advising the various Government Departments to put in hand any printing matter that might have been held in suspense, thereby assisting the printing industry to tide over what was usually the slackest period of the year. Mr. Hilton Young replied as follows:—The only Government printing orders which are being held over relate to Departmental services which are being discontinued or substantially reduced, in view of the imperative need for economy in public expenditure. I cannot see my way to modify the instructions already issued to Departments for reducing their demands for printing services to a minimum. But the printing of matter which is essential is not subject to suspension at this or any other period of the year, and its execution will proceed accordingly.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bugler, A.V., Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Stern, C. L. 19,316.
- Crossley J. Toy paper boxes. 19,593.
- Hanson, C. J. W. Loose-leaf note books, etc. 19,859.
- Krassilnikoff, N. S. Loose-leaf binder, etc. 19,558.
- Mason, A. Envelopes for gramophone records. 19,500.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1917.

- Mascord, G. W. Printing machines. 166,166, 166,167, 166,168.
- Mascord, G. W. Rotary printing presses. 166,169.

#### 1918.

- Mascord, G. W. Printing machines. 166,183.
- Mascord, G. W. Rotary printing machines. 166,188.

#### 1920.

- Drury, G. L. Loose-leaf binders or equivalent devices for filing papers and documents. 166,325.
- Lang, E. L., and Lang, G. H. Marking or printing machines. 166,363.
- MacGregor, R. M. Letter cards. 166,383.
- Milligan, R., and Lumex, Ltd. Envelopes. 166,420.
- Miller, H. C. Loose-leaf binders. 148,865.
- Langston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Langston Monotype Machine Co.). Typesetting and composing machines. 166,466.

## "Owen Jones" Competition Results.

The results are announced of the prize competition for students of schools of art arranged by the Royal Society of Arts in accordance with the terms of the Owen Jones Trust.

Notices were issued in October last stating that six prizes would be offered under the usual conditions, each prize consisting of the Society's Bronze Medal, and a copy of a book or books on applied art, of a value not exceeding £2, to be selected by the successful competitors. In addition to these, a special prize of £20 was offered for the best design (irrespective of class) submitted.

One of the prizes was gained with a design for a poster, the winner being H. S. Evans, of the School of Art and Design, Nottingham, while the same student shared with an exhibitor in the textile section the special prize of £20.

Commended students in the book-production section were: W. A. Dillnutt, L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham-road, London, S.E. (hand tooled binding).

H. S. Evans, School of Art and Design, Nottingham (design for a title page).

Catherine E. Franks, School of Art, Technical Institute, Leyton, E. (design for a tail piece).

E. Owen Jennings, School of Art, Leeds (hand-tooled bookbinding).

E. H. Turner, L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts (hand-tooled binding).

H. T. Vallance, School of Art and Design, Nottingham (design for a poster).

Ruth M. Wood, School of Art, Exeter (illuminated Service of the Holy Eucharist).

## Welsh University Printing?

The Court of Governors of the University of Wales, at a recent meeting, considered a recommendation that a University Press Board be formed, with a view to the establishment of a University Press. Mr. Cyrus T. Clissitt, of Newport, warned the Court that it was treading on very dangerous ground. Speaking with 37 years' experience of newspaper work, he said that the difficulties the Board would be faced with from a financial point of view were such that the public bodies represented on the Court would require an assurance that the Board would consist mainly of men who had a full and complete knowledge of the commercial side of the venture. Eventually the matter was referred to the Council for further consideration, and for a report to be tendered.

The late Mr. Alexander Francis Lamb, of Leyton, printer and publisher, left £8,149.

## Paper Bag Wages.

At a meeting of the Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain) held recently it was agreed to issue a notice of proposal to reduce the minimum rates at present in operation in the trade, the principal reductions being as follows:—

### General Minimum Time Rates.

(A) Female Workers: Female workers of 18 years of age and over, from 9½d. to 8½d. per hour.

(B) Male workers: (i.) Machine tacklers of 23 years of age and over who have had not less than 3 years' experience as machine tacklers, from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 6½d.; (ii.) paper bag cutters of 23 years of age and over who have had not less than 3 years' experience as machine cutters, from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 5d.; (iii.) hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers after 3 years' service after the age of 21 in the same occupation, from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.; (iv.) male workers of 21 years of age and over other than those specified in (i.), (ii.) and (iii.) above, from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3½d.

As regards machine tacklers, paper bag cutters, hydraulic pressers, etc., of lesser age and/or experience, and as regards male and female learners for whom the Trade Board have fixed minimum rates of wages, the Trade Board propose to reduce such minimum rates in proportion to the proposed reductions respectively set out above.

### Piece Work Basis Time Rates.

All female workers, from 9½d. to 8½d.

### Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates to be calculated on the proposed general minimum time rates or piece work basis time rates as the case may be.

Statutory notices setting out the rates in full will be sent in due course to all employers in the trade whose names and addresses are known to the Trade Board and a period of two months will be allowed from the date of the issue of the notice of proposal during which objections may be lodged.

## A Useful Printing Catalogue.

Mr. W. T. Berry, the acting librarian of the St. Bride Foundation Institute, has compiled a useful "select list of books on practical printing, modern English and American text books in the Technical Library" of the institution. Printed by the students of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School in good, clear style, it is provided for the convenience of those using the library. It includes all the new volumes published by the Typothetæ Library of America, and is altogether very representative of up to date books on printing. The value of the list is increased by the indication in each case of the contents of the volume.

## Mr. Harry Becker.

### A Live Anti-Waste Candidate for North-west Camberwell.

Mr. Harry Becker, who has been asked to stand as the Anti-Waste Candidate in opposition to Dr. Macnamara in North-west Camberwell at the next general election, will put up a very good fight. His many friends in the paper trade are taking a very earnest interest in his candidature, and his victory will be exceedingly popular. This is not Mr. Becker's first essay as a Parliamentary candidate, because he made a gallant fight in



Photo, W. S. Stuart, Richmond.

MR. HARRY BECKER.

Anti-Waste Candidate for North-West Camberwell.

Bermondsey at the last election under the banner of the discharged soldiers.

Mr. Harry Becker is a well-known figure in the paper trade, and although only 29 years of age he has had a wide business experience, not only in this country but abroad. He was educated at Uppingham and has travelled extensively. Following a tour in France and Germany he started in business in this country, but his energy and enthusiasm called for wider fields to conquer, and he went over to America, where he acted as salesman for the Parsons Trading Co. Early in 1915, however, he returned to this country with his wife and

daughter, six weeks old, and joined the army for war service. He served in France for three years as a private.

As most of his friends know, Mr. Harry Becker is now managing director of the French Paperstock Co., Ltd., and it is by his energy and enthusiasm that this important business has been built up. A man of enormous energy and business initiative, he is known to be one of the most successful paper salesmen in the country, possessing all the characteristics of a born salesman—urbanity, initiative, determination, alertness and the faculty for quick decision.

The premises at 24-30, Bermondsey-wall, are well adapted for the large business which has been created. Important connections have been made both at home and abroad in paper, strawboards, and waste papers. The company, in fact, is one of the largest importers of strawboards in this country, and it performs a very useful service in providing stocks for printers and box-makers. Large stocks are held at Bermondsey, and there are admirable facilities for the reception and despatch of goods. The site, which is on the river front, is one of the most commodious on the Thames, having four wharves and extensive warehouses, while ample stocks can be kept ready at hand. Everything in the way of paper and stationery is handled, including krafts, browns, super-calendered and M.F. printings, bag papers, special French papers, and so on *ad infinitum*. Altogether the company carries large selections of paper and strawboard. Among the lines handled by the French Paperstock Co. is the well-known Brenchtock Bond special watermarked paper. Ancillary businesses carried on include the manufacture of paper bags, the baling of waste paper by a 100 ton baling press, and lighterage work. A specially large business is done in news-print, and some big contracts have been placed with the company. A fleet of motor cars is maintained for the rapid transit of paper stocks, while the free access to the river enables goods to be either received or despatched across the seas with ease.

Mr. Harry Becker is an attractive personality, and admiration for his business capacity is shared alike by his large staff and a wide circle of acquaintances in the paper trade. Anything that he takes in hand has to "go." It is Mr. Harry Becker's intention to follow a political career, and in this direction his enthusiasm and other gifts are likely to carry him far.

The Income Tax Payers' Society has been formed with the object of protecting the rights and privileges of income-tax payers. One of the objects of the Society is to simplify the machinery of assessment by protecting the taxpayer against the duplication and complexity of forms. Among the members of the General Council are Sir J. J. Baddeley, Sir H. Birchenough, Sir Rowland Blades, M.P.; Viscount Burnham, Sir F. Newnes, Sir A. Spurgeon, Sir A. Tuck and Sir W. A. Waterlow.

# Trade Notes.

MR. JOHN WATT, secretary of the Scottish Typographical Society, who has been prevented by illness from taking part in the current wage negotiations, has died after an operation.

KNOWN to a good many people in the printing trade is Mr. W. J. Fawn who was last week given twelve months' hard labour for a fraud upon Mr. G. E. Parker, printing manager of the Temple Press, the fraud being in connection with a bogus Masonic Lodge.

THE firm of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., was among the many business houses which were signatories to the appeal concerning the present serious financial situation of the country issued on Thursday by merchants, manufacturers, and shipowners of the United Kingdom.

THE Federation of Master Printers having inquired of the Chief Inspector of Taxes as to whether the extra depreciation allowance of 50 per cent. above the normal rates would be extended for the year 1921-22, the Chief Inspector has replied that such further extension cannot be made.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Peter Begg, a director of Messrs. R. and R. Clark, Ltd., printers, Edinburgh. He had been associated with the firm for nearly 50 years. He was president of the Edinburgh Master Printers' Association and was a well-known member of the Edinburgh printing trade.

IN our issue of July 21st we published a paragraph (received from a contributor) containing a statement that Messrs. Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd., of Clapham, had decided to reduce working hours and to adopt a five-day week. We are officially informed that the information is inaccurate and misleading, and we therefore regret its publication.

AUTHORITY OF J.I.C.—At the next meeting of the Joint Industrial Council, to be held on October 11th, Mr. F. Murrell is to move: "That it is desirable that steps be taken to secure powers to make all unanimous decisions of this J.I.C. obligatory on all engaged in the industry, provided that it can be shown that employers employing 75 per cent. of the workpeople and 75 per cent. of the operatives are represented on the J.I.C."

At its last meeting (on the 26th ult.) the Joint Industrial Council passed the following resolution:—"That this J.I.C. regrets the refusal of the Government, under Section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, to approve special unemployment insurance schemes, and urges upon the Government the expediency of giving all encouragement to industries which are prepared to discuss schemes for industrial insurance against unemployment." It was understood that this resolution did not pledge either side to support any scheme for a special unemployment insurance.

THE late Mr. George Neves, of Rochester, editor and part proprietor of *Chatham and Rochester News*, left £29,270.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between Thomas Stanley Procter and Harold Higgin Shellard, printers, 121 and 123, Bridge-street, Bradford.

THE publisher of the Indian extremist journal *Independent* has been sent to prison for a year in default of providing security to be of good behaviour.

THE Press Association is informed that an action for libel has been commenced against the proprietors, editor, and printer of *Truth*, by Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P.

MR. W. H. SLATER, author of "What a Compositor Should Know," contributes an article on "The Type and the Man" to the latest issue of the *Monotype Recorder*, issued by the Lanston Monotype Corporation.

A LARGE number of representative Brightonians, including many members of the staffs of newspapers and printing establishments of which he was founder, attended the funeral, last Thursday, at Patcham, near Brighton, of Mr. Henry John Infield, J.P.

OUR national humorist, *Punch*, has just celebrated his 80th birthday, and the event is signalled by the publication of the first two volumes of "Mr. Punch's History of Modern England," which cover the period 1741-1874, and which are to be followed by two further volumes. Publishers: Cassell and Co.

PROFIT-SHARING.—Messrs. George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., have just completed their first year's trading under their profit-sharing scheme for the year ending March 31st, 1921, whereby the employees receive a dividend calculated on their year's pay at the same rate as the ordinary shareholders. The dividend this year is 10 per cent., as against 8 per cent. last year, and the board is of opinion that the staff has to a large extent earned its own dividend by increased efficiency and zeal, and by economies made in working expenses.

POST CARD POSTAGE.—A Press representative has been informed at the G.P.O. that no decision has been arrived at concerning any alteration in the 1½d. rate for post cards, although the Postmaster-General is keeping constantly in mind the possibility of a revision of rates which may benefit the public; indeed, he hopes that a return to the old rates will be possible, and such return will be introduced immediately the accounts warrant it. Sir Adolph Tuck, managing director of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, is supplying the Postmaster-General daily with extracts from hundreds of letters from the largest picture post card firms all over the country, which state that the new rates mean a drop of anything from 30 per cent. to 90 per cent. in their sales. Many of them say that the trade is being entirely ruined. Sir Adolph Tuck states that there cannot be the slightest doubt that if the sales show such an enormous drop the revenue must do so also.



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Wages Negotiations.

THE first week of August finds a very unsettled and rather disquieting state of affairs in respect of the negotiations on the subject of wage-reductions in the printing and allied trades. As already reported, the representatives of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation—with the exception of the four unions which have insisted upon separate negotiations—agreed last week to recommend to their members the acceptance of the employers' revised demand, in accordance with which the first instalment of the proposed wage-reduction should come into effect next week, i.e., on the pay day in the week ending August 13th. The P. and K. T. F. is now balloting its members on the subject of this recommended agreement, but the result of this ballot will not, we understand, be known until next week. As regards the four unions which are acting independently of their federation, viz., the Typographical Associa-

tion, the London Society of Compositors, the Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers and the Society of Lithographic Printers, no kind of agreement has yet been reached, but negotiations between these unions and the employers are being resumed as we go to press (Wednesday).

## Production and Cost.

MANUFACTURERS and those who are identified with the industries of the country are greatly concerned as to the future welfare of Great Britain. It is not only that our own position gives cause for apprehension, but the rate at which other states are recovering ground lost through the war is so much greater than here that, unless something is done to improve production and lessen cost, we shall find ourselves behind in the race for commercial supremacy. In Belgium and Germany, for instance, the workpeople have settled down to work in real earnest. According to a recent visitor to those countries, the workpeople are giving not merely a normal day's work, but a day and a half. They are evidently very conscious of the need for re-establishing their trade and commerce, and are not sparing themselves, any more than they did during the war, in rehabilitating their country from the industrial standpoint. This gentleman found things very different over here. Our workpeople, he says, are making nothing like the effort of their late enemies. If this is so, then it is time there came an alteration. So grave is the situation that a meeting of business men, representative of all sections of finance, trade and industry was held at the Mansion House, London, last week, "to consider the grave economic situation which now faces the nation, with a view to impressing upon his Majesty's Government and all classes of the community the imperative need of increasing production and reducing expenditure, so that the wealth annihilated by the war may be restored." It is believed that with the exercise of economy, both personal and public, and greater industry on the part of everyone, the credit of the nation can rapidly be restored.

## Germany Making Headway.

EVIDENCE is forthcoming from many directions that Germany is making great headway in her effort to restore her industrial and commercial status. Mr. Garvin, in the *Observer*, remarks cryptically, "Everyone will know soon enough that Germany is beating us again and why. She has improved her whole national organisation for economic victory. We have scrapped ours." Then we have it



on the authority of Mr. W. A. S. Hewins that "there are countries which are almost up to their pre-war trade, whereas Britain is only up to 31 per cent." He asserts that unless we have a definite trade policy, and get round the corner, we will come precious near to bankruptcy.

### Real Co-operation.

BUT we are not likely to do that if only the British working people will be true to their traditions. We are, perhaps, apt to be a little too critical of ourselves; but that does no harm; quite the contrary. At the same time we may derive some consolation from the present outlook, and the remarks of Dr. Macnamara, the Minister of Labour, emphasise this point. "All over the country employers and employed in numberless industries are sitting down together in frank consultation and conference and are making agreements which avoid stoppage of work," he said, and added: "As Minister of Labour, I cannot over-state my admiration for the spirit of mutual self-respect and intercourse with which these difficulties are negotiated and brought in many industries to a successful conclusion by agreement without strike. That is the way out. What we want now is the determination not only that the revival in trade shall not be hampered by more strife, but that it shall be taken advantage of to the fullest extent." Mr. E. W. Randle, in the *Industrial League Journal*, emphasises the need for real co-operation in this paragraph: "Low cost of production for export can only be attained by labour giving more work for their wage, the manufacturer and trader being content with moderate profit, the banker providing cheap money, and the Government relieving the burden of taxation. Given these, the wheel begins to turn, our exports are in demand, our manufacturers once more grow busy, unemployment diminishes, and the Government revenues automatically grow. If labour and capital will not co-operate in a spirit of self-sacrifice both equally suffer and the inadequacy of trade means unemployment for labour and non-productivity of capital, without which the nation's expenses cannot be met." In order that the best results may be secured it follows that each party to the contract must do his utmost to fulfil it. Otherwise the scheme naturally fails. So if British industry is to hold its own each unit in the community must make the full contribution demanded by the situation.

THERE is a general slight recovery of orders in the paper trade.

## Personal.

THE Speaker (Mr. J. H. Whitley) was the guest of the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at their annual dinner, held at the House of Commons on Saturday. The numerous company included: Lord Riddell, Sir Emsley Carr, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman.

SIR G. ROWLAND BLADES and Lady Blades attended on Thursday night the Lord Mayor's annual banquet at the Mansion House to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the bankers and merchants of the City of London.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, left London for Cromer on Saturday, the commencement of his summer holiday having been arranged for that date, but the current wage negotiations have necessitated his return to town this week. This parallels his last year's experience, when the Manchester-Liverpool dispute caused a similar interruption of a well-earned holiday.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, president of the London Master Printers' Association, in addition to his editorial duties in producing a new number of the *Falcon*, which is the house magazine of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., has just issued a third edition of his "Illustrated Guide to the Buildings of Eton College," and a new work entitled "The Eton Register, 1751-1790." The latter is very favourably noticed in *The Times* (Literary Supplement) of last week.

MR. GEORGE HARRAWAY (general president) and Mr. T. G. Newland (general secretary of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, are at present at Geneva, attending the international labour conference being held there in connection with the League of Nations.

AT the Press Club, Fleet-street, last Thursday, Mr. W. O'Malley, who is shortly leaving this country on medical advice to take up residence in Ireland, was the recipient of a cheque subscribed by his many friends in the newspaper world to mark the esteem in which he is held and regret at his departure.

AT Kingston Parish Church, on Monday, at the wedding of Miss Burridge to Mr. William Grimes, a printer employed at a local newspaper office, fellow-workmen of the bridegroom formed a triumphal arch from the church door to the gate. They were armed with implements of their trade, including long wooden composing sticks, mallets, shooters, stereotypers' beating brushes, lye-brushes, galleys containing confetti, and waste paper baskets. The guard of honour were in their shirtsleeves and wore white aprons, and a printer's reader was armed with a pencil 3 ft. long.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 95s. Pref., 15s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 7½d., 13s. 10½d.; Benn Bros., 26s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 6d., 18s. 1½d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 67½, 67; Ilford, Pref., 15s; Lamson Paragon Supply, 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 3d., ditto 10s. pd., 10s. 10½d.; Linotype, B Deb., 50½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 17s. 6d., 17s. 9d.; George Newnes, 12s. 6d., Pref., 11s. 3d.; Newnes-Pearson Printing Co., 8 p.c. Deb. 97½; Odhams Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 4½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 6s. 10½d., Pref., 12s. 1½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Prefd., 8½; Weldons, 28s. 3d., 27s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 4½d., 14s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 102½, 103½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WELDON'S, LTD.—The 23rd annual ordinary general meeting of Weldon's, Ltd., was held on Friday last at the Savoy Hotel, Strand, under the presidency of Mr. A. T. Hollingsworth (the chairman of the company). The chairman, after some general comments on the world-wide depression during the period under review, went on to refer to the accounts, and mentioned that the Excess Profits Duty and corporation taxes to June 30th, 1920, account for the depletion of carry-forward by some £17,210. He remarked that during most of the year under review, paper and printing had been at their highest prices, and, while there was a slight reduction in paper during the last few months, printing still remained unaffected. Hence the company's revenue had been adversely affected in common with every publishing enterprise—their one bright spot, although not a profitable one, being a record revenue from advertisements. The proposed dividend was agreed to, making 12½ per cent. for the year.

"LIVERPOOL DAILY POST, MERCURY, AND ECHO."—Interim dividend on ordinary shares at rate of 12½ per cent. per annum for half-year ended June 30th, 1921, payable, less tax, August 12th,

RAPHAEL TUCK.—Profit of Raphael Tuck and Sons for year ended April 30th, 1921, after

providing for directors' and managers' remuneration, was £41,508. Directors recommend final dividend of 10 per cent., making 10 per cent. for year, placing to special dividend reserve £2,586, carrying forward £5,136.

MESSRS. VALENTINE AND SONS, LTD., Dundee, have a gross profit for the year of £5,713. After writing off depreciation and income tax and adding balance brought forward, the sum available is £11,173. During the first half of the year the profits were considerable, but owing to increased cost of paper, labour, etc., and also the fall in trade the profits were reduced. Stocks have been written down to market value. No further payment is to be made meantime of dividend, but it is hoped to pay a dividend before the end of the year.

BROWN, STEWART AND CO., LTD.—The accounts of Brown, Stewart and Co. for year ended April 30th, 1921, after providing £13,784 for depreciation, deducting £6,500 for interim dividends paid on ordinary and preference shares, and including £47,500 brought forward, show a credit balance of £6,261 to be carried forward.

HARTLEPOOL PAPER MILL Co., LTD.—The general meeting held on Tuesday was adjourned, as the accounts for the year ended April last are not yet completed, owing to negotiations which are taking place in connection with a proposed amalgamation in which the company is interested. The directors hope to submit details of the suggested amalgamation at an early date.

## NEW COMPANIES.

PREMIER PAPER AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; stationers, paper merchants, contractors for printing, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with F. E. White. Private company. Subscribers: F. E. White and J. R. H. Inkster. Registered office: 11, Poultry, E.C.

LAUREL BANK SCHOOL CO., LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with Miss M. A. H. Watson, M.A., of 4, Lilybank-terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, to acquire or establish and carry on schools and training colleges, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. N. Watson and J. H. Gordon.

A. D. LANG, LTD.—Capital £1,100 preference and 100 ordinary shares of £1 each; general manufacturers, buying and selling

agents, printers, lithographers, manufacturers of chemicals, etc. Private company. First directors: A. W. Hill and A. A. D. Lang. Registered office: 4, Vigo-street, W.1.

**SEMAPHORE, LTD.** (London).—Capital £500 in £1 shares (275 "A" and 225 "B"); importers, exporters and manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in electrical apparatus, fancy goods, stationery, leather goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Portaine and W. Wadden. First directors: J. Portaine, E. E. G. Boite, W. H. Edridge, H. M. Harris and J. Weller.

**ROCK HILL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.**—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares; producers of, manufacturers of and dealers in china clay, china stone, tin, tin ore, building stone and bricks, etc., and to adopt an agreement with A. M. Richards, S. H. B. Richards, W. T. Richards, R. H. Richards, F. M. Richards and J. W. Williams. Private company. First directors: A. M. Richards, S. H. B. Richards, W. T. Richards, R. H. Richards, F. M. Richards and J. W. Williams. Registered office: Stenalees, St. Austell, Cornwall.

**BENJAMIN BENNETT, LTD.**—Capital £35,000, in £1 shares (25,000 8 per cent. cum. pref.), to take over the business of manufacturers of hats and cardboard boxes carried on by T. Weatherill, W. G. Squires and H. W. O'Cleex Lightfoot, at Dunstable and Luton, as "Benjamin Bennett." Private company. Directors: T. Weatherill, W. G. Squires and H. W. O. Lightfoot. Registered office: 61, George-street, Luton.

**WIDE WORLD AGENCIES, LTD.**—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; commission, export, import and advertising agents, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Casson and H. G. P. Catchpool. Registered office: 51, Tothill-street, Westminster.

**KENSINGTON FINE ART SOCIETY, LTD.**—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; to take over the business of an art dealer carried on by M. Ruët at 26, Alfred-place, Kensington, as "The Kensington Fine Art Society." Private company. First directors: M. Ruët and C. E. Plummer. Registered office: 26, Alfred-place West, South Kensington, S.W.

**DOMINION PAPER CO., LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in wallpapers, paper, pulp and pulp products, paints and colours, varnishes, etc. Private company. Directors: A. H. Young, W. E. Bamber and J. G. E. Abbott. Registered office: 11, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

**PERSONALITY PHOTO PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £500 in 400 10 per cent. participating non-cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; general, cinema and press photographers, proprietors of books, newspapers, magazines and other publications, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Hopwood and Albert L. Jarché. Registered office: 22, Furnival-street, E.C.4.

**MORFORD AND GOODMAN, LTD.**—Capital £30,000 in £1 shares (15,000 preference); to

take over the business carried on 35-43, High-street, and 5, Thames-street, Staines, as "Morford and Goodman," and to carry on the business of drapers, manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in leather goods, stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: G. H. Leavey, W. N. Goodman, C. R. Goodman and A. D. Jukes. Registered office: 39, High-street, Staines, Middlesex.

**UNITED SERVICES MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers, exporters and importers of and dealers in tobacco, dealers in leather goods, stationery and fancy goods, chemicals, etc. Private company. First directors: Isidore Jacobson, Sidney T. W. Taylor, Roger I. Dansey, Keith W. G. Boddy and Solomon Teff. Registered office: 28, Lower Regent-street, S.W.

**SPEERE PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (1,000 8 per cent. participating cumulative preference); to take over the business of advertising agents and contractors, carried on by C. M. Tregurtha, T. E. Grainger and A. P. Johnson at 2, New-court, Carey-street, W.C., as the "Speere Publicity Service." Private company. First directors: C. M. Tregurtha, T. E. Grainger and A. P. Johnson. Registered office: 2, New-court, Carey-street, W.C.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**ALEXANDER SALTON, LTD.** (printers, newspaper proprietors, general stationers, fancy goods dealers, etc.).—Mortgage on 26, George-street, West Blackpool, dated July 8th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

**L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.** (printers, etc.).—Issue on July 11th, 1921, of £2,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**LEWIS MATHIAS AND CO., LTD.** (music printers, etc., London).—Issue on July 1st, 1921, of £125 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**WELBECK PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £1,400 debentures, authorised July 1st, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,500 on June 30th, 1921, of "B" debentures dated July 28th, 1920, securing £58,200.

**LENDRUM, LTD.** (manufacturers of paper and papermaking materials, London).—Deposit on July 21st, 1921, charged on 15, Quay-street, Manchester, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, not exceeding £6,000.

**CENTRAL PAPER MILLS, Co., LTD.** (Wakefield).—Debenture dated July 5th, 1921, to secure £4,000, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holders: S. H. Stocks, 15, Bradford-road, Cleckheaton; and H. J. Wells, 2, Princes-street, E.C.

**F. J. PARSONS, LTD.** (newspaper owners, etc.).—Particulars of £25,000 debentures, authorised February 2nd, and covered by trust deed, dated June 29th, 1921; present issue, £18,050; charged on various freehold and leasehold properties in Hastings, Bexhill, Sandgate, Hythe and Folkestone and the company's undertaking and other assets, including uncalled capital. Trustees: A. Blackman, F. W. Coles, Margaret Oliver, J. Parsons and E. A. Parsons.

**W. C. B. WADE, LTD.** (publishers, stationers, etc., London).—Debenture dated July 9th, 1921, to secure £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. Livesey, 13, Hope-street, Liverpool.

**STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £10,750 on June 30th, 1921, of B.S.E. debentures, dated September 10th and November 15th, 1920, securing £19,500 notified; also issue on July 11th, 1921, of £250 E.S.C. and £10,000 B.S.E. debentures, parts of a series already registered.

**BENNING AND GREEN, LTD.** (printers, etc., Marlow).—Debenture, dated July, 19th, 1921, to secure £475, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. G. A. Cripps, St. Ives, Maidenhead, Berks.

**G. E. HANCOCK, LTD.** (Newspaper Proprietors, Clevedon, Somerset).—Particulars of £300 debentures authorised May 31st, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING Co., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on July 13th, 1921, of mortgage dated November 13th, 1918, securing £75.

**A. MEGSON AND Co. (LEEDS), LTD.** (Printers, etc.).—Mortgage dated July 8th, 1921, to secure £4,500 charged on certain land and premises in Potternewton, Leeds. Holders: Leeds Permanent Benefit Building Society.

**HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD.** (Manufacturers of plain and fancy boxes, cases, tubes, bags, etc.).—Particulars of £175,000 debentures authorised June 17th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on various properties in Manchester, Perth, Glasgow, Birmingham, Leith and London and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**JACKSON, HARTLEY, AND JACKSON, LTD.** (Paper Manufacturers, London).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised July 8th, 1921; present issue £3,000; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

## BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re* HORACE VICKARS REES, formerly printer and publisher, 14, Fetter-lane, E.C., and elsewhere.—The public examination of this debtor was held on July 28th before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £4,990 and assets £100. Replying to Mr. W. Boyle, official receiver, the debtor stated that two previous failures were recorded against him; in October, 1880, he paid a composition of 5s. in the £ on liabilities of £985; in January, 1890, he was bankrupt with liabilities £686 and no assets, but was granted a discharge which became effective on September 6th, 1919. Since 1908 he had carried on business successively as a publisher, a music seller, a nursery gardener, a music publisher and as a printer and publisher. In January, 1920, he formed "Hardwick's Gothic Press, Ltd.," with a nominal capital of £6,000, to take over the business of a printer and publisher then being carried on at 14, Fetter-lane, E.C., he (debtor) received £1,000 in shares and acted as managing director at a remuneration of £250 per annum until February last, when a receiver was appointed for the debenture holder. Witness attributed his failure and insolvency to losses in connection with, and to his liability under guarantees given on behalf of various companies in which he had been interested. The examination was concluded.

*Re* J. W. MILWARD (trading as J. W. Milward and Co.), printing contractor, 368, Strand, W.C.—This case came before Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 29th upon the debtor's application for approval to a scheme for the payment of a composition of 5s. in the £. The accounts show liabilities £1,544 against assets £89, and the official receiver reported that as a sum of £270 would be required to carry through the scheme, the terms were reasonable and calculated to benefit the creditors. There still remained a balance of about £60 to be deposited at the Court. In reply to the registrar the debtor said he desired a further adjournment of one month, by which time he expected to receive a commission on a substantial printing contract. The application was postponed till October 14th.

**INDIA.**—The evolution of India from an agricultural to an industrial country is evidenced by the issue of a new technical journal, under the title of *Industrial India*. The first number published by the Tava Publicity Corporation, Ltd., Bombay and London, is produced on modern lines, art paper being used, with coloured cover. Editorially, *Industrial India* has been planned to deal each month with the different phases of industry, under the following six main headings: industries, manufactures, power and power transmission, organisation, transport and science.

Efforts are to be made to secure the passing of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill before Parliament is prorogued in August.

## Printing Notes from Australia.

### **A Surprise Printing Bill—Printing Trade Wages—44-Hour Week Application—Trade Union Amalgamation—Paper.**

*(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)*

The Commonwealth Government is confronted with an unexpected bill for £100,000 for material ordered from England in 1914. When the Government Printing Office placed the order, it could not be executed on account of war-time conditions. Now the order has been filled and the prices show an increase on the 1914 quotations.

The point of interest is that the present Government did not know of the existence of the order till the Printing Office Bill came up for consideration, when they were surprised to find themselves faced with this large commitment and for dealing with which special measures will have to be taken.

Mr. Justice Macnaughton, in the Arbitration Court at Brisbane, has given his award as to when the new increases in wages should take effect. The union claimed that as the application was filed last year they should date from the delivery of the judgment on May 12th. His Honour decided, however, that the increases should date from March 1st, and in order to mitigate any hardship that might be caused by the retrospective order the increases could be paid in instalments, except where an employee was discharged.

An exhibition of the Government printer's work has been held in Sydney, which sets out to demonstrate the progress made in Australia in the art of printing and colour reproduction. Professor Jeffrey, of Harvard University, expressed his admiration of many of the examples shown, and said in regard to the lifelike reproduction of timbers on to the plate nothing like it had been produced in the United States.

The hearing of the libel action brought by Thomas Joseph Ryan, M.P., against the proprietors of the *Mercury* newspaper, Hobart, in the High Court of Australia, has again been adjourned for further hearing. The hearing of the case is attracting large crowds of listeners to the building.

The hearing was continued on the application for a 44-hour week now being made by the printers of Sydney. Speaking against the proposal Mr. S. Musgrave, president of the County Press Association, said that there were 230 country newspapers being issued out of 189 offices, while at the time of the inception of the Association there were 370 newspapers and 230 offices.

For the employees Mr. Edward Quealey said that by bringing the country equipment up-to-date any loss resulting from the proposed shorter hours would be overtaken.

The printers of Perth are also making an application for an increase in wages from 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 6d. per hour and a decrease in the working week from 48 to 44 hours in five days, Saturday morning work to be counted as time and a-half.

An award of £150 with costs has been made by Judge Schofeld, Sydney, on behalf of a compositor who stated that he had been incapacitated from following his employment due to the disease of lead poisoning contracted in the course of his employment at Simmon's, Ltd., printing works.

It is expected that the bookbinders, female bookbinders, carton and cardboard box makers and the Typographical Society will definitely amalgamate. The new organisation in Victoria will embrace 4,000 members. The committee is now at work drawing up rules to govern the organisation, which will be a branch of the Printing Industry Employees Union of Australia.

THE Conference of the Australian Provincial Press Association has been seriously considering the question of customs duties on imported paper, and a deputation waited on the Minister for Trade and Customs (Mr. Massy Greene) to urge that the maximum duty on paper should be 30s. per ton.

MR. GREENE, in replying, said that the paper duty was purely a revenue duty, and that it did not pretend to be anything else. He would, however, confer with the Treasurer on the subject, as he recognised that a duty which might not affect the metropolitan papers could affect the provincial Press. He was doubtful whether the Government would agree to give up revenue by fixing a maximum duty.

PAPER mills generally have started up again now that fuel is available once more. Full time, however, has not yet been resumed in many cases, a paucity of orders still being experienced.

THE Port of London has recently admitted printing paper from Belgium and Austria, 245 reels of wrapping paper from Germany, 46 reels of packing and wrapping paper from Czecho Slovakia, and varying quantities of paper from Finland.

# DATE BLOCKS

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# The Bookbinder.

## Bindery Costing.

The question of the introduction of adequate costing methods into the bindery remains a topic of the utmost urgency. A welcome move in the right direction was made at last week's meeting of the Joint Industrial Council when the subject was given consideration. The difficulty of applying the costing system to binderies in the Manchester area was brought before the meeting, Mr. A. E. Holmes presenting a report on the matter, and Messrs. Goodwin, Bethell and Harraway joining in the discussion. The outcome was a decision to appoint a sub-committee of six a side to investigate and report on the Federation Costing System, with special reference to its effect upon the employees in the industry. This should mean that the subject now receives a thorough and reasoned consideration which must result in some nearer approach to scientific treatment of bindery costs. The urgency of this matter is stressed, we notice, in the current *Circular* of the Federation of Master Printers, in which a paragraph on "Binders' Dockets" contains the following: "Considerable correspondence has taken place on the question, and the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* deserves the thanks of every bookbinder (both employer and employee) for the steps it is taking to bring the question to the front. Accurate cost-finding is impossible under the system which permits time to be entered on the cost sheet in the factory, or even where a foreman allows his staff to fill in the whole of their time at the end of the day. No time books should be allowed in the departments, and every record of time should balance with the time for which wages are paid, and should pass into the costing department at the end of every day."

## Prices of Bookbinding Materials.

Prices of bookbinders' materials have not altered materially from those quoted in our last bookbinding issue, although in many instances there are evident signs of a further drop in prices. We hear of a firm in the north of Scotland that is making a big bid to reduce the cost of raw pigskin material. The cost of tapes and cotton goods are also spoken of as likely soon to be on the fall. Strawboards are being quoted at anything from £8 10s. per ton basis; bookbinders' cloth, which is falling in price, is now 1s. to 1s. 4d. per yard; wires—according to gauge—are 58s. 6d. to 89s. 6d., which records a drop in price from those ruling a month or two back.

## Boards and Paper.

THE market price of Dutch strawboards seems to have levelled itself at £8 10s. per ton (basis price), and very little is being seen of the £6 or £7 offers which were in evidence some weeks ago. As yet, there is no demand, however, and very little likelihood of any appreciable increase in the near future. Wood pulp boards are quoted £25 to £30 per ton, and supplies are not by any means over-abundant. Foreign unglazed bank is on offer at 5½d. per lb., for ton lots, but the standard qualities are still between 6d. and 7d. per lb. German S.C. mechanical is available at 3½d. per lb., and glazed mechanical at 3d. to 3½d., according to substance. Some exceptional offers of Belgian printings are also announced, while high grade manillas are quoted £48 to £60 per ton.

## Adhesive Bookbinding Composition.

Mr. E. R. Royston has patented a method by which the edges of a number of sheets or leaves are bound together by an adhesive composition which is flexible when dry and allows the book or writing pad so formed to be laid open flat at any point, or to be bent or flexed without injury. In applying the binding composition, some parts of the edges are left free, so that adjacent sheets may be stretched apart slightly to permit the insertion of a loose sheet, such as a piece of carbon paper; or so that one or more of the sheets may be torn out without disturbing the remaining sheets. The adhesive consists of 35 parts smoked plantation or fine Para raw rubber, mixed by rolling with the same amount of unsmoked first latex, adding 10 parts silica oxides or magnesium carbonate or fossil flour, 13 parts calcium chloride, 6 parts calcium hydroxide, and 1 part colouring matter. This mixture is stirred into a solvent consisting of 70 parts carbon tetrachloride and 30 parts benzol to which a suitable deodorant is added. East India gum may also be added to minimise the tendency of the composition to become doughy and to assist quick drying.

It would be hard for any customer or prospective customer of Messrs. Wm. Strain and Sons, Ltd., Belfast, to read month by month the witty and good-humoured pages of that firm's little house-organ the "Monthly Statement" without getting the impression that the Strain printing house was one with which it would be rather pleasant to do business. That's one function of a good house organ.

## Marbled Paper and its Uses.

### The Introduction into England.

The Committee on Bibliography of the Technical Association of the American Pulp and Paper Industry has issued a bibliography of marbled paper compiled by Mr. Dard Hunter, who contributes an historical introduction.

The art of marbling consists in the production of patterns and designs on paper by means of colours so prepared as to float upon a preparation of mucilaginous liquid, usually made from boiling Irish moss. These colours are transferred to the paper by applying the sheet to the colour floating on the top of the liquid. The colours, which are dropped on the liquid, are kept from running together by the use of ox-gall. By dragging the colours with a comb, made with wire teeth set at even or uneven intervals, an endless variety of patterns may be made. The forms and effects appearing in the colours will be transposed to the sheet of paper when it comes in contact with the floating pigment. The sheets are dried and burnished with a stone burnisher which gives a very high degree of finish. Most of the modern kinds are left dull and have a more artistic appearance than the highly finished papers.

Marbled papers are used for fly-leaves or end-papers in books and for the covering of fancy boxes and in any work where surface coloured paper can be used. The finest marbled papers are stained or coloured by hand, but machines have been invented that imitate this work in an indifferent way.

It is thought that marbled paper was invented at the end of the sixteenth century by the Turks, but was first used for the forwarding of books by the French binders. One of the earliest examples known is in an Album Amicorum, bound in 1600 for Jean de Beauchamps which contains 24 leaves of marbled paper of poor quality. A much better specimen may be seen in a book bound by Le Gascon about 1616. This volume is now in the British Museum and the marbled paper is of the wavy or combed pattern. In the National Gallery in London there is a collection of 34 different varieties of marbled paper from the same year, most of which are of the conservative combed pattern without much display of originality. All of these early examples are thought to be of Turkish manufacture.

Macé Ruet, a Parisian stationer (1606-1638), is usually given the credit of the discovery of the manufacture in France. Marbled paper was first known in England about the year 1625, but was not used for the forwarding of books until the latter half of the century. At that time the best marbled paper was made in Holland and some years later the Dutch paper in the size of foolscap was exported to England wrapped around small parcels of toys and passed free of duty. When the paper was taken from the toys it was carefully

pressed and sold to the English bookbinders for use in their finest bindings. In some of the old English bindings it was quite apparent that the end-papers had been crushed and wrinkled before being used for the purpose of binding.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century a Frenchman named Le Breton was considered to be one of the best makers of marbled paper in France and he became widely known for his skill in producing beautiful specimens.

Coloured printed paper was also used, especially in Southern Germany, for the forwarding of books. It was made in Augsburg with the worn blocks that were discarded by the calico printers. Paper with patterns in gold and colours, which began to be used for the binding of books in the seventeenth century in South Germany and North Italy, was in the eighteenth century introduced into Holland and thence to England. There has never been much marbling done in America, most of the paper of this kind used in that country has always been imported, especially from Germany.

The collecting of marbled papers is a very interesting pursuit and it is astonishing the vast assortment of colours and forms that present themselves. Mr. Dard Hunter started a collection a dozen years ago and the assortment has reached a total of 1,600 specimens, dating from the prosaic examples of the 17th century to the unique, futurist forms of the present day. It is quite possible, in marbling, to arrange the colours on the surface of the liquid so that the forms of fish, birds and the like are brought forth and really very artistic and pleasing effects may be made. For the student who wishes to delve into the mysteries of marbling the books of Woolnough and Halfer will be found the most comprehensive works to be found in the English language.

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### Miscellaneous.

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# Standardisation of Paper.

## A Suggested Scheme from India.

The subject of the standardisation of paper is very much to the fore just now, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the English-speaking countries overseas. Curiously enough, just as the controversy was renewed in our columns, a proposed scheme comes to hand from India, and is outlined in the following letter:—

To the Editor of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

SIR,—A few years ago I read an article in an American trade journal on the standardisation of paper sizes, which revived my interest in a subject that for about a quarter of a century (of paper dealing) had claimed a certain amount of my attention, but to which I had never been able to devote much time, and upon which I had never progressed so far as to express an opinion in any really public way. In 1919, however, in London, I discussed the matter with various people intimately associated with paper and printer's ink, including a well-known maker of printing machines at Otley. During the last two years I have been able at intervals to give more attention to the subject, and, as I understand that some movement in the direction of general standardisation may at any moment be launched, I am impelled to put forward my conclusions.

Along with the American journal aforesaid, I must render tribute to a New Zealander, whose name I have forgotten, for the root idea—the hypotenuse oblong. How much older the idea may be, I cannot say, and, for the purpose of the allied trades, it does not matter.

The hypotenuse oblong is an oblong the shorter sides of which are equal to the side of a given square, while the longer sides are equal to the hypotenuse or diagonal of that square. Its peculiar gift is that it repeats itself, that is to say, that doubled or halved it retains the same proportions. Add to this that these proportions are the most pleasing that a plain oblong, without any embellishments, can possibly assume. Some people call it the Golden Oblong, and it is a curious thing that in other things than sheets of paper—in pictures, in the facade of a building, in the dimensions of a living-room or public hall—this Golden Oblong always pleases.

Leaving other things alone, however, we find in the allied crafts concerned with paper and books that this oblong continually crops up wherever the artistic is allowed to dominate the issue. It is the proportion of all the most pleasing magazines and periodicals of recent origin. (Any one can test this readily for himself—the proportion is roughly 70 by 99.)

I have said enough of the æsthetic side; the really surprising thing is the immense practical utility of the idea. Imagine the

heart-breaks that would have been saved to all concerned with paper and print if, instead of the chaos that exists at present, we had had from the beginning a short series of five or six sizes in paper which regularly increased in such a way that each larger size overlapped all round the next smaller size and the smallest double size was only the next remove from the largest broadside.

I have spent considerable time lately in an endeavour to reconcile this new idea to existing usage, and I propose now to put before you a scheme, the simplicity of which was not arrived at in a day. I need not detail the processes by which I arrived at the measurements here given, but I will admit that I have been surprised, in the later stages of the investigation, to find how little needs to be done to make standard sizes at least possible. The final surprise, when I had plotted out my super-crown, super-post, super-demy, super-medium and super-royal, was to find that, in either one or other of two countries of Europe—the United Kingdom and France—every one of these sizes was approximately in existence.

The first stage of my proposal is (as a concession to use and wont) that we standardise and name seven sizes: Foolscap, note, crown, post, demy, medium and royal—using the not unpleasant proportions of crown as our guide. This gives us:—

OLD SIZES.		STANDARD.	
Foolscap ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17	Foolscap ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 18
Pinched post or note ...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Note ...	14 × 19
Crown ...	15 × 30	Crown ...	15 × 20
Large post ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 21	Post ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 22
Demy ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Demy ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 23
Medium ...	18 × 23	Medium ...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 24
Royal ...	20 × 25	Royal ...	20 × 25

(I have always disliked foolscap and demy in 8vo. or 4to.; indeed, who ever asks for them, except through use and wont? These two must suffer change.)

The second stage is to add (in a qualified sense) five super sizes. These I have already named; they are the hypotenuse oblong sizes and give a regular progression in sizes from the smallest 32mo. to the largest quad (or less or more). Thus:—

	Inches.	C.M.
Super-crown ...	15 × 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 × 55
" post ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 × 61
" demy ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 25	45 × 64
" medium ...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 × 68
" royal ...	20 × 28	51 × 72

I have said that these sizes (approximately) exist. Thus:—

A. Imperial (half sheet)	(U.K.)	15 × 22 inches.
B. Columbian	(France)	43 × 62 C.M.
C. Grand	(France)	45 × 63 C.M.
D. Petite Soleil	(France)	50 × 68 C.M.
E. Super-royal	(U.K.)	20 × 20 inches

All that it amounts to, then, is that we adopt three French sizes, and re-name them, that we re-name Imperial, "double super crown," keep our super royal, and insist on standard measurements. It will then become possible for the progressive spirit, printer or stationer or account-book maker, to drive the displeasing into the dust-bin of oblivion.

If the paper trade will give us a scheme like

this, for both writing and printing papers, with 500 sheet reams, abolish the quire and standardise weights on the grammes per sq. metre basis, I do not think that anyone worth more than a quire of foolscap will raise any outcry.

Yours, etc.,

D. L. MUNRO.

Calcutta, India, June 18th, 1921.

P.S. (June 27th).—Since writing the foregoing I have read your remarks and the proposals of Mr. Alfred Watkins as set out in the *British and Colonial Printer*, May 5th, 1921. Mr. Watkins will be interested if he will find access to *The Printing Art* (American) files of a few years back (I regret I cannot give the date), where he and all interested will find a very full exposition of the subject. The most interesting thing in the article is a composite diagram showing that a large number of high-class magazines, refusing, under the impulse of the artistic sense, to be content with what has so long contented the papermaker and book-producer, break away from precedent, and in their pursuit of the artistically pleasing find the geometrically perfect—the Golden Oblong.

I wonder if Mr. Watkins will accept my Super Post, Demy and Medium with the existing Imperial and Super Royal in place of his three new sizes. Believe me, I tried *three* sizes, and I tried *four* sizes (like the American writer referred to) and it was not until I arrived at *five sizes correlated to five standardised existing British sizes* that I saw daylight. I feel perfectly sure that it is this linking up with the old sizes, more than anything else, that will recommend the new series to papermakers, the printer and the stationer, and account-book maker. It is to be noted that the standard and the super sizes are identical in one dimension.

I agree most heartily with your remark on the "too big dose." Progress by steps has been one of my leading principles in working on this problem. I propose therefore, for the consideration of the master papermakers and the master printers, the following as the first step, or steps:—1. Standardisation of sizes—Foolscap, Note, Crown, Post, Demy, Medium and Royal (to be so named) in the measurements given in my letter, adding to these, for the present, Old Foolscap (13½ by 17). 2. Adding three (French) sizes to give the Hypothenuse series of evenly graded sizes. This with Imperial and Super Royal would give—Super Crown, Super Post, Super Demy, Super Medium, Super Royal (to be so named) in the measurements given in my letter. 3. The 500 sheet reams, for all papers: printing, writing, and account book.

I have no hesitation in saying that, if some arbitrary power were to impose such a system upon them, 99 per cent. of all the papermakers and book producers involved would heave a great sigh of relief and ask why it wasn't done ages ago.

And this percentage would include *all* the progressives.

D. L. M.

## THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Wholesale Stationers and Paper MERCHANTS.

### National Council Meeting.

At a meeting of the National Council of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants held at the Council Chamber, 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, on Thursday, July 14th, various items of great interest to the trade in general were under discussion.

The President (Mr. J. W. Cooke) gave the outlines of a scheme under which members of the Association would be entitled to a special rebate on all insurances. This scheme was discussed at great length and left in the hands of the general secretary and a small sub-committee for further information and report.

The question of standardisation also came under consideration, and it was agreed by the members of the Council that wholesale stationers and paper merchants as a body would be only too willing to adopt any scheme which was demanded by the consuming trades as a whole.

Mr. F. M. Carson (vice president) detailed at length the efforts which a sub-committee appointed recently had made, by interviews and correspondence with various shipping companies, to remove the present anomaly by which the freight of foreign paper carried at ton rate was transported at so much lower price than English shipping at measurement rate, and brought to the notice of the Council a letter to the general secretary on the matter which conveyed the decision of the Rates Committee of the Australian and New Zealand Lines to reduce materially the rate of freight on *all* paper in bales or reels.

It was also announced that the final of the National Cup Golf Competition between Mr. Dykes Spicer (Southern District) and Mr. A. Parkinson (Northern District) would be played on a neutral course near London early in September.

## Paper Index Numbers.

Compared with an index number of 100 as the average for 1919, news-print paper production in the United States rose to 114 in June, 1920, and fell from 108 to 90 between January and February this year, rising to 94 in March and 101 in April. Shipments were as low as 84 in February. Stocks rose in inverse ratio, being 135 in January last and 175 in March.

Production of all other paper, which rose to 132 in July last year, fell to 74 in January, and in the three succeeding months was 76, 83 and 76. Shipments were lowest in June—67. Stocks rose from 101 in January to 120 in April.

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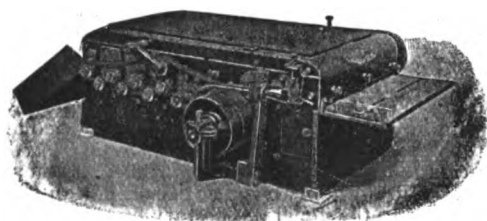
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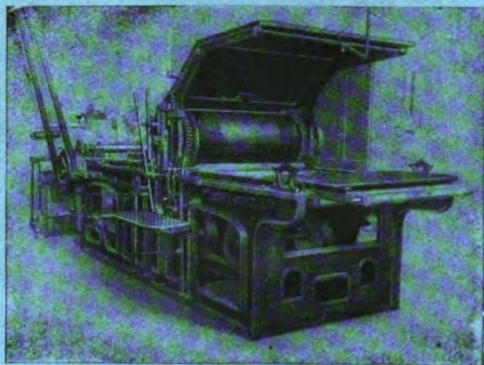
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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 6

LONDON: AUGUST 11, 1921.

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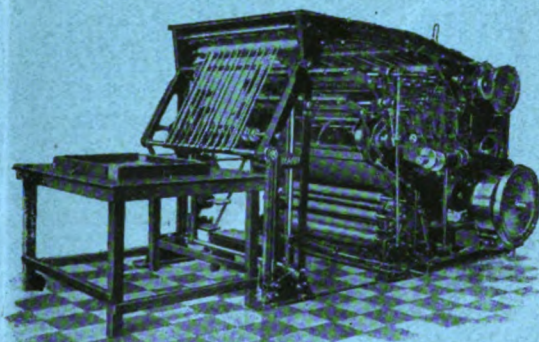
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
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LONDON: AUGUST 11, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# The Standardisation of Paper.

The Way Opens to a Definite Step Forward in the  
Direction of an Urgent but Much-Postponed Reform.

The past history of the agitation for paper standardisation in this country is a rather disheartening record of praiseworthy efforts that have apparently been allowed to fail of fruition. The unsatisfactory state of affairs—some have called it “chaos”—which still obtains in respect of paper sizes, weights and nomenclature bears sad evidence of the conservative indifference with which earnestly reasoned pleas for betterment have been met by many of those who stood to benefit most by a forward policy. It would seem, however, that the way is opening at last, giving promise of some definite instalment of a reform that is imperative in the interests both of the paper merchant and of his best customer, the printer.

It will be remembered that in our issue of July 14th there appeared a communication from Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham, general secretary of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, in which he indicated the difficulties in the way of paper standardisation, but affirmed the readiness of paper merchants as represented by his association to co-operate in any practicable means for facilitating the conduct of the paper trade. This communication of Mr. Greenham's was commented on in the *World's Paper Trade Review* in the following fashion:—

“At last the Wholesale Stationers have found the courage to come into the limelight on the standardisation question. They are solicitous for the printer in so far that they are anxiously concerned about his customers conforming to the suggested standards. The fact that at successive congresses all the

printers of the country have adopted the standardisation proposals counts for nothing apparently. But despite the Gammeter machine and the good corporation and bank business, the printer still remains the wholesaler's customer, and his best customer too. When the wholesaler comes to realise this thoroughly, he will perhaps conform in more ready fashion to the printer's requirements. It is late in the day for the merchant to assume this solicitous concern for his customer's customer. Printers are not so blind to their own interests as to approve a reformation which will react against them. It is not through pleasing the customer that the existing state of chaos in regard to paper standards has been reached. On the contrary, it has been caused through merchants pleasing themselves as to the standards they have selected. Then, again, in the matter of stock economy, has not the Printers' Federation repeatedly pointed out the recent unexampled opportunities for introducing the new standards when stocks were non-existent? Is not the present time the very moment for specifying new stocks on the approved basis? In its very elements the standardisation scheme aims at stock economy. As for re-adjustments at the mills, we understand that the makers are ready and willing to adopt the scheme; hence the futility of argument on that score. Taken all round, the Wholesalers' Association has a weak case and appears to realise the fact. Why, then, not get down to business?”

## Is Standardisation Demanded?

Mr Harvey Greenham follows up this comment by a letter to the current issue of the



*Review*, in which he complains that the said comment hardly places the subject in its right light. It is not, he says, a question of the wholesaler having a weak case, but rather that up to the present the consumer trade has put forward no case for him to answer.

Mr. Harvey Greenham also writes to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* the following letter which we have pleasure in giving in full:—

"It has been observed that the article over my name which appeared in your issue of July 14th under the above heading has drawn forth a response from Mr. Howard Hazell which appears in a recent issue of your publication, and in this respect I feel sure that I cannot do better than set out below *in toto* a letter from Mr. F. M. Carson, a vice-president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, and president of the Southern District of that Association, which appeared in the *World's Paper Trade Review* of August 5th, being a reply to an editorial note and to a similar letter from Mr. Howard Hazell in that paper on this much-debated subject.

"In addition, I should like to bring to the notice of your readers the following experience of some of our members which will be of interest as indicating the position of the wholesale stationer in this matter.

"A similar outcry to that which we are now experiencing was commenced some years ago, and our members in question were anxious to be one of the first to comply with what appeared to be their customers' requirements. The demand then was that cream laid should be made 504s to the ream, instead of 480s, as was then the universal custom. All stocks of large post and double foolscap cream laid were accordingly duplicated, giving 18—480s, 19—504s, 21—480s, 22—504s, 23—480s, 24—504s.

"Although the public demand appeared to be for 504s, it is an actual fact that nearly every making of 504s was left on our members' shelves, and eventually they had to take out the extra quires and convert the reams into 480s.

"It would seem obvious to everyone concerned that it is to the interests of the wholesale stationer himself—as it is to any other class of distributor—that he should supply his customers' requirements. This he is now, and always has been, only too willing to do; and when there is a real and serious demand from the consuming trade for any alteration in the present system, the wholesale stationer will be perfectly willing to adopt any suggestions which are put forward by such consuming trade as a body."

### The Paper Merchants' Case.

Mr. F. M. Carson's letter, to which Mr. Harvey Greenham desires to call attention, is the following:—

"I have read with considerable interest your editorial of the 15th July on the matter of standardisation of paper, and as chairman of a committee of wholesale stationers who considered Mr. Howard Hazell's scheme, am much at variance with the conclusions at which you arrive.

"You state that there is an existing state of chaos in regard to paper standards caused through merchants pleasing themselves as to the standard they have selected. Do you seriously suggest that this is a fair statement of the case? There are certain anomalies I know, but I am aware of no state of chaos. Do you suggest that printers are demanding stocks of certain sizes and weights which wholesale stationers refuse to supply? I do not find this demand.

"I have been trying since your editorial was published to find out when and how the sizes and weights usually specified were originated, and have had some interesting correspondence with mills and experts on the matter. They seem to agree, as one mill writes, 'That the reason why the various sizes of papers are what they are is lost in the past generations.'

"There is a book, 'Paper and Paper Making,' by Richard Herring, the founder of my firm, published in 1863, and we have other papers of his of about the same date, in which he gives details of sizes of papers in his day. Writing sizes are the same and many wrapping sizes also. While Mr. Hazell in his letter of the 15th July is correct in saying that there is no standard universally adopted, there is, at all events, old-established custom to work on.

"I am convinced that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of an arrangement which should be to the benefit of all concerned, but submit that the movement to this end must begin with the printer.

"Mr. Hazell has already gone to considerable trouble over this matter, and if he could assure me that the Federation of Master Printers will adopt his scheme, I will bring the subject up before the wholesale stationers for further discussion. If he can go one step further and get his colleagues to translate their decision into actual orders to the wholesalers, I feel confident his difficulties will be largely overcome.

"After all, the wholesaler is bound to stock such papers as his experience teaches him are most generally demanded and easily sold."

**CZECH TRADE CRISIS.**—The business crisis of Czecho-Slovakia (says the Berlin Exchange correspondent) is reported to be growing worse. Reductions of output, discharges of workmen, and shortening of hours of work are reported by nearly all industrial branches. Pig-iron, machine, chemicals, textiles, glass and paper industries are affected.

**COMPENSATION CLAIM SETTLED.**—At Blackburn County Court, the Star Paper Mill, Ltd., Feniscowles, were respondents in an action in which Joseph M. Namee, labourer, sought to recover compensation for injuries sustained in an accident on December 15th last whilst unloading coal at the mill. He then strained himself, and had since been totally incapacitated. Mr. H. Backhouse (for claimant) said he and Mr. James Chapman, junr., of Manchester (for respondents), had agreed upon the sum of £75 in settlement of the claim. This was sanctioned by the Judge.

## Standardisation of Paper.

### U.S. Government Takes Action.

A message from Washington, through the American Pulp and Paper Association, states that in an effort by the paper industry to simplify the Government's placing of contracts for its supply of paper, an important conference was held between the Specifications Committee of the Joint Printing Committee of Congress and the American Paper and Pulp Association's Advisory Committee for the Bureau of Standards. The result will be added efficiency in future Governmental purchases, making for economy and for a simplification of conditions of sale which will extend the field of possible bidders, and thus possibly assist in cutting the cost to the Government of prices on the material it uses.

The conference, which was followed by a discussion of technical problems by the paper manufacturers and officials of the Bureau of Standards, was devoted chiefly to problems of sizes, weights and similar conditions in paper specifications.

Before the detailed problems were discussed, however, Mr. W. J. Raybold, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, told the committee that the manufacturers were anxious to be of every service in peace, as they had been in the war days, to the Government. He said that too strict technical specifications might eliminate many possible bidders for Government business, while reasonable requirements should be maintained to the point of giving the Government every possible protection, and at the same time encourage manufacturers to bid for the Government's business. By this procedure he said that the lowest possible prices for paper of the necessary standards could be secured.

DOCTORS are in possession of knowledge and training that could save industry over £100,000,000 a year, writes Dr. Edgar L. Collis in the current issue of the *Journal of Industrial Welfare*. It has been proved that a reduction in labour turnover alone, worth £70,000,000 annually, can be saved by medical supervision and hygienic conditions.

**THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.**—Brief but comprehensive indications of the very useful function that can be performed by a house committee in a printing works is contained in the following little appeal to the staff of Messrs. Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd. (Grafton Printing Works), appearing in the latest number of *Sticks and Stones*, the firm's house journal:—"It is hoped that everybody will take an interest in the existence of this committee, remembering that it is their representative body, working with the management for the general good. If you have an idea, don't hesitate to bring it before your representative. What the committee wants are suggestions of a practical nature, which will add to the efficiency of the works and the general welfare of us all."

## Warning from New Zealand.

The secretary of the New Zealand Related Printing Trades Association has, with the approval and under the direction of his executive, sent a letter to the general secretary of the Typographical Association warning British workers in the printing and allied trades from emigrating to New Zealand under mistaken notions as to trade conditions in that country. In the course of his letter he says:—

"I am directed to bring under your notice the fact that among the immigrants to New Zealand are a number of typographers, letterpress printers and bookbinders, some of whom have entered into contracts which vary from the conditions laid down in the industrial awards governing the printing trade here.

"The arrival of only a score of printers in the course of a year in such a small country as New Zealand can have only one result. Either the local men or the newcomers have to give up the trade and try something else, or find themselves unemployed.

"In the Dominion of New Zealand there are about 1,000 typographers. These include linotype and monotype operators, stone and bulk hands, jobbing compositors, and, indeed, all machine and handsetting workers. Of letterpress printers and bookbinders there are about 1,000. From these figures you will note that the printing trade comprises, in workers, about as many as are employed in, say, the city of Birmingham, England. You can easily imagine what would happen if a number of printers decided to go to Birmingham to seek work in normal times. In the city of Christchurch there are no more than 36 jobbing compositors, and the arrival of even one man is sufficient to upset the balance between employment of all and unemployment of some.

"My object in writing to you is to request your co-operation in the work of preventing persons from coming to New Zealand who cannot hope to find employment here at their own trade. Quite a number of these immigrants, on arrival, find that conditions in the country have been presented in a more favourable than truthful light, and their disappointment, when they realise that they 'have got to like it,' is sometimes very keen."

**DIPLOMA FOR JOURNALISM.**—The pass list for the examination for the diploma for journalism, 1921, University of London, issued last week, is as follows:—A. T. T. Allen, F. J. Aylett, F. F. Balmforth, W. J. C. Berry, E. Betts, U. Bryan, C. B. Davy, Phyllis H. Denham, H. H. England, F. H. Fisher, V. W. Garratt, Phyllis Gibbons, H. P. Haddow, A. M. Hancock, F. D. Hoys, J. R. Hunt, R. R. C. Jameson, E. C. Laidlay, F. A. Lawson, H. G. Lewis, C. E. L. Phillips, J. H. Plummer, J. H. Rider, W. Robertson, N. Rolson, J. L. C. Rodrigo, B.A., B. D. Cecily Ryder, B.A., G. W. Tyson and B. T. Utley. A list was also published of students who have passed in one subject.



## A Well-known Foundry Manager.

Mr. A. Chadwell, whose portrait accompanied by a few incidents of his career, we are pleased to give in this issue, is the popular president of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association. For many years before he was appointed to his present office Mr. Chadwell was actively identified with the Association, serving on its committees and in various other capacities. Like many other similar organisations, this association was at one time on the point of



Mr. A. Chadwell.

being dissolved for want of support, but it is to the credit of Mr. Chadwell and those who came into contact with his influence that it has become so potent, for to-day it practically has every stereotyping overseer within its membership. Mr. Chadwell has also been president of the Stereotypers' Auxiliary for the last five years, during which time this auxiliary has been very successful in raising large sums, while at the same time he has stimulated a deeper interest in the aims and objects of the Printers' Pension Corporation in the electrotyping section of the trade.

Mr. Chadwell, after serving his apprenticeship with George Spottiswoode (Spottiswoode and Ballantyne) received his first appointment as overseer at Messrs. Perkins and Bacon, and from here transferred his services to the foundry of Messrs. Hayman, Christie

and Lilly. It was while Mr. Chadwell had charge of the foundry in this firm that Mr. John Hayman, who was at that time chairman of the London Master Printers' Association, boasted that he had got the finest foundry in London. After a stay for 10 years at this establishment Mr. Chadwell went to his present position at the United Newspapers, Ltd., where for the last 15 years he has had charge of all the foundry productions of this important concern.

Mr. Chadwell's services have been requisitioned on several occasions by many firms seeking expert practical advice. In this connection he has represented Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., at Milan, Paris and Lille, H. Williams and Co., in Paris and Dublin, and Messrs. Penrose and Co. at Belfast, in which city it may be mentioned he started the first foundry. He has also been on similar expeditions for the Lanston Monotype Corporation, and in addition to this Mr. Chadwell started the foundry and supervised the production of the first picture paper on the continent, the *Excelsior*.

There are few newspapers in London where the dry flong is in general use, but notwithstanding this Mr. Chadwell has never been silent in his advocacy of it, for he claims that, though it is more difficult to master than the wet process, it gives a greater saving of time and is far more economical when one becomes accustomed to its use.

Mr. Chadwell has always been a strong devotee of all kinds of sport, and is an old volunteer, serving for fifteen years in the 2nd Fusiliers, where he distinguished himself as a shot, winning the Recruiting Championship of England in 1891. He was successful in winning a swimming championship in 1897-8 and has also been a keen follower of boxing. In later years he won the Kitchener gold medal in the Printers' Rifle Championship, as well as being the best shot in Lord Roberts' League. He is also the possessor of three medals obtained in the newspaper championship when *Lloyds' Weekly Newspaper* won the printing shield.

Mr. Chadwell is still a member of Spottiswoode's Fellow "Ps.," and speaks with no little pride as being the only stereotyper who has continued his connection with that now famous coterie of worthies.

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"OPTIMISM from Bristol" is the title of a little booklet, the very sight of whose delightfully-designed pages is calculated to bring uplift of spirit to the victim of trade depression. It comes to us from the house of Edward Everard, 37 and 38, Broad-street, Bristol. To the hunter for cut prices this handsomely-produced piece of printing is not likely to suggest a promising field, but the real business optimist who, as the contents tells us, is out for the finest printing talent he can discover, can hardly fail to be stirred to interest by these few pages, in which the capabilities of the artist, the typographical designer, and the printer combine to show how very impressive and confidence-inspiring really good printing can be.

## Trade Union Matters.

ANOTHER union is added to the four already declining to act with the other unions of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation in the wages negotiations. This is the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, which at a delegate meeting last Friday decided, with only one dissentient, to break away from the Federation, and to act independently, strongly opposing the reduction. Application has accordingly been made, we understand, for a separate conference with the employers.

THE time of difficulty experienced by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants has brought in its train—as is too often the case in such circumstances—a crop of accusations and rumours unfavourable to the Society's officials. We are glad to note, however, that these underhand attacks have received a wholesome corrective, a vote of confidence in the officials having been passed unanimously by a delegate meeting of the Society's newspaper workers and also by a meeting of the general house workers.

A COMMUNICATION appeared in the *Daily Herald* last Friday giving "news" from Bromley as to some sensational voting on the part of local members of the Society of Lithographic Artists and Process Workers; it was also stated that the Bromley branch advocates a 25 per cent. reduction in prices "owing to the large profits and fall in cost of materials." However, our inquiry at the headquarters of the union mentioned elicited the information that there is no Bromley branch in existence, that the reference to ballot figures was quite inaccurate, and that the demand for a 25 per cent. reduction of prices was as mythical as the Bromley branch from which the said demand was alleged to have originated. We note that the *Herald* has since published a correction by the secretary of the trade union.

AS A result of an interview which the general secretary of the Typographical Association has had in London with the Chief Inspector of Taxes, it has been arranged that in the case of machinememen a deduction of £2 10s. per annum, for overalls and tools, may be made from income for income-tax purposes; in the case of compositors (hand and machine) the amount of deduction allowed is £2 per annum. This decision is operative as from April 6th last.

TRADE union insistence on the inaccuracy of the Ministry of Labour's estimates as to the cost of living is borne out by the recently published final report by the Trade Union Congress Joint Committee on the Cost of Living. The inquiry had shown that on a conservative estimate the cost of living in September, 1920, was 189 per cent. above that of July, 1914, whereas according to the

Ministry of Labour the increase between these two dates had only been 161 per cent.

A motion of great interest to trade unionists came before Mr. Justice Branson, sitting in the Vacation Court, last week, when certain members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants asked for an injunction to restrain the society from refusing to accept their weekly contributions. The members in question refused to pay the levy on which the society recently agreed, but tendered their weekly contributions. The officials accepted the latter, but allocated them to the levy account, marking arrears accordingly. The legality of the levy is the important point in dispute. It was agreed that there should be no order, but the society agreed to accept the contributions without the levy, pending the trial of the action and without prejudice to any question.

## Printers' Outings.

HILL, SIFFKEN AND CO., LTD.—For the recent 32nd annual outing of the staff of Messrs. Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd., London, the objective chosen was the Bridge Hotel, Chertsey. There was a goodly gathering at the dinner, Mr. H. C. Hill being in the chair, supported by Mr. E. Hill and Mr. W. L. Gray, directors. After an hour or two spent in after-dinner oratory and music, the company passed the remainder of the day in boating, driving and strolling round, enjoying the beautiful country and river scenery of the neighbourhood. The ladies of the firm spent the same day at Southend. They travelled by char-a-banc or train, meeting for dinner at Garons Restaurant, and the afternoon was spent amidst the maze of delights which only Southend can offer. Both parties reflected the admirable spirit of comradeship which pervades the social gatherings of this firm.

HARROGATE "HERALD" PRINTERS.—The staff of the firm of Robert Ackrill, Harrogate, printers of the local *Herald* newspaper, had a most enjoyable outing on the occasion of their annual wayzgoose on the 23rd ult. Travelling in large coaches from Harrogate via Knaresborough, Boroughbridge, Scawton Moor, Thirsk, Ripon and so home again, the party passed through some of the most picturesque parts of the county of Yorkshire, enjoying a journey which printers in many parts of the country might envy, and which, despite a little interference by rain, was heartily appreciated by the participants.

PAPER STREAMERS.—The Theatre and Music Halls Committee in a report to the L.C.C. say that no objection need be raised to the use, in moderate quantities, of paper streamers and temporary decorations made of paper at dances, provided the paper is rendered non-inflammable.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a large gathering of the Association at the usual monthly meeting held on Tuesday evening at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) occupied the chair, and Mr. H. Milton (vice-president) supported. At the conclusion of routine business, Mr. A. J. Daines, who is always popular at these gatherings, gave an interesting lecture entitled "Jack London's Philosophy."

The minutes of the last monthly meeting having been read and confirmed, several items of correspondence were presented. A letter from Mr. F. C. Peacock thanked the Association for its valued donation to Bookbinders' Pension; from Mr. L. R. Barkes, who is undertaking an appointment in Montreal; Mr. Aves, on holiday, sent his best wishes to the members; from Mr. J. R. Riddell, agent the new technical school, in which he stated that £1,900 out of the £2,500 required, had been promised, and that the remaining £600 was practically assured.

The following new members were unanimously elected to membership: Messrs. W. J. Evans—warehouse—A. White and Co.; F. May—warehouse—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow; S.J. Cass—binding—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow; T. H. Layton—binding—Waterlow and Sons; J. W. Bridges—pattern card department—A. White and Co.

The president extended to the new members a warm welcome, and hoped they would always find in the Association a bond of brotherhood.

A report on the visit to the Alf Evans Memorial Home, Carshalton, Surrey, was next presented, and it was moved and carried that the small expense attaching to the outing should come out of the Entertainment Fund.

Inquiries were asked with respect to the arrangements being made for the Whist Drive in November and the Bohemian Concert in December, and a reply was given that these were being dealt with and would be reported to the members in due course.

Before dealing with the philosophy contained in the writings of Jack London, Mr. Daines briefly traced the life of his author, his early occupation as a newspaper boy to his becoming an oyster pirate, up to the days when he acquired, through his attendance at a night school, and the assistance of a sister, a passion for reading and with it a thorough understanding of men and life. Special mention was made by Mr. Daines of Pat Glendon, the boxer, in the "Abysmal Brute," in which Jack London portrayed the pseudo sporting proclivities of the American prizefighter. Another character dealt with, Wolf Larsen in the "Sea Wolf," depicted the brutal type of cultured man. Mention of the author's association with John Barleycorn, and his passion for writing a thousand words a day, with the aid of the

cocktail, brought an interesting lecture to a close.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the lecturer, moved by the secretary and seconded by Mr. J. Lee.

## Municipal Trading in Kent.

Printers are prominent among the many Kent traders who are strongly opposed to the stores department of the Kent Education Committee on the ground that it is not fair that they should have to compete against an undertaking run by means of the county rates. It is interesting to note that a deputation of grocers has waited on the members of Parliament for the county to urge a public inquiry into the scope and operations of the stores department, which, it was stated, has an annual turnover of £250,000.

Mr. W. H. Kent, for the grocers, said that since 1914 the staff had increased by 29, making 47, while the salaries had increased from £2,260 to £10,290. Originally the Kent Education Committee dealt only in educational articles, such as desks and books, but the scope of the department had been tremendously widened and almost every description of goods was dealt with.

At the last meeting of the Kent County Council Alderman E. W. Hussey, chairman of the Finance Committee, said that a sub-committee had been appointed to see how the expenditure of the stores department compared with that of similar departments elsewhere.

## Foreign Samples Exhibition.

The Department of Overseas Trade—whose permanent address for the display of foreign samples is at 7-11, Old Bailey—has lately made several additions to its collection of exhibits relating to the paper trade. The Department is constantly receiving samples of competitive goods from abroad, and quite recently has arranged to augment its collection by the addition of specimens of tissues, boxed stationery, filter papers, etc. In each case particulars will be given of the markets from which the goods have been received, together with their respective prices.

It may not be generally known that the Department of Overseas Trade is at the service of the business community in supplying information and securing samples for use of manufacturers, when they are unobtainable by any other means.

Among recent additions is a specimen of "news-print" of Japanese manufacture, which finds its way into the Siamese market. This is dated April, 1921, and is priced 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. Bangkok. Another grade of "news-print" from the same market and of German manufacture is priced 10d. per lb. c.i.f. Bangkok.



# Trade Notes.

MASTER printers of Wales are to hold a conference at Aberystwyth on September 17th, their headquarters for the day being the Queen's Hotel.

**BRITISH TRADE EXHIBITION.**—Sir P. Lloyd-Greame (Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade), in the House of Commons on Monday, said it was the intention of his department to hold a British Trade Exhibition next year at the White City, where it was accommodated last year.

AN important development in the printing trade is reported from Manchester district. Under the title of The Glossop Printers, Ltd., the whole of the printers in Glossop and Hadfield—two country towns a few miles from Manchester—have amalgamated.

THE Postmaster-General agreed to receive a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades yesterday (Wednesday), at the General Post Office North, to discuss the effects on the printing industry of the increases in the postal rates, which effects the facts adduced prove to have been most detrimental.

**ROCHDALE PRINTER CRICKETERS.**—The printers of Rochdale have arranged a series of cricket matches which are proving very interesting. Messrs. Ormerod Bros. have met and defeated Messrs. Wrigley and Son and the *Rochdale Observer*, and meet the latter team in a return match next week. The *Observer* defeated the *Rochdale Times*, and the two papers combined have a fixture with the Borough Police Force. Some excellent cricket has been shown, the *Observer* compiling over 100 runs against the *Times* team last week.

**GOVERNMENT AIR PUBLICATIONS.**—In the House of Commons last week, Mr. J. Parker (Lord of the Treasury), on behalf of Captain Guest (Minister of Air), informed Mr. E. Harmsworth that Air Vice-Marshal Higgins was placed in charge of the Central Editing Section on January 17th, 1921 and the cost of the section since its institution was about £1,350. The production of training and other text books, embodying the principles of air warfare as evolved during the war, was a work of great importance and responsibility.

**EXPORTS TO U.S.**—The Fordney Bill to revise the United States tariff will, if passed, make still more difficult than at present the export of paper and printed matter to the States. A provision which will render the new rates distressingly indeterminate as well as in many cases seriously higher than hitherto, is the adoption of the new principle that the duties leviable are to be calculated not upon the actual cost, as indicated by the English invoice, but upon a fanciful figure (apparently to be guessed at by the Customs authorities) held to represent what the cost would have been to produce the goods in the United States.

THERE appeared last week the July quarterly issue of that well-produced house organ *Oyez Notes*, of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society.

THE Czecho-Slovak Department for Foreign Trade has reduced the export tax on all kinds of paper, paper goods, writing and drawing requisites from a half per cent. to a quarter per cent. on the invoice price.

JOHN L. DE BRON, the Somers Town news-vendor, who was found guilty at the Old Bailey of the murder of his wife at St. Pancras, is to be reprimed. His sentence will probably be commuted to penal servitude for life.

**INDIAN PRESS REPRESSION.**—The Repressive Laws Committee at Simla has concluded the examination of witnesses, and is now engaged in writing its report. It is anticipated that it will recommend the rescinding of the Rowlatt Act.

**ITALIAN TARIFF.**—The new customs Tariff for Italy contains a very long list of items relating to paper, cardboard and products of the graphic arts (Tariff Nos. 846 to 865), there being in most cases co-efficients of increase ranging from 0.2 to 0.6.

**OBITUARY.**—At East Grinstead, last week, Lady Truscott, wife of Sir George Wyatt Truscott, ex-Lord Mayor of London, a past Master of the Stationers' Company, and a past president of the Federation of Master Printers; Mr John Samuel Hart, of Lockinver, head of the firm of Hart's Advertising Agency in London.

**MESSRS. JAMES WILLING, LTD.,** newspaper advertisement contractors, who have been in business in the Strand for over 45 years are compelled to seek new offices owing to the acquirement of their premises under the Strand Widening Scheme, and move on August 11th to 30, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.

**WILLS.**—Col. William Edward Goddard, of Cottingham, chairman of Messrs. Goddard, Walker and Brown, Ltd., printers, Hull, aged 83, £24,037; Mr. S. R. Hutt, of Harlesdon, for 52 years associated with the publishing house of Macmillan, £2,276; Mr. William Graham, of Haltwhistle, printer and stationer, £5,217; Mr. John Lobb, of Balham, S.W., chief proprietor *Christian Age*, aged 80, £180; Mr. Henry Pickersgill, of Carlisle, lithographer, late of Leeds, aged 65, £4,229.

SOME extension of the man-in-the-street's knowledge of newspaperdom may result from a new card game, entitled "Fleet-street," which has been put upon the market by the Chad Valley Company, Harborne. The cards are arranged in groups according to the classification of the newspapers and periodicals represented on the face of each card, and the object of the game is to complete a group after the cards have been shuffled and dealt. The game proceeds something after the manner of an old favourite which went under the name of "Pit."



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Copies may be purchased at the Office, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1921.**

## Current Topics.

### The Wages Negotiations.

As we go to press (Wednesday) the results of the ballots conducted by the numerous trade unions are being returned, but figures are not obtainable for publication. The employers' proposals upon which the ballots are being taken are, it will be remembered, in the following terms: "That a reduction in wages of five shillings per week from the wages paid to all adult male members of unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation for whom the Federation were empowered to negotiate, shall take effect on the pay-day in the week ending August 13th, and a further 5s. per week reduction on the pay-day in the week ending September 10th. For all fully qualified women workers, it was decided that a reduction of 2s. per week be made on the pay-day in the week ending August 13th, with a further reduction of 1s. 6d. per week on the pay-day in the week ending September 10th,

also a corresponding adjustment of the wages scale to the male learners and junior women workers and also piece workers." The Typographical Association, London Society of Compositors, Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Society were not parties to this provisional agreement, and these unions have since been joined by the London Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society which was a party to the provisional agreement, but has since declined to participate in the ballot and has joined the four unions above-named in resisting a reduction. The whole position is thus a most difficult one and is being reviewed by the Joint Industrial Council.

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### Paper Standardisation.

THE correspondence which we embody in an article on another page indicates, we think, that the time is ripe for a final—a successful—effort to reduce to accomplished fact some of those very reasonable reforms in paper specifications for which reformers, Mr. W. Howard Hazell at their head, have been striving so long. What the revised scheme is which Mr. Hazell and his colleagues urge for adoption, was outlined in a letter which Mr. Hazell contributed to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of the 28th ult. Proposed schemes of reform have, of course, been legion—our last week's issue showed still another one, from India, which we printed for the sake of its inherent interest—but this is a matter in which idealism has to be rigidly held in check by consideration of the hard facts of the position with due tenderness to the interests of all parties concerned. The ideal in paper standardisation, basing sizes on the golden rule or hypotenuse oblong, has long been advocated in America, where Mr. Werner is the chief protagonist. On occasions we have referred to the scheme, but, while recognising its artistic merit, have always felt that it was a commercial impossibility. Where magazines and special *de luxe* productions are concerned the artistic ideal can be realised without difficulty, if not without expense. The new proposals, emanating from India, are interesting, but belated. If there are ordinary obstacles in the way of getting the printers' official scheme of standardisation accepted by wholesalers, the difficulties encountered by a scheme aiming at artistic standardisation would be absolutely insuperable. It is too late in the day to bring forward fresh schemes. The one before the trade now has been modelled, revised, shaped and fitted to suit the needs of the English



paper trade. The smallest and largest paper users and paper producers have shared in the development of the scheme. It has been under discussion for years, and practical men all over the country have devoted close consideration to its probable workings and applications. It is safe to say that nothing can be devised which will more simply and easily fit in with practice and custom while at the same time achieving the purpose for which it is set out. The one thing necessary now is for every user of paper to concentrate upon getting standardisation into practice. Once begun, all the doubts and difficulties of the paper merchant will vanish, as they always do when a well thought-out system replaces an old and chaotic series of customs.

\* \* \*

### Standardisation of Printing Machines.

ALTHOUGH the standardisation of printing machinery and parts has been mooted in this country no very definite results have, we believe, been forthcoming. It is interesting to notice that such standardisation—which holds promise of increased efficiency and economy to those who achieve it—is being energetically tackled in Germany. We learn from a recent issue of a German technical journal that the German Society of Book Printers has a committee now considering the standardisation of machinery, this committee holding regular sittings at three or four monthly intervals at Leipzig. In May the sizes and number of ink rollers, the thickness of cylinder plates, feeding and delivery arrangements, lubrication, guards, the numbering of all parts to simplify the ordering of replacements, point *versus* metric system, platen thickness, diameter of spindles, etc., were discussed. Sub-committees on rotary machines, news presses and platen machines have been formed and they are in touch with the machine makers and their association. It would seem opportune that the matter should again be made a subject of investigation in this country.

\* \* \*

### "Carriage Paid."

THE question is now being debated: "Should all goods be sent carriage paid regardless of weight?" Personally we think it is a sound and businesslike policy for all merchants and manufacturers to adopt. In combination with a scale of quantity concessions, there is no difficulty in arranging selling prices which will amply recover to the sender all his carriage costs. Naturally the customer must pay in the regular order of things; but if carriage be accepted as a general expense

to be recovered in the normal sale price of the product, there is a better opportunity of widening the sphere of activity and improving the sales. Printers have a rooted antipathy to paying carriage on paper, and that is one of the reasons why some Southern houses find it difficult to develop their business among Northern paper users. There are other reasons, no doubt, but one obstacle to a widened sphere of trade would be removed if the principle of "carriage paid" could be accepted for general application in the paper trade.

## Personal.

SIR W. E. BERRY has promised to preside at the annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on October 8th.

THE Central News celebrated the jubilee of its foundation by a banquet held on Friday when over 200 guests accepted invitations to be present, including Viscount Burnham, Lord Riddell, Lord Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, Sir William Ewert Berry and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. Among the very numerous messages of congratulation received was a telegram from the King, and one from the printer-President of the United States.

MR. BERIAH EVANS was presented last week, at the hands of Mr. Lloyd George, with a testimonial in the form of a cheque for £1,000, in recognition of his services to Wales as journalist, dramatist and writer.

MR. BYROM, chairman of John Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe, on Thursday, the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the war, unveiled at the works a bronze tablet erected to the memory of the firm's employees who fell in the war.

MR. THOMAS E. DOWNES has been re-elected a director of Messrs. Brown Stewart and Co., paper manufacturers.

MR. REGINALD A. PALMER, chief clerk at the Original Turkey Mill, Maidstone (Hollingworth and Co.), was married at Maidstone to Miss Frances Chipps, of Hertford, Connecticut, U.S.A., whom he met during the war while stationed at High Wycombe. Numerous wedding presents included a dinner service from the employees at the mill.

UNIONS REJECT WAGES PROPOSALS.—As we close our pages for press we learn that, although the ballot of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation is not yet completed, the results show that the voting is against the acceptance of the employers' wages proposals.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 93s. 9d., 96s. 10½d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; **Associated Newspapers**, Pref., 13s. 6d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; **John Dickinson**, 23s. 6d., 23s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1s., Pref., 6s. 4½d., 1st Deb., 44; **Lady's Pictorial**, Pref., 12s. 9d.; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 10 p.c. Pref., f.p., 21s. 6d., 21s.; **Linotype**, B Deb., 50; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 18s. 3d.; **George Newnes**, Pref., 11s. 6d.; **Odhams Press**, 8s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 3d., 13s.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 50s.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 17s. 4½d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 16s. 3d., 16s.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, Def., 6s. 6d., 6s. 3d., Pref., 12s. 8½d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 3d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**RYLANDS AND SONS**.—Report of Rylands and Sons for half-year to June 30th, 1921, states that there is a loss of £1,263,315, caused by unprecedented fall in values of stock-in-trade—which at December 31st stood at £3,301,446—and losses under heavy contracts, all of which have been cleared or provided for. Directors recommended transfer of £250,000 from reserve, and propose dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on preference shares and 10 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares, both less tax. Balance from last account was £117,493, plus claim in respect of excess profits duty to December 31st, 1920, £283,851, estimated excess profits duty recoverable for half-year to June 30th, 1921, £917,094, making £1,318,438, less loss for half-year £1,263,315, leaving £55,123 plus proposed transfer from reserve £250,000, making £305,123. After paying proposed net dividends, £112,000, there will be carried forward £193,123. Reserve fund will then stand at £250,000 and insurance contingency fund at £350,000, making total reserve £600,000.

**NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL**.—Shareholders in this company, whose works are at Larne and Ballyclare, last week received the following intimation, signed by the chairman of the company, Mr. J. H. Pilling:—"On account of the present depression of the paper trade and the unsatisfactory working result for the past half-year, your directors consider it inadvisable to pay an interim dividend at this period."

## NEW COMPANIES.

**NEAR EAST, LTD.**—Capital £25,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business now carried on by Near East, Ltd., at 14, Devonshire-square, E.C., or elsewhere, and to carry on the business of newspaper publishers, printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the said old company and J. Peters, the liquidator thereof. Private company. Subscribers: H. J. V. Greere and A. K. Williams. First directors by subscribers. Registered office: 1, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.

**SHAKESPEARE PRESS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: H. E. Keating and C. O. Gervais. Registered office: Stratford Works, Hinckley-street, Birmingham.

**PRECISION MACHINE TOOL CO. (ACCRINGTON), LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of manufacturers of machine tools and printers' machinery and appliances carried on by B. W. Helliwell and I. Alston at Hyndburn Works, Accrington. Private company. First directors: Bertie W. Helliwell, Israel Alston and Robert E. Roberts.

**FRY AND QUIGLEY, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; toy manufacturers, printers, stationers, fancy goods dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Fry and T. Willis. Registered office: 32-6, Gourley-street, South Tottenham, N.

**HENDERSON, WADDELL AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £500 in £1 shares; export and import merchants, advertising agents, printers, publishers, manufacturing chemists, financiers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. H. Waddell, H. Polak (?) and H. G. Boyd. Registered office: 182-3, Fleet-street, E.C.

**CLINTON-WALL PUBLICITY, LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of an advertising specialist agent and contractor carried on by F. W. Wall. Private company. First directors: F. W. Wall and C. H. Clinton. Registered office: Warwick Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

**CLUB PHOTOGRAPHER, LTD.**—Capital £500 in 500 "A" and 2,000 "B" shares of 1s. each and 1,500 "C" shares of 5s. each; to acquire the business of proprietors and publishers of the magazine known as "The Club Photo-

grapher," carried on at 9, Eberle-street Liverpool. Private company. First directors: G. E. Peachy, J. Rowatt, W. H. Gleave, W. H. Marquis and W. G. Reed. Registered office: 9, Eberle-street, Liverpool.

**ALFRED BELL AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a fine art publisher and dealer carried on by A. Bell at 6, 7 and 8, Old Bond-street, W., as Alfred Bell and Co. Private company. Directors: A. Bell and P. E. Sampson. Registered office: 6, Old Bond-street, W.

**MODIN AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £25,000 in £1 shares (15,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference); to acquire the business carried on at Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C., as "Modin and Co.," and to carry on the business of timber merchants, agents and growers, manufacturers of and dealers in timber, wood pulp and paper, woodwork of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Karl E. Friman and Ivan Lundborg.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**ALEXANDER SALTON, LTD.** (printers, general stationers, fancy goods dealers, etc.).—Mortgage on 7, 9 and 13, Dover-street, West Hartlepool, dated July 13th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

**LABOUR PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Issue on July 26th, 1921, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**UNITED STATIONERS, LTD.**—Particulars of £2,500 debentures authorised July 5th, 1921; present issue, £2,000, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Satisfaction in full on July 12th, of debentures dated May 29th, 1921, securing £200 also notified.

**A. W. ELLIS AND CO., LTD.** (wholesale stationers, London).—Particulars of £200 debentures, authorised July 13th, 1921; present issue £150, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**STANDEN AND TAYLOR, LTD.** (stationers, Reading).—Debenture dated July 9th, 1921, to secure £300, charged on company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital.

**HOW A PRINTER GOT RICH.**—He started poor as the proverbial church mouse twenty years ago. He has now retired with a comfortable fortune of £50,000. This money was acquired through industry, economy, conscientious effort to give full value, indomitable perseverance, and the death of an uncle, who left him £49,999 10s. 6d.—*Strain's Monthly Statement.*

## New De-Inking Process.

Mr. George A. Leavet claims to have discovered a process whereby it is possible to reduce the price of paper 30 per cent. and one which will make the world independent of the failing wood pulp supply. The process involves a method of de-inking old books and periodicals so that the paper may be used again without the addition of fresh pulp, of which, according to present formulas, 80 per cent. is required.

Mr. Joseph G. Myerson, attorney for the inventor, put it tersely when he said of the new process that: "Any chemist can remove the ink. The problem has been to do so cheaply and without so spoiling the texture by chemical action or by boiling that print cannot be applied again. Mr. Leavet has found a quick process which requires neither expert supervision nor new machinery, and employs cheap and easily obtainable chemicals. In the past it has been difficult to wash the de-inked pulp thoroughly, but this obstacle has also been overcome in the new method."

According to the inventor, good book paper of all grades is now being made from pulp obtained from used stock. Stationery will also be made in the same way, the principle involved in its manufacture being the same.

The discovery is being tried out under practical conditions. The proper selection of chemicals is one of the vital features of the new method, and these are applied with soap under pressure, after which the solution is washed in an improved type of rotary screen and dried in an ordinary wet machine.

**FEWER UNEMPLOYED.**—The live registers of the Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom show that on July 22nd there were approximately 1,870,000 persons wholly unemployed, as compared with 2,013,671 during the previous week, a decrease of about 143,500.

## Caxton Convalescent Home,

Limpsfield, Surrey,

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the home, including rail fare.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free.

## ASSOCIATED WITH THE HOME IS : : : : THE PRINTERS' WAR MEMORIAL

Commemorating the Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Trades' share in the Great War.

**£2,500** still required to complete the Scheme.  
**DONATIONS INVITED.**

London Office:                      Tal.:                      Secretary :  
3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Holborn 197.      S. J. WHITE

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bacon, W. Loose-leaf binders. 20,379.  
 British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd. (General Electric Co.). Printing machines. 20,407.  
 Brown, A. A. Carton boxes for holding electric lamps. 20,127.  
 Brown, A. A. Boxes or cartons. 20,143.  
 Camden Cardboard Box Works, Ltd. Collapsible boxes, etc. 20,279.  
 Gaunt, J. Paper boards for cloth pressing. 20,476.  
 Goulding, B. J. J. and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Apparatus for printing late news in newspaper printing machines. 20,269.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Distributing mechanism of typographical composing machines. 20,487.  
 Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Parker, T. R. G. Sheet jogging mechanism for printing machines. 20,270.  
 Pierpont, F. H., and Tipton, J. E. Typographic moulds. 20,161.  
 Rowe, E. Printing horizontal and perpendicular lines in conjunction with type. 20,041.  
 Samuel, A. Envelopes, postal wrappers, etc. 20,204.  
 Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., and Wilson, H. W. V. Printing, etc., machines. 20,448.  
 Wallis, F. G. Paper package. 20,098.

### Specifications Published.

1919.

- Kelley, W. V. D., and Mason, J. Photographic printing. 130,603.

1920.

- Poole, H. J., and Beddington, C. Machines for cutting paper, cardboard and the like. 166,622.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., (Hoe and Co., R.). Machines for trimming and finishing printing plates and other articles. 166,669.  
 Mills, T. A. Photographic transfer processes. 166,686.  
 Sokal, S. (Maschinenwerke zu Frankfurt A. M. vorm. Kolb. Rieber and Co.). Band-knife machines for splitting and skiving leather, paper-board, and like articles. 166,699.  
 Butler, J. H., Phythian, T. E. and Shaw, J. Inking mechanism for printing machines. 166,710.  
 Parks, F. J. Manufacture of envelopes. 144,294.  
 Seidl, U. Process for colouring pigment prints, especially carbon prints. 146,134.  
 Johnson, A. F. Loose-leaf ledgers, or binders and the like. 166,831.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.**

1921.

- Sutre, G. Construction of tubes of corrugated paper. 166,880.

## French Paper Duties.

### Revised Coefficients of Increase.

With reference to the French Presidential Decree of June 29th providing for a complete revision of the "coefficients of increase" applicable to the French Customs duties, the following are the former and present "coefficients of increase" as they apply to paper:—

Article.	Former	Pres't.
From CLASS XXVI.—PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.		
Paper or pasteboard ...	3 *	3 *
Wall-paper (other than Lincrusta-Walton and the like) and borders for wall-paper:		
Velveted, metallised, stamped, varnished, and imitation leather ...	1.3	3.6
Other ...	1.3	4
Duplicating paper with a greasy surface, tracing paper, and so-called carbon paper, for the stylus and for typewriting ...	3	3
Albumenised photographic paper, not sensitised (arrow-root, treated with salts) ...	3	4
Paper and films sensitised with salts of silver or platinum in sheets or rolls ...	3	3.8
Carbon paper ...	3	4
Paper sensitised with salts of iron (ferro-prussiate, ferro-cyanate, gallate of iron) ...	3	3
Board, in sheets or plates (including vulcanised): millboard, papier maché, carton-pierre; cut, grooved or shaped board; cardboard boxes, covered or not with paper ...	3	3
Cylindrical and conical tubes for use in spinning or weaving ...	—	3
Cardboard ware (cartonnages) ornamented with paintings, reliefs, stuff, wood, plaited straw, common metals, etc. ...	3	6.5
Lincrusta and the like ...	3	6.5
Articles of board or cellulose:		
Moulded, compressed or hardened, with or without reliefs, bobbins and tubes of hardened cardboard for spinning and weaving ...	3	3
Lacquered or covered with a uniform varnish ...	3	5.5
With painted or inlaid decorations.	3	4.6
Albums, simply in boards, for pictures, collections or drawings, blank or in colours ...	2.2	2.2
Engravings, facsimile engravings, photographs, photo-collographs and the like, prints, lithographs, etc. ...	2.1	2.1
Photographs (other than those having an artistic or documentary character) ...	1.5	2.1
Photographs and the like, in sheets or cut into cards, menus, etc. ...	2.1	2.1
Rolls or reels for cinematographs:		
With impressions ...	1.6	1.6
Sensitised ...	1.6	1.8
Printed matter of all kinds, other than those specified above, in black or in colour ...	2.1	2.1
Pipes and tubes of bituminous paper	—	3

\* The coefficient is not applicable to the under-mentioned papers, when destined for printing newspapers and periodicals:—(a) Machine-made, other than fancy, weighing over 30 gr. per sq. metre. (b) White coated "fancy" paper.

# Paper Imports into Spain.

## The New Draft Customs Tariff Sets Out New Rates of Duty.

In our issue of June 23rd we published details of the Provisional Spanish Customs Tariff. The Spanish Government has since (July 8th) published the text of a new Draft Customs Tariff for Spain, which has been framed by the Permanent Commission of the Customs Board (*Junta de Aranceles y Valoraciones*). The Royal Order directing the publication of the Draft Tariff provided that, within a period of two months from July 8th, the Customs Board would receive representations and petitions on the subject of the Tariff proposals, which might be submitted in writing by industrial or commercial bodies, or private individuals, who may consider their interests to be affected by the proposals. At the end of the period of two months, the Draft Tariff, together with all representations received, is to be reviewed by the Customs Board, who will, as soon as possible thereafter, submit to the Spanish Government the definitive draft of a new Tariff.

In the proposed new Import Tariff the projected rates under both the "First" and "Second" Tariffs are shown. In this connection, it is explained that, in virtue of an exchange of Notes between the Spanish and British Governments of 1894, products and manufactures of the United Kingdom are entitled to the application of the "Second" Tariff rates on importation into Spain, together with any reductions of those rates which may be granted by Spain, by Treaty, to other European States, with the exception only of such special Tariff concessions as Spain may accord in favour of goods of Portuguese origin. Products and manufactures of other parts of the British Empire are entitled to similar treatment on importation into Spain, with the exception only of the Commonwealth of Australia, which has withdrawn from the Arrangement of 1894.

Following are the details of the New Draft Tariff relating to paper, etc., the items being considerably elaborated on those which appeared in our previous issue:—

CLASS VII.—PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.		1st Tariff.	2nd Tariff.
GROUP I.—RAW MATERIALS.		Pes. c.	Pes. c.
Wood pulp:—			
Mechanical (47) ... ..	100 kilogs.G	1 50	0 50
Chemical (cellulose) (47) ... ..		1 80	0 60
Clippings of paper, cardboard, rope, twine, etc.; waste paper, and fibrous material in fragments ... ..	100 kilogs.G	0 25	0 10
Old rags of vegetable fibres for making paper pulp (48) ... ..	"	0 45	0 15
GROUP II.—PAPER UNMANUFACTURED (EN RAMA) (49).			
Endless paper for printing or wrapping, not cut (51):—			
White or coloured, glazed or not, weighing per square metre:—			
Up to 20 grammes inclusive ... ..	100 kilogs.	150 00	60 00
From 21 to 45 grammes, containing mechanical wood pulp (50) ... ..	"	120 00	40 00
46 grammes and upwards, containing mechanical wood pulp (50) ... ..	"	90 00	30 00
From 21 to 45 grammes, without mechanical wood pulp (50) ... ..	"	125 00	50 00
More than 45 grammes, without mechanical wood pulp (50) ... ..	"	113 00	45 00
Unsize (50 bis):—			
Polished (alisado) or glazed, weighing from 46 to 61 grammes per square metre, in rolls and containing more than 60 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp (50) ... ..	100 kilogs.	25 00	8 50
Polished (alisado) or glazed, weighing from 46 to 61 grammes per square metre, containing more than 60 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp, in sheets (50) ... ..	100 kilogs.	50 00	10 00
Paper in sheets or reels, weighing 61 grammes and upwards per square metre, and containing more than 60 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp (50) ... ..	100 kilogs.	90 00	18 00
Of any weight or colour, without mechanical wood pulp, and with water marks (50 and 54) ... ..	100 kilogs.	163 00	65 00
Of the natural colour of the pulp, not bleached nor glazed, weighing per sq. metre:—			
Less than 20 grammes: or paper for wrapping fruit ... ..	100 kilogs.	90 00	36 00
20 grammes or more, unsuitable for writing or printing; or common packing paper such as straw paper, cap paper, and coarse brown paper ... ..	100 kilogs.	60 00	20 00
Paper on rolls (semi-ordinario), suitable for packing, coloured (except white and aluesado) satined or not, weighing 65 grammes and upwards per square metre, and containing mechanical wood pulp ... ..	100 kilogs.	105 00	35 00
Other unmanufactured paper not specified in the Tariff ... ..	100 kilogs.	165 00	60 00

(47) This number only applies to paper pulp perforated in such a manner that it can be used for no other purpose than the manufacture of paper or pasteboard. When the pulp is not perforated, the Customs will cut the sheets, at the expense of the importer, so that it may not be utilised for any other purpose. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard.

Mechanical wood pulp is distinguished from the chemical pulp (cellulose) in that the pouring of a drop of fluoroglucina on the pulp will produce a red colouring in the mechanical, but not in the chemical pulp.

(48) This number applies only to rags which are used exclusively for the manufacture of paper. Importers must prove that the said materials have been used for the manufacture of paper, by means of a certificate from the Authorities giving a bond to pay the difference between the corresponding duties which bond will be cancelled by the Customs Administration on receipt of the certificate.



## GROUP III.—MANUFACTURES OF PAPER (52).

	1st Tariff.	2nd Tariff.
Paper:—	Pes. c.	Pes. c.
White or coloured, cut, of any weight ... .. 100 kilogs.	210 00	70 00
Primed with gelatine or so-called linen paper or deckle edge paper (papel de barba) made by hand or machine, and primed after manufacture (53) ... 100 kilogs.	195 00	65 00
Made with the Diana or like apparatus, the pulp containing special fabrics or fancy colouring (53) ... .. 100 kilogs.	150 00	60 00
Parchmented ... .. 100 kilogs.	135 00	54 00
Paraffined ... .. 100 kilogs.	120 00	40 00
With designs dry stamped, or imitations of edgings or lace (54) ... .. kilog.	3 00	0 90
Simply tarred ... .. 100 kilogs.	200 00	40 00
Tarred and reinforced on the inside or outside with thin fabric or cotton, jute or similar textiles ... .. 100 kilogs.	180 00	60 00
Not tarred and reinforced with fabrics of any kind ... .. 100 kilogs.	200 00	70 00
Parchment, or paper prepared from cellulose acted on by sulphuric acid and afterwards washed with basic products, crystal and glass-like (vitron) paper 100 kilogs.	183 00	65 00
Coated on one or both sides with a mineral material, dull or polished ... 100 kilogs.	183 00	65 00
Covered with thin sheets (hojuela) of wood ... .. 100 kilogs.	330 00	66 00
Covered with a sheet (lamina) of metal or with metal powder or by galvanic processes ... .. 100 kilogs.	156 00	52 00
Paper and cardboard albumenised or coated with any substance whatever for photography:		
Sensitised ... .. kilog.	4 00	1 25
Not sensitised ... .. kilog.	3 00	0 75
Wall-paper in rolls:		
Printed on a natural back ground ... .. 100 kilogs.	135 00	45 00
Printed on a dull or shiny back ground ... .. 100 kilogs.	225 00	75 00
Embossed with gold, silver, wool, crystal and similar materials ... 100 kilogs.	360 00	120 00
Cut up, cut out into flowers, crimped in the shape of lanterns, lamp shades, and other similar manufactures ... .. kilog.	3 00	0 90
Spun ... .. kilog.	3 00	1 00
Woven paper fabrics in the piece ... .. kilog.	5 00	1 50
Sacks and other manufactures with a basis of paper yarn or woven paper fabrics, not included in other Tariff Nos. ... .. 100 kilogs.	500 00	175 00
Cigarette paper:		
In tubes or cut into leaves for books ... .. kilog.	4 00	1 50
In packets (librillos) ... .. kilog.	5 00	1 75
Music paper ... .. 100 kilogs.	500 00	150 00
Cut:		
In strips less than 18 mm. in width ... .. kilog.	2 50	0 80
In rolls, from 18 to 300 mm. in width ... .. kilog.	2 10	0 70
Bags, with or without inscriptions ... .. 100 kilogs.	225 00	75 00
Paperboard (cartulina) (55):		
Without working or stucco:		
Of a size equal to or greater than 50 by 65 cm. ... .. 100 kilogs.	125 00	50 00
Of a smaller size; and that of hand-made linen paper ... .. 100 kilogs.	163 00	65 00
Stuccoed and coloured, goffered or not ... .. 100 kilogs.	160 00	80 00
Moulded into articles of any kind ... .. 100 kilogs.	200 00	100 00

## GROUP IV.—PAPER STATIONERY (56).

Envelopes:—		
Without crests, in boxes or packets of more than 200 ... .. 100 kilogs.	300 00	100 00
With crests, and those without crests when imported in boxes of less than 200 ... 100 kilogs.	375 00	125 00
Cases and boxes of writing paper, with or without envelopes, ruled or not, put up for retail sale with the covers printed or not:		
Without crest ... .. 100 kilogs.	360 00	120 00
With crest ... .. 100 kilogs.	450 00	150 00
Account books, letter copying books, registers, copy books, counterfoil books, photograph albums, stamp albums and the like; plain, ruled or printed (57)		
100 kilogs.	270 00	90 00

(49) Unmanufactured paper ("papel en rama") means paper which has not undergone special manipulation since its manufacture, made in one operation ("de modo continuo"), without the addition of fibres or colouring by means of special apparatus.

(50) The presence of mechanical wood pulp can be detected by means of a drop of nitric acid, which will not have any effect if the paper does not contain mechanical wood pulp. To determine the proportion of mechanical pulp, fluoroglucin is to be used. This produces a red colouring, which is darker the more mechanical pulp there is in the paper; the approximate quantity can be determined by comparison with the standard specimen, allowing a tolerance of 10 per cent. from the 60 per cent.

(50 bis) All paper which permits lines made with pen and ink on one face to penetrate to the other is considered as unsized paper.

(51) All paper, the smallest dimension of whose size is more than 57 cms. in the case of paper in sheets, or whose width is more than 30 cms. in the case of paper in rolls or on bobbins, is classed as unmanufactured paper, not cut.

(52) Paper which during or after its manufacture has been subjected to processes which changed its form or exterior aspect is considered as manufactured paper.

(53) In order to distinguish these papers, it is sufficient to scrape the surface, the ink being absorbed by the pulp, owing to the lack of size.

(54) Dry-stamped designs are distinguished from watermarks because the lines of the former are more defined; the latter are found to be slightly stumped (difuminadas).

(55) By paperboard ("cartulina") is understood the product obtained by sticking together two or more sheets of paper; uncut paper in reams, the weight of which exceeds 200 grammes per square metre, is also considered as paperboard.

(56) Articles obtained by varying the shape of the paper, ruled or bound and packed specially for retail sale, are included under this heading.

## GROUP V.—PRODUCTS OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS ON PAPER OR CARDBOARD.

	1st Tariff. Pes. c.	2nd Tariff. Pes. c.
Separate labels cut out, or printed in large sheets without cutting out; commercial printed matter; invoices and cheques (58):		
Produced by typographic or lithographic processes:		
In one colour ... .. 100 kilogs.	375 00	125 00
In various colours ... .. 100 kilogs.	490 00	180 00
Produced by heliographic processes or processes other than typographic or lithographic or with inscriptions of leaf metal ... .. 100 kilogs.	500 00	200 00
Post cards and photographs ... .. 100 kilogs.	7 00	2 50
Pictures or engravings, bound or on separate sheets of paper, of paperboard, of cardboard, or of papers stuck on cardboard:—		
Produced by typographic or lithographic process:—		
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In various colours ... .. kilog.	7 00	2 75
Produced by heliographic processes or processes other than lithographic or typographic, or with inscriptions of leaf metal ... .. kilog.	8 00	3 00
Maps of all kinds ... .. kilog.	6 00	1 25
Music, engraved or printed by any process whatsoever ... .. kilog.	3 13	1 25
Books, booklets, periodicals and other similar printed matter, whether bound or not:—		
In the Spanish language:—		
Coming from and published in Spanish-speaking countries (57, 59 and 60) ... .. kilog.	25 00	10 00
Coming from and published in other countries (57, 59 and 60) ... .. kilog.	360 00	180 00
In foreign languages (57 and 60) ... .. kilog.	25 00	10 00
Manufactures of paper not specified ... .. 100 kilogs.	400 00	200 00

## GROUP VI.—CARDBOARD AND CARDBOARD WARES (61).

Cardboard:—		
Not worked nor covered, in sheets of a size equal to or greater than 70 × 100 cm. 100 kilogs.	100 00	20 00
Of a smaller size, or stamped out by a single stroke of the press ... 100 kilogs.	90 00	30 00
Covered with paper on one or both sides:—		
In sheets of 70 × 100 cm. or more ... .. 100 kilogs.	85 00	42 50
In smaller sheets ... .. 100 kilogs.	100 00	50 00
Covered or impregnated with asphalt, tar, or similar materials ... .. 100 kilogs.	45 00	15 00
Polished or burnished (drapers' board) ... .. 100 kilogs.	75 00	50 00
Stuccoed with mineral substances or covered with sheets of metal or wood 100 kilogs.	115 00	46 00
Cut out or bent, prepared for folding into boxes, with or without clamps 100 kilogs.	100 00	40 00
Cardboard boxes (62):—		
Lined with fine or common paper, or without lining, and without gilt edge 100 kilogs.	150 00	50 00
Lined, with gilt edging, covered with paper, printed and with designs or ornaments of any kind ... .. 100 kilogs.	225 00	75 00
Lined or with parts made of any textile fabric ... .. 100 kilogs.	375 00	125 00
Manufactures of cardboard and papier mache not specified ... .. 100 kilogs.	360 00	120 00

(57) The bindings shall be dutiable separately, according to kind.

(58) Relief work is considered as letterpress, and bronzed articles as articles of two colours.

(59) The authors or publishers of works in Spanish, printed abroad, are the only persons who may, on payment of duty, introduce the same into Spain fifteen days after a bibliographic notice has been published in the "Gaceta" by the Ministry of Public Works (Fomento). This notice, once published, is sufficient to authorise subsequent importations, except in the cases of distinct editions or of copies which do not accord in some detail with the notice published, a new authorisation being necessary in such cases. Periodicals printed abroad in the Spanish language do not require previous authorisation for their introduction into Spain.

(60) Mixed dictionaries of Spanish and any other foreign language, and books in Latin are considered as being in the Spanish language.

(61) The product obtained during the course of manufacture by superimposing sheets of paper in wet state, without any adherent other than pressure, is considered as cardboard. The minimum weight per square metre is 350 grammes; that of less weight being dutiable as paperboard ("cartulina").

(62) Boxes of cardboard, lined with paper, which are imported as packing for handkerchiefs, shirt-fronts, buttons, piece goods, and similar articles, are free of duty, in accordance with Disposition V.

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- BAUDRIER, J. Bibliographie Lyonnaise. 12th serie. Paris. 1921. 24848
- BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Lists of MSS. owned by Dr. John Lee. Oxford. 1921. 24839
- DITTO. Rules and lists of members. 1919-21. Oxford. 1921. 24837
- DITTO. Transactions. Vol. XV. London. 1920. 24838
- CASLON, H. W. AND CO., LTD. Bodoni: a series of types for book and jobbing printing of distinction. London. 1921. 24714
- DITTO. Two centuries of typesetting. London. 1920. 24683
- DONALD, R. The Imperial Press in Canada. London. 1921. 24847
- LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. List of geographical atlases in the L. of C. Washington. 1920. 24846
- LUDLOW TYPOGRAPH CO. The Ludlow machine. Chicago. 1921. 24858
- DITTO. Ludlow type faces. Chicago. 1921. 24856
- DITTO. The Elrod caster. Chicago. 1921. 24857
- MASTER PRINTERS' ANNUAL AND YEAR BOOK. London. 1921. 24795
- McKENZIE, F. A. Mystery of the *Daily Mail*. London. 1921. 24850
- NAYLOR, T. E. A compositor in Canada. London. 1921. 24682
- PAPYRUS. ANNUAIRE. Lre. année Paris. 1921. 24831
- PAYYERS AND BULLEN, LTD. Type specimen book. London. 1920. 24785
- PELICAN PRESS. Notes on the craft of printing. [A brief history of Roman faces.] London. 1921. 24721
- POCKLINGTON, G. R. The Story of W. H. Smith and Son. London. 1921. 24720
- ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INST. List of early newspapers, facsimiles and first numbers of newspapers and periodicals in the Technical Library. [MS]. London. 1921. 24833
- SALADE, R. F. Plate printing and die-stamping. New York. 1917. 24699
- SINDALL, R. W. Paper technology. 3rd edition. London. 1920. 24745
- STEPHEN, G. A. Norfolk bibliography. Holt. 1921. 24860
- TOMKIN, G. F. Century paper calculator and ready reckoner. London. 1921. 24783
- TWAIN, MARK. Letters. [Contains many references to the Paige typesetting machine.] London. 1920. 24719
- WHEELWRIGHT, W. B. From paper mill to press-room. Menasha. 1920. 24702
- WITMAN, G. S. Modern pulp and paper-making. New York. 1920. 24703
- "TECHNICAL TYPOGRAPHIC SERIES." Published by the United Typothetæ of America. Chicago. 1918.
- BAKER, D. Platen printing presses. 24804
- BOTHWELL, J. W. Book composition. 24813
- BAKER, H. L. Cylinder printing machines. 24805
- DE VEZE, C. First steps in job composition. 24,812
- DUNTON, C. L. Press-room hints and helps. 24815
- HAMILTON, F. W. Word study and English grammar. 24816
- Capitals. 24817
- Division of words. 24819
- Compound words. 24820
- Abbreviations and signs. 24821
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- Preparation of printer's copy. 24824
- Type and presses in America. 24830
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- Brief history of printing. 24827
- Brief history of printing in England. 24828
- Invention of typography. 2 vols. 24826
- Books before typography. 24825
- HATCH, H. B., and A. A. STEWART. Electrotyping and stereotyping. 24810
- LEVITAS, A. Proof reading. 24823
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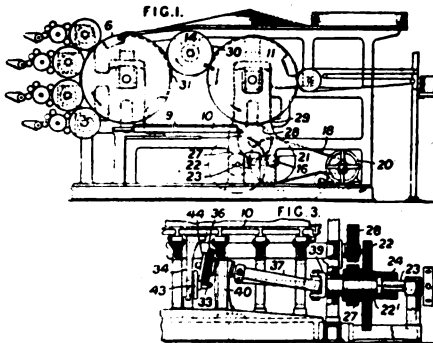
### Paper Prices in South Africa.

There is little evidence of shortage of local stocks indicated as far as Johannesburg is concerned, although certain lines are coming forward very tardily. Current prices fluctuate occasionally, but the general tendency is certainly on the downward grade. The effect of the coal strike has not yet been evidenced as regards the mills quotations, but the consensus of authoritative opinion inclines to forecast an increase on the current prices, which are known to be below actual cost of production. Johannesburg prices for local stocks, at June 2nd, are given as follows:—M.F. and S.C. Printings, 10d.-10½d. per lb.; Imitation Arts, 10½d.-11½d. per lb.; Real Art, 1s. 2½d.-1s. 3½d. per lb.; Banks and Bonds range between 1s. 6d. and 2s. per lb.; M.G. Poster, 11d.-11½d. per lb.; Glazed Tinted Printings, 9d. per lb.; Pure Vegetable Parchment, 1s. 6d. per lb.; and I.V.P. ranges from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., according to quality, some of the common grades being as low as 11½d.-1s. 0½d. per lb.—*South African Printer and Stationer.*

## New Inventions.

### Creasing and Scoring on Printing Machines.

In a printing machine, patented by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., the cutting, creasing, or scoring devices, carried by a movable support, co operate with the delivery mechanism to cut, crease or score the printed sheets, and means are provided for throwing the support out of operation without interrupting the drive of the printing couple. The invention is particularly adapted for creasing or scoring box blanks prior to folding. As shown, the cutting or scoring devices 9 are mounted on a reciprocating bed 10 co-operating with a sheet delivery cylinder 11. The main shaft 16, driven by a belt 18 from an electric motor

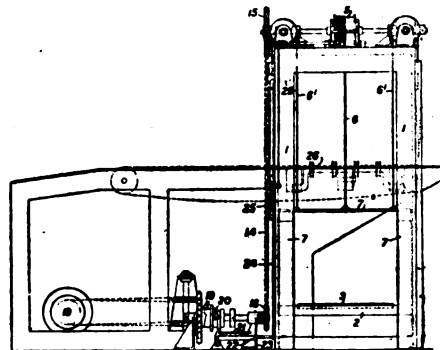


20, carries a gear 21 engaging a spur gear 22 loose on a short shaft 23. A spur gear 27 secured to the gear 22 drives the cylinder 11 through the gears 28, 29, and the gear 29 drives the transfer cylinder 14 and impression cylinder 6 through the gears 30, 31. The gear 22 is formed with a clutch 22' to drive the shaft 23 when desired through a slidable clutch 24 fast on the shaft 23, and the shaft 23 is connected by a universal joint 39 to a shaft 37 carrying a gear 36 engaging a rack 33 on a bracket 34 secured to the bed 10. The gear 36 alternately engages the upper and lower surface of the rack 33, the shaft 37 oscillating in a guide 40. A bearer disc 44 on the gear 36 may run on a guide 43.

### Feeding Sheets.

In this invention piles of sheets of cardboard, millboard, etc., are fed to the pile tables of box-making, printing, and like machines, by means comprising an elevator which is driven by a clutch adapted to be thrown out automatically when the pile has been raised to the required level. As shown, a pile of sheets

mounted on a support is moved from ground level over rollers 3 on a platform 2 of a cage 7 which moves over vertical guides 1 and is fitted with counter-weighted cords 6', and a raising-cord 6 actuated by a drum 5 which is driven from a motor 18 by mechanism comprising a dog clutch 19 and sprocket gearing 14, 15, 16. The drum 5 is fitted with a pawl and ratchet for retaining the elevator in its raised position, and the pawl can be operated by link and lever mechanism to permit the cage 7 to descend. When a pile of sheets is placed in the cage 7, a lever 20 is actuated to



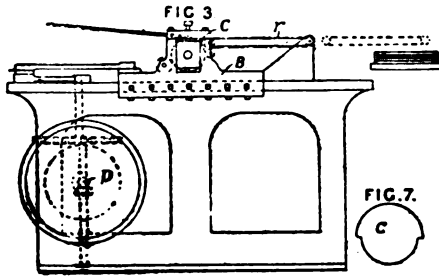
throw in the clutch 19, and a detent 22 engaging a bracket 23 holds the clutch in operation against the action of a spring 21 until the detent is actuated by a rod 24 and a follower 25 which is engaged by the cage when it has attained the desired level. The clutch is thus operated to throw out the winding device, and the cage stops at such a level that the pile of sheets can be moved over a roller 26 to be dealt with by further mechanism as described in Specification 162,887. The patentees are A. Ritchie and Son, Ltd., and J. Cullen.

### Continuously-driven Cylinder.

A machine of the kind described in specification 145,938, in which an impression cylinder is driven continuously in the same direction by two sets of gears which alternately take up the drive which is transmitted from racks on the bed to the cylinder by the said gears one set of which has one more pinion than the other, is constructed with a cylinder C as shown in Fig. 7, which is cut away for half of its periphery, and this cylinder is carried in a carriage B which is reciprocated by crank mechanism from a

power shaft *p*. The double pawl drive for the cylinder *C* is the same as in the Specification referred to above. The carriage *B* is fitted with delivery bands *r* which are driven from

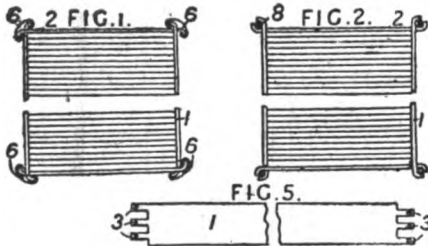
Where the bent ends of the strips face towards each other, as shown in Fig. 2, split or other pins *s* are inserted between the ends so as to draw the strips together.



a pinion on the shaft of *C* by chain gearing and a free wheel device which drives the bands only during the backward or non-printing stroke of the carriage. The patentee is Mr. H. Bonham.

### A Holder for Standing Type.

A holder for standing type matter, patented by Mr. J. B. Brind, comprises a rectangular frame, composed of four metal or other strips 1, 2 having bent forked ends 3, Fig. 5, which



are arranged to interlock with each other and are secured together by means of pins or clips. The forked ends of the strips may be arranged to face away from each other, as shown in Fig. 1, C-shaped clips 6 having inturned ends being engaged with the ends of the strips so as to tighten them around the type matter.

### Photo-Mechanical Printing.

Under an invention by Mr. M. de Sperati a photographic negative is converted into a printing surface by resensitising the negative with bichromate and exposing it from the back. Negatives on glass or on flexible films can be used to obtain rigid or flexible printing surfaces. Reproductions from negatives which it is not desired to destroy can be used and negatives with images broken up by dots may be used. The silver image is first treated in a bath of bichloride of mercury and ammonia to make the image portions more absorbent to water and more repellent to ink. The negative is then resensitised with bichromate and printed through the back. The original image may be dissolved out before or after resensitising. The resensitised negative, after exposure, is washed in running water. It may then be dried and, when required for printing, prepared by a bath of water, glycerine, and ammonia, prior to inking.

### Safety Printing Process.

The object of an invention by Mr. C. W. Lacher is to prevent the photographic reproduction of bank notes or other securities, and the whole or a part of the design is printed in such colours that, if photographed, directly adjoining or superposed parts of the design, or of the design and ground, show no, or only slight, difference in brightness on the photographic plate whether or not a colour filter is employed. Several methods of producing the design are described. In one method, a negative and a positive of the design are printed in exact register in the colours having the above described property. In another method the design is printed in one or more colours upon a coloured paper or upon a paper printed in colour from a grained or lined plate. In a third method, the design may be printed with discharged colours on a coloured ground.

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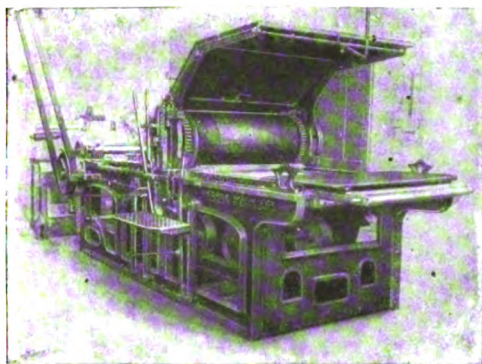
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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
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LONDON : AUGUST 18, 1921

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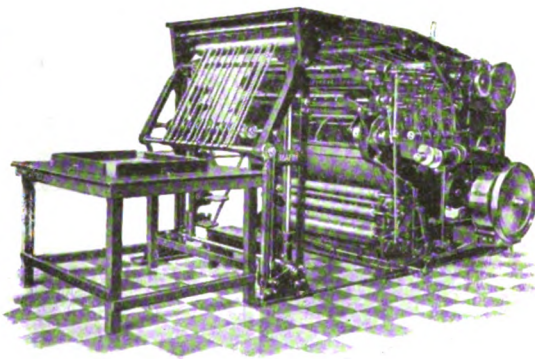
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**VOLUME LXXXIX.  
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**LONDON: AUGUST 18. 1921.**

**EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.**

# Employers' New Wages Offer.

**Improved Terms Submitted After General  
Rejection of the Proposed 10s. Reduction.**

It was not until about midnight on Wednesday of last week that intimation was made to the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, in protracted sitting at the Ministry of Labour, that the ballot taken by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation on the employers' amended proposal for a reduction in wages of 10s. per week for men and 3s. 6d. for women had been rejected by a very large majority. The final figures of the voting were not ascertained; sufficient evidence of the adverse majority having been submitted to the Council, it was deemed unnecessary, in view of the Council's subsequent decision, to complete the compilation of the returns. The voting of the London Society of Compositors showed an overwhelming majority for rejection, the figures being:—For the reductions, 1,089; against, 9,506; majority against, 8,417. The L.S.C. voting also sanctioned a levy of 7s. 6d. a week on the members.

The Joint Industrial Council was thus faced—at midnight—with a deadlock on the wages question. The Council, however, continued its good offices (it did not disband until 2 a.m.), and after further lengthy discussion its hopes of finding a way out of the impasse found expression in the following resolution:—"This Joint Industrial Council recommends the employers to reconsider the position, and recommends the trade unions to

immediately ballot their members on any revised proposal which may be submitted by the employers' organisation for a reduction."

## **The New Terms.**

Adjournment followed, and further deliberations on the part of the employers' representatives were productive of revised proposals to be put before the members of the various trade unions. The new terms are the following:—"A reduction of 7s. 6d. per week in the wages of men, of which 5s. shall take effect on the pay-day in the week ending August 27th and 2s. 6d. on the pay-day in the week ending September 24th, and a reduction of 3s. per week in the wages of qualified women, of which 2s. shall take effect on the pay-day in the week ending August 27th and 1s. on the pay-day in the week ending September 24th, and a proportionate reduction for male and female learners and apprentices."

These new terms are now being submitted to ballot by the trade unions, there being on this occasion, we understand, a separate ballot for each union affected by the employers' proposals, the Federation of Master Printers having made the offer direct to the individual unions.

An intimation was made to the Joint Industrial Council that the employers had fulfilled their obligation under the Constitution of the Council, and in the event of this

proposal being rejected would be free to take any action they thought fit.

### Is It Peace?

Thus the possibility of an early peaceful settlement rests once more in the hands of the members of the printing trade unions—but this time, no doubt, with a much greater likelihood of an amicable agreement.

The employers' original demands, it will be remembered, called for a wage reduction of 15s. Thus the present proposals, which embody a second modification of the original terms, indicate a remarkable concession to the contentions of the unions' representatives; the arguments which carried weight against the 15s. cut are therefore not necessarily of any cogency when applied to a proposed reduction of only half the amount first specified. Those who think that a basis of agreement has at last been reached have certainly some ground for their hope. There are indications that many members of the unions concerned realise what a strong case there is to-day for some retrenchment upon the wage status of the phenomenal period now tending to a close, and this realisation is doubtless evidenced in the agreement of the union executives to take no action that would prejudice the decision of their members—which means, we take it, that any executive not able to recommend the acceptance of the new proposals will at any rate refrain from advising their rejection.

**THE** live registers for the 23 Employment Exchanges in the L.C.C. area show that on August 5th there were 166,600 persons wholly unemployed, apart from the number of short-time workers. The registrations disclosed a decrease for the week of over 3,800.

**NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.**—In the House of Commons Sir A. Mond (Minister of Health) informed Dr. McDonald (C.U., Walsley) that he was considering whether the time had not come for a general inquiry into the working of the National Health Insurance Acts.

**L.M.P.A. HANDBOOK.**—There has just been issued as a neat 88-page brochure a "Handbook of the London Master Printers' Association," containing a mass of information of special value to the Association's members. It contains particulars of the constitution of the council and committees of the L.M.P.A., names of the officials of the district associations, and a directory of the general membership, as well as important reference matter in respect of agreements with trade unions, the rules of the L.M.P.A. and of the Federation of Master Printers, and other matters. A notable innovation in the directory of members is the addition of telephone numbers.

## The Unions and Wage-Reduction.

### Is the Ballot a Fair Test of Opinion?

At the present juncture in the wages dispute, too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon the importance of the trade unionists' ballots. Upon these ballots depends the adoption or the rejection of any attempted peaceable settlement of the question at issue, and upon these ballots may ultimately hang decisions as to the continuance or stoppage of work in some sections of the trade—decisions of the very gravest moment to the industry as a whole. How important, therefore, that those taking part in the ballots should be fully informed as to the circumstances in respect of which their decisions have to be made!

We have received a letter on this vital matter from a correspondent, well known in the trade, who holds the view that many of the work-people voting in the present dispute are doing so without having had the true condition of affairs made plain to them. This he regards as an insuperable obstacle to that mutual understanding on which alone any lasting peace can be based.

Our correspondent remarks that in the case of a certain ballot paper before him, votes for or against are asked on two propositions: first, the acceptance of the proposed wage-reduction; second, the imposition of a levy in the case of the proposal being rejected. His complaint is against the circular letter which accompanies these questions, and which he regards as quite inadequate to its purpose of informing the voters on the points at issue. This circular letter, he says, merely indicates that the employers have asserted that wage rates must come down, and goes on to hint a subsequent submission of the dispute to the Joint Industrial Council, while a final statement is made to the effect that the executive committee feel that the reduction proposal is not justified and that they cannot recommend its acceptance.

"Now it seems incredible," he writes, "that the employers have not made the serious condition of the printing trade clear to the union delegates; but on the face of the statements of the ballot paper, the ordinary apathetic rank and file members who rely on their executive could only come to the conclusion that the demand for a reduction of wages has been made without adequate reason or is a capitalist tactic. Thus an overwhelming vote against acceptance must be anticipated."

He concludes: "How can members of any union realise the anxieties of the employers from such a totally inadequate statement, or have any real understanding of the position of both parties? Before any lasting peace can be attained or progress made in creating an atmosphere of harmony and mutual understanding, different methods than shown by this ballot paper must be adopted."



## Trade Union Matters.

THE Northern Group of the Typographical Association has this month "come of age," and the event was accordingly celebrated at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 6th inst. T.A. branches of the district were well represented at an afternoon conference, and after the conference a company of over 70, including ladies, sat down to tea. Among those present were Mr. Leslie Smith (president, local Master Printers' Federation) and Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Bowes, Mr. C. Allen (R. Robinson and Sons Ltd.), and Mrs. Allen, Mr. H. Chesterton (Bealls, Ltd.), Mr. Reed (Messrs. Mawson, Swan and Morgan). The participation of the employers was a noticeable feature of the proceedings, and Mr. J. D. French, general president of the Typographical Association, expressed the hope that the kindly feeling which prevailed in the industry between the employers and the T.A. would long continue. He was not in favour, he said, of an exhibition of force by either side. Mr. J. Barron, the Group secretary, and member of the National Executive, thanked the employers for their courtesy and practical and gratuitous assistance in publishing the coming-of-agesouvenir.

THE Trade Union Congress this year will have before it a report submitted by the Trade Union Education Inquiry Committee, which was set up in October last at a conference of the representatives of national trade unions called to receive a report of the first year's work of the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee. A copy of the report has been prepared in pamphlet form, and issued at 4d. by the Caledonian Press, Ltd., 74, Swinton-street, W.C. Branches of trade unions and other labour bodies may secure quantities at reduced rates.

THE President of the Board of Trade was asked in the House last Thursday whether he was aware that the report of the Labour Committee indicated that the cost of living to-day was 28 points higher than the figures indicated by the Board of Trade returns, and that this discrepancy had prevailed since September last year; and, having regard to the fact that a £1 5s. a week pre-war wage was now £2 14s. 9d. on the basis of the Board of Trade figures, and on the basis of the Labour Committee figures should be £3, and having regard to the very serious importance of this matter to the whole of the workers of the country, he would have further inquiries made. Mr. Baldwin replied that, while the Labour Committee regarded the Board of Trade figures as being unduly low, a great many people regarded them as unduly high.

**COST OF LIVING RISES.**—The average level of retail prices on August 2nd was 3 per cent. more than on July 1st, and 122 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, says the *Labour Gazette*.

## Towards Better Lighting.

Printing is an industry in which the question of proper lighting ranks as a matter of first-rate importance, and printers will therefore note with interest the appearance of the second report of the Departmental Committee which has been investigating lighting conditions in factories and workshops.

The Committee point out that generally speaking one type of shade is adapted to one type of lamp only, and that to maintain suitable lighting change of type of lamp often necessitates change or re-adjustment of the shade.

Several forms of glare, the Committee finds, are still to be met with in factories. Discomfort may be caused to the worker by the presence of a strong light in or near his line of vision, or a worker entering a room may be momentarily dazzled and may incur additional risk of accident.

The Committee recommend that "to minimise two forms of glare every light source (except one of low brightness, i.e., of not more than five candles per square inch) within a distance of 100 feet from any person employed shall be so shaded that no part of the filament, mantle or flame is distinguishable through the shade, unless it be placed so that the angle between the line from the eye to an unshaded part of a source and a horizontal plane is not less than 20 degrees, or in the case of any person employed at a distance of six feet or less from the source, not less than 30 degrees."

Another form of glare, it is pointed out, may be remedied by suitable placing or screening of lights to prevent direct reflection into the eyes of the worker.

As extensive alterations may be necessary in many factories, the Committee propose that a reasonable time-limit should be given before the suggested requirements become operative.

## Printers' Postage Deputation.

A deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the printing and allied trades, introduced by the president, Mr. James MacLehose, waited upon the Postmaster-General last week, and laid before him certain details with reference to the effect of the recent increases in the postal rates on the picture post card section of the printing industry and circular and catalogue printing. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Colonel Fletcher, Mr. Dennis, and Mr. Valentinespoke on behalf of the trade. The Postmaster-General promised to give careful consideration to the views expressed, and intimated that he would acquaint the deputation with any decision that might be reached at an early date.





### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—Absence from England prevented me from replying before to the letter of Mr. Vick, appearing in your issue of July 28th.

It is not my desire to prolong any useless controversy with Mr. Vick on the question of time recording in the bindery, but will leave him and his pugnacious attitude to be dealt with by his more reasonable friends inside the Master Printers' Federation.

My purpose in replying to Mr. Vick is to correct one or two mis-statements appearing in his last communication, as witness the reference to Mr. Hazell. Reference to the preceding correspondence will clearly show that I have made no allegation as regards that gentleman, but simply repeated the words contained in Mr. Vick's own letter printed in your journal of July 14th.

As regards Mr. Vick's own position, I cannot certainly understand how he ever so far forgot himself as to attend the meeting at all, seeing that the time allotted for same could only end in a "hopeless and degrading spectacle." Does Mr. Vick think that Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Severs and other such gentlemen have no self respect, seeing that they did not think it degrading to address the meeting, and moreover were listened to with attention and respect?

In reference to Rule 17 of the N.U.B. and M.R. referred to by Mr. Vick as an abomination, I would like to remind him that the rules of the Union are a matter for the members alone, who are just as capable of looking after the interests of the trade from their own practical view point as Mr. Vick is from his side, and I personally hope that the time is far distant when it will be necessary to consult Mr. Vick, or any other employer in the drafting of rules for the government of any trade union.

Both of Mr. Vick's letters breathe the spirit of the "mailed fist," and that is why I deplore them. If the costing system is the necessity that the employers claim it to be both for their own interests and the improved status of the workman, then I claim that it has only to be clearly demonstrated to them, to get it accepted.

I trust the Master Printers' Federation will not be influenced by firebrands of the type of Mr. Vick, but will be content to await the result of the investigations of the Special Committee into the Costing System decided upon at the last meeting of the Joint Industrial Council, before taking any further action.

Yours, etc.,

GEO. HARRAWAY,

General President,

National Union of Printing, Bookbinding,  
Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.

44, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.1.

### The All Evans Memorial Home.

SIR,—I have read with interest your excellent report in your July 28th issue of the recent visit by the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association to our Convalescent Home, but there is just one word used which is calculated to convey an entirely wrong impression, namely, that the Home is partly maintained from charitable resources. I refer to the word "almost" in the second paragraph of the report, viz.: "The Home with its magnificently-wooded ground covers an area of 30 acres, and is maintained *almost* entirely by the members of the National Union," etc.

I have to point out that ever since the Home was purchased by our Union it has been maintained *entirely* by the special  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week paid by the members for that purpose.

I may mention that our Convalescent Home Fund balance-sheet for last year shows a clear gain of £3,174 18s. 5d. on the year, after meeting all items of expenditure, and the Management Committee are on the lookout for another suitable Home in the North as it is their intention, when trade gets back to normal conditions, to secure such property for the convenience of our convalescent members in the North.

Yours, etc.,

WM. ROSS,

General Secretary, Papermaking Section.  
55, Victoria Buildings, Victoria-street,  
Manchester, August 8th, 1921.

## New British Patents.

### Application.

Drake, T., Field, J. G. W., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Typographical composing machines. 20,788.

### Specifications Published.

1920.

Payne, S., Payne and Sons (Otley), Ltd., Stott, E., and Dawson and Sons (Otley), Ltd., W. Means for feeding sheets of paper. 166,960.

Chapman, W. H. Means for drying ink and discharging electricity in printing. 167,014.

Haas, A., and Firth, W. Machines for the manufacture of envelopes. 167,015.

Bullock, C. A. H. Type-setting devices. 167,043.

1921.

Stephens, A. J. (Kingsbury and Davis Machine Co.). Paper box machines. 167,123 and 167,124.

A JAPANESE commercial mission is being sent to India to investigate the needs of the market and to expand Japanese commercial influence there. Among the sample commodities to be carried by the party to India are paper, paper manufactures, stationery and dyes.

**Mr. F. V. Brooks.**

A WELL-KNOWN figure is removed from the lithographic world by the death, on the 7th inst., of Frederick Vincent Brooks, the hereditary head of the old lithographic firm of Vincent Brooks, Day, and Son, Limited, and a leading authority on all the subjects connected with lithography and sun-copying, on which matters he wrote the articles in the latest edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica." He was also chairman of G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., map publishers, official printer to the Senefelder Club, and was a personal friend of Charles Dickens. A correspondent of *The Times* writes of him as follows:—Born to a Chartist father 72 years ago, Brooks was educated at Bishops Stortford, where he became personally known to Cecil Rhodes. He obtained a scholarship for Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, but was called early to business. As a young man he distinguished himself on the river. For years he was the popular captain of the old West London Rowing Club, and became well known as "Daddy" Brooks. An excellent swimmer and a good boxer, he was also much more than an average amateur actor. Succeeding his father early as head of the business, he reproduced the first *Vanity Fair* cartoon for Mr. Gibson Bowles in 1869—that of Benjamin Disraeli—and continued his connection with that journal almost without break until the end of its cartoon series. He was not only a master-craftsman, but a real artist in his own line, as may be judged generally by the work of the firm ever since it won the gold medal at the Great Exhibition of 1862 for a reproduction of Mulready's picture, "The Wedding Garment." He was also a very active Churchman. Well known and greatly respected as he was for his integrity and quick grasp of detail, he was in great demand as an arbitrator in business disputes. Brooks was a very kind-hearted and unselfish man, and was regarded with affection by his employees. Probably his last kindly action was to arrange for a service to be held at Holy Trinity Church, Kingsway (close to his company's works in Parker-street), before the funeral at Wandsworth Cemetery, for the convenience of all the members of his staff. Two sons are left to carry on the business after the hereditary manner. Both are ex-soldiers, and one of them, Captain W. Vincent Brooks, who gained the Military Cross, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans in May, 1916.

MR. W. M. EGGLESTONE, who died at Stanhope, Weardale, on Saturday, in his 84th year, earned by his writings the title of the "historian of Weardale." In his early days he established a printing press at St. John's Chapel (of which place he was a native), publishing an annual Weardale Almanac.

## Exhibition of Wall-papers & Posters

Owing to unforeseen circumstances there has been some delay in the re-decoration of the Sheepshanks Galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and rather than leave the Galleries unoccupied for a further space of time, it was decided to arrange a purely temporary exhibition of wall-papers and posters, which is now open to the public in Rooms 95-99.

Of special note among the wall-papers is a French set, of the Empire period, of 25 sheets representing a continuous picture of a hunting scene, making a run of 44 feet for the complete papering of a small room. This was given by Sir William Ingram, Bart., to whose generosity is also owing a particularly fine series of nine panels of a painted Chinese wall-paper. There are other examples of Chinese papers, and from these one passes to examples illustrating the history of British papers from the early 16th century to the designs of William Morris, Walter Crane and other modern artists.

The posters, which represent a selection only from the large collections now in the Museum, are arranged to show the work of different countries, Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, etc. The British section contains a very early example of a poster designed by Walter Crane in 1888; notable work by the "Beggarsstaff Brothers" and Aubrey Beardsley, who at the start, set a very high standard for English poster art; and groups of work by living artists such as Frank Brangwyn and Spencer Bryse. A recent large acquisition has enabled the Museum to show a remarkable series of early French posters by well-known artists, such as Chéret, Steinlen, Toulouse-Lautree, Grasset, Mucha, etc. In every country posters played a very prominent part in the history of the war, and were used for every form of propaganda. British and French war posters are well represented, among the latter being famous works by Steinlen, Faivre, Poulbot, Willette, Roll and others; while special interest attaches to chosen examples of German posters, which hold their own by sheer force and efficiency.

"THE THUNDERER, LONDON."—A letter from Kansas City, addressed "The Thunderer, London, England," has been delivered by the Post Office authorities at the offices of *The Times*.

PRINTERS' SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.—The printers' annual miniature rifle meeting will be held on Saturday, September 3rd, on the range of the Wimbledon Park Rifle Club, Southfields. Prizes valued at over £100 will be fired for. Ladies and gentlemen connected with the printing trade wishing to enter for the competitions can, by enclosing a 2d. stamp, obtain copies of the programme from the hon. secretary, Mr. A. J. C. Pescud, 158, Erlanger-road, New Cross, S.E.14.

## Trade Notes.

**MESSRS. REES AND SPRING**, of Balham, have started a travelling motor bookshop.

**THE Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.**, have taken over Intertype representation in the Dominion of Canada, succeeding Messrs. Miller and Richard.

**MR. ROBERT DONALD** has acquired the well-known Sunday paper, the *Referee*. There will be no change in the character of the paper, and Mr. George R. Sims will continue his 45-year-old feature, "Mustard and Cress."

**LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED**, engineers and printing machinery manufacturers, in consequence of the expiration of the lease of the offices which they have occupied for many years at 188, Fleet-street, are removing to No. 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

**MR. C. H. ST. J. HORNBY**, chairman of the festival dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent Institution, announced for October 12th, is sparing no effort to achieve a record "plate" this year, £10,000 being the amount aimed at. Donations may be sent to the chairman of the Institution at Strand House, W.C.2, or to the secretary, at Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon-street, E.C.4.

**POSTAL RATES.**—It was stated on behalf of the Postmaster-General on Tuesday, that the regulation as to the five words of greeting allowed on a post card for a penny, instead of the full rate of 1½d., will not be altered. The Postmaster-General believes that early next year the financial situation of the Post Office will be bettered, so that the extra rates on cards and letters now imposed may then be taken off.

**PICTURE POST CARD SLUMP.**—Doubtless typical of the position at holiday resorts in general is the report in the Press from Blackpool stating that when the picture post card could be bought at a penny and the postage was only a halfpenny visitors to Blackpool used to send the cards away by the dozen; nowadays picture post card trade has dwindled to comparatively small proportions and there are complaints all round, particularly about the high postage rate.

**STRIKE AT W. H. SMITH AND SONS.**—A sudden strike of factory hands employed by W. H. Smith and Sons, Strand House, occurred on Tuesday. The cause is said to have been a proposed wage reduction, claimed to be made under an agreement with the Stationers' Society, the factory workers maintaining that they were covered by agreement with the London Master Printers' Association. Members of the Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers left work in sympathy early in the afternoon, but by evening it had been agreed to resume work under usual conditions, while the matter goes to arbitration.

**COMPOSITORS** and others employed in the book trade at Roubaix have threatened to come out if rates of pay are reduced.

**GERMAN PRINTERIES.**—A new edition, 1921, has appeared of the well-known directory of the German printing trade, "Klimschs Adressbuch der Deutschen Druckereien."

**S.O. CONTRACTS.**—To the list of houses supplying the Stationery Office with paper must be added the name of Mr. Ralph Dennis, the speciality being travelling set-off paper.

**KENYA COLONY**, East Africa, has increased some of its import duties. Engraved pictures and photographs are now subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and playing cards to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

It is reported from Washington that the House has passed the Senate resolution for the appointment of a Commission to negotiate with Canada for the repeal of the export duties on wood-pulp and print paper.

**ARRANGEMENTS** are well in hand for the holding of the Press Congress of the World at Honolulu, Hawaii, October 4th-14th. The British Empire Press Union representative is to be Col. E. Frederick Lawson, assistant managing director of the *Daily Telegraph*.

**EMPLOYEES** of 30 printing works in Bordeaux went on strike last week, refusing to accept a 10 per cent. wage reduction. The strikers, numbering about 800, threatened to call out the newspaper compositors if they did not obtain satisfaction.

**MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS**, president of the American Federation of Labour, attending the conference of the International Typographical Union at Quebec, expressed his strong approval of the Disarmament Conference, and urged that Labour should be directly represented.

In connection with the new Spanish customs tariff as formulated by the Customs and Valuations Committee in that country, the Spanish Government is open to receive in writing within the next six weeks complaints or requests in relation to the proposed tariff from industrial, agricultural, commercial or economic bodies or from individuals.

**CAPTAIN W. E. ROLSTON**, managing editor of the *Cologne Post*, the English newspaper of the British Army on the Rhine, died at Cologne last week from heart failure, after three hours' illness, the seizure occurring while he was attending the Summary Court in connection with a strike of compositors in the employ of the *Post*.

**THE Congress of Belgian Journalists** at Namur on Sunday, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the Congress, assembled for the first time since the liberation of Belgian territory, gladly takes the opportunity to send its colleagues of the Allied Press, especially the British Press, an assurance of the feelings of fraternity which Belgian journalists feel for those who with them fought for the defence of justice and the liberty of peoples.

## Printing Notes from Australia.

**Printers' 44-Hour Week — Melbourne Printers' Overseers Meet—Newspaper Prices Raised—Local Printing Advocated—Big Duties on Stationery Goods—Book Trade Difficulties—A Postal Anomaly—New Company—English Publishers Protected.**

*(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)*

THE position of the trade unions with regard to the 44-hour week is strengthened by the recent decision at Sydney of Judge Beeby, in the special Court constituted by the Eight-Hour (Amendment) Act, 1920, on the question of the application of the 44-hour week to country printing offices. His Honour, in giving his decision, said that some of the country newspapers had expressed themselves as favourable to the change to a 44-hour week—not a large proportion, but some. They said that the change was working satisfactorily, and in some cases little or no difference was reported as the outcome of the reduced hours. It was in the establishments which employed any substantial number of hands that some difference was made. A number of these would have to bear some additional cost of production until that inevitable readjustment took place, which generally did take place after the shortening of working hours. He thought that it was better for the trade that there should be a standard working week for the whole industry. The position was that there was a recommendation which had been gazetted by the Crown, applying the 44-hour week to the whole printing industry. He did not propose to recommend to the executive that that gazetted regulation should be altered.

FOR the last 30 years members of the Melbourne Printers' Overseers Association have met annually at dinner. The last gathering was held recently, and proved to be most enjoyable. Mr. A. J. Woodham, president, occupied the chair, and among the visitors were Mr. D. Macdougall, president of the Master Printers' Association; Mr. O. Owens, president of the Victorian Master Process Engravers' Association, and many representatives of supply houses. Messrs. J. Steele and R. Skinner, past-presidents, were presented with gold badges as souvenirs of their terms of office.

HIGHER prices of newspapers are still being attained, and both the Melbourne morning dailies, the *Age* and the *Argus*, have each raised their price to 2d. per copy.

THE Printing Trades Union at Sydney is making an effort to induce business people to acquire their printing matter locally, and

with this object a conference is being arranged with the idea of inducing the Minister for Trades and Customs to increase the tariff fees on this class of goods.

THE secretary (Mr. Bell) says that Australia, for the year 1918-19, paid £520,822 in duty on manufactured stationery, pictures, coloured supplements, cardboard boxes, inks, and matrices for stereotyping purposes, the total value of the goods being £5,543,880. For imported books, fashion plates, music, periodicals, etc., £669,811 was paid, the tariff being £275. Of this amount New South Wales received goods to the value of £305,697, the duty paid being £131. The State also paid £15,319 for Christmas and birthday cards, menus, programmes, etc., for the same period, while 47,463 dozen packs of playing cards, valued at £16,184, were received in Australia, New South Wales taking 22,284 dozen packs, and Victoria 21,734 dozen packs.

CONSIDERABLE discussion is taking place in the Melbourne press over the definition of a book for postal purposes. It is alleged against the postal authorities by virtue of their power of regulation they have arbitrarily introduced a new definition, which declares that a book is no longer a book if it does not comply with the conditions that have been laid down under the postal rates. No one can understand the principle on which a distinction has been created between one kind of book and another.

A NEW company has been registered under the style of W. A. Pepperday and Company, Limited, capital £20,000 in £1 shares, to purchase from W. A. Pepperday and Company all their rights, title, and interest in the business of printers, stationers, etc., carried on by that firm at 119a, Pitt-street, Sydney; to print and publish a newspaper or newspapers, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, type founders, booksellers, etc.

AT Melbourne on June 18th Mr. Justice Starke gave judgment in the action brought by Blackie and Co., a well-known English publishing house, against the Lothian Book Publishing Co. in respect to an alleged infringement of the copyright of a book entitled "The Warwick Shakespeare: Henry V." "I have no difficulty," said his Honour, "in deciding on the facts that Blackie and Co. are entitled to the copyright in its book under the law in force prior to the passing of the British Copyright Act of 1911, and are now entitled to the substituted right given by that Act. His Honour issued an order perpetually restraining defendants from publishing or selling their book containing certain specified passages or notes.

WHILE not directly subsidising the British Empire Exhibition of 1923, the Government has undertaken to participate in the guarantee fund to the extent of £100,000.



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**THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921.**

## Current Topics.

### The New Wage-Reduction Proposals.

THE long-drawn-out negotiations on the question of wage-reduction in the printing and allied trades are carried an important step further by the new terms which it was agreed, towards the end of last week, to put to the ballot among the trade unions concerned. On a preceding page we give the revised terms, together with some particulars of the latest negotiations and of the subsequent state of affairs. It is expected that the returns of the new ballot will be available not later than the 25th inst. Meanwhile the employers have been circularised by their organisation to the effect that they should take no individual action in the direction of reducing wages until definite instructions are issued, as will be done immediately the outcome of the ballot is known.

### Is the Ballot Fair?

ATTENTION is drawn elsewhere in this issue to the ballot papers and the accompanying letters which, in the current wages dispute, have been circulated by the various trade union executives to their members. That these communications should not unfairly prejudice the issue put to the vote is a matter of vital importance, and we therefore put forward our correspondent's contentions for what they are worth. We doubt, however, whether our readers, on the side either of the employers or of the workpeople, will attach much importance to the objections raised. While some of the circulars in question were unobjectionable, there were others which, perhaps, were not quite so; and it would be as well to bring out into the light of public print anything of this kind that offends too obviously against fair play. But can it be maintained that any considerable number of trade union voters are unaware of the true state of affairs in the trade to-day? The prevalence of unemployment, the unemployment levies, the working of short time—these are some of the things that bring home in very concrete fashion the unsatisfactory present condition with which the whole printing industry is faced. Moreover, the cost of printing, and the printing trade's internal affairs, receive frequent notice in the daily and periodical Press, and we believe that the producers of printed matter are no whit behind other workpeople in the avidity with which they utilise the printers' finished product.

### Paper Imports.

LAST month's imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom were over 63 per cent. under those for July of last year, the respective totals being 522,724 cwts. and 1,424,768 cwts. The reduction in boards, wrappings and printings was very pronounced. Of the comparative total decrease last month of 902,044 cwts., printings were responsible for 195,912 cwts., wrappings for 253,116 cwts., boards for 426,376 cwts., and coated papers for 15,146 cwts. The total value of last month's imports was £928,533, a drop of £2,524,081, or 73 per cent. as compared with July of last year. The total imports for the seven months ended July amount to 3,249,020 cwts. of the value of £6,707,342, decreases of 61 1/2 per cent. in quantity and 62 per cent. in value as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

MR. W. S. DROMGOOLE, of Liverpool, partner of the firm of Dromgoole and Co., newspaper proprietors, aged 55, left £3,319.



## Personal.

LORD AND LADY SOUTHWARK have celebrated their golden wedding, having been married on August 10th, 1871, and they received many congratulations.

His Lordship, who is head of the printing firm of Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, sat for many years in the House of Commons, first for Colchester, and afterwards for West Southwark. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1892-5, and Paymaster-General 1905-10. Lord Southwark is well known in the City, where he has been president of the London Chamber of Commerce.

LORD DALZIEL was entertained at dinner at the House of Commons last week by his Parliamentary friends, irrespective of party, in recognition of his long service as M.P. for Kirkcaldy, and his prominence as an active private member, from his first election in 1892 down to his retirement this year.

THE King has authorised Sir Davison Dalziel, Bart., M.P., the founder of Dalziel's News Agency, to wear the Cross of "Officier" of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic for services rendered to France during the war.

MANY friends of Sir William Sutherland, M.P.—among them Lord Dalziel, Sir William Berry, and Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P.—met on Tuesday at the Hotel Russell to entertain him at dinner in celebration of his forthcoming marriage, which takes place next week.

MR. FRANK BIRD, whose retirement at the end of the year from the secretaryship of the Newspaper Society is announced, recently completed fifty-one years of active business life.

HE is a veteran master printer, having taken part in the 1896 meetings from which originated the Federation of Master Printers, and having been for years the secretary first of the Bradford, and later of the Manchester Master Printers' Association. His work for the Newspaper Society during the past six years has been very successful.

THE marriage took place on the 9th inst. of Mr. Raymond Heath, nephew of Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, managing director of Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., the postage stamp and bank note engravers of Southwark, to Miss Vera Greatrex, of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

MR. RAYMOND HEATH, who is a skilled mechanic, has recently entered the firm to take charge of the new machinery which it has been found necessary to instal owing to the large increase of business.

MR. G. J. GRAY, who has been for over 45 years with Messrs. Bowes and Bowes, well-known Cambridge booksellers, has been made the recipient, on the occasion of his marriage, of a handsome silver watch from members of the staff.

MR. GRAY has just earned the gratitude of those interested in the early history of printing by publishing, through his firm, a very useful booklet on "John Siberch, the First Cambridge Printer, 1521—1522."

MR. W. A. FOSTER, of Messrs. Jarvis and Foster, Bangor, one of the founders of the well-known Bangor Golf Club, has been given a beautiful gold watch by the club members on relinquishing, owing to ill-health, the hon. secretaryship of the club, an appointment he held for many years.

MR. J. L. GARVIN, editor of the *Observer*, was married on Monday at Hampstead to Mrs. Woods, eldest daughter of Mrs. Harry Taylor and of the late Captain Harry Taylor, King's Messenger.

MR. W. C. SMART, the newspaper manager of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, this year completes fifty years' service with that famous firm.

MR. FREDK. LEE, of Faversham, Kent, formerly proprietor of the *Todmorden Advertiser*, Todmorden, near Manchester, has celebrated his golden wedding.

MR. A. E. DENT is visiting the United States on a tour of technical investigation, having just completed a term of service as manager to Dalziel Foundry, Ltd.

## Standardisation of Paper.

### Discussion to be Resumed.

MR. W. Howard Hazell writes us under date August 13th, saying that he notices with interest the further correspondence in our pages on the question of the standardisation of paper, which shows that the Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants are willing to reconsider the matter, and attempt to arrive at an agreement. He proposes, he says, as soon as the holiday season is over to approach the various associations interested, and to renew the discussion, in the hope that an agreement may be reached shortly.

FOR assaulting a nurse, and also Sir Robert Bruce, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, who came to her assistance, a man named McNeil was fined £5 at Ayr on Tuesday.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 96s. 3d., 97s. Pref., 16s. 3d., 15s. 9d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum. Ord., 17s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 7½d.; **Byrom**, 12s. 6d., 15s.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 6d.; **Financial News**, Pref., 7s.; **Financial Times**, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 6d.; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 6s. 6d., 6s. 1½d.; **Kelly's Directories**, 22s., 22s. 3d.; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 15s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 4½d., 21s. 9d.; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 18s. 6d.; **Charles Marsden and Sons**, 6 p.c. (tax free to 6s.), 1st Mt. Debs. (Reg.), 99½; **George Newnes**, 12s., Pref., 11s. 6d.; **Odhams Press**, 11s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 9d., 13s. 6d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 48s. 9d., 49s. 3d.; **Roneo**, 25s., 26s. 3d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, Def., 5s. 10½d.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 15½, Pref., 8; **Weldon's**, Pref., 13s. 9d.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**ASSOCIATED PRINTERS, LTD.**—Capital, £200,000, in £1 shares (50,000 7½ per cent. cum. pref.). Printers, stationers, lithographers, engravers, bookbinders, publishers, etc. Directors: J. A. Allen, E. M. Clarke (appointed by Charles Knight and Co., Ltd.), F. E. J. Murrell, J. W. Morris (appointed by William Lewis, printers, Ltd., Cardiff), W. C. Brown, A. Brown, A. C. Brown (appointed by William Brown and Co., Ltd.) Registered office: 70a, Basinghall-street, E.C.

**HOLL-BLOCK PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.**—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares. Calico printers, block cutters, copper roller engravers, designers, bleachers and dyers, printers, lithographers, electric photographic printers, cotton spinners and doublers, flax, hemp and jute spinners, linen manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Hartog Fuldauer. Private company. Subscribers: Hartog Fuldauer and Gerald O. White. Registered office: 138, London-wall, E.C.

**BOXHALL, LTD.**—Capital, £3,000, in £1 shares. Inventors, designers and manufacturers of and dealers in plain, fancy, folding, collapsible and other kinds of millboard, cardboard, wood, fibre, and other boxes and cases, mailing, packing and other receptacles, cylinders, etc., for tradesmen, etc. Private company. First directors: C. I. Betts and W. P. Dickinson. Registered office: 79, Upper Stone-street, Maidstone.

**A. L. COOK PRINTING Co., LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares. To acquire the business for many years carried on at 40, Sun-street, Finsbury square, E.C., by Alfred L. Cook, and for many years previously by C. Rowland Brown, and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, engravers, publishers, etc. Private company. Director: H. Howard. Registered office: 40, Sun-street, Finsbury, E.C.

**DARBY'S (PRINTERS), LTD.**—Capital, £500, in £20 shares. To take over the business of a printer and publisher carried on by E. A. Wade at 147-153, Haydons-road, Wimbledon, Surrey. Private company. Directors: E. A. Wade and Ethel C. Wade. Registered office: 81, London-road, Croydon, Surrey.

**DISPATCH PRESS (CRICKLEWOOD), LTD.**—Capital, £100, in 1s. shares. Printers, publishers, advertising agents, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. E. Routley and A. Tull. First directors by subscribers. Registered office: Granville Works, Cricklewood-lane, N.W.2.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**ALEXANDER SALTON, LTD.** (printers, newspaper proprietors, general stationers, fancy goods dealers, West Hartlepool).—Satisfaction in full on July 8th, 1921, of mortgage dated May 12th, 1920, securing not more than £500.

**JOHN ALBINSON, LTD.** (printers).—Mortgage dated July 26th, 1921, to secure £10,000, charged on certain land and premises, etc., in Oldham. Holder: W. E. Clegg, "Ballina," Pendre avenue, Prestatyn, Flint.

**EDWARD SANKEY AND Co., LTD.** (photographers, stationers, booksellers, printers, etc.)—Mortgage on 88, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness, dated July 20th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London Joint City and Midland Bank.

**COX SONS AND Co., LTD.** (general stationers, etc., Minehead).—Mortgage dated July 15th, 1921, to secure £1,500, charged on certain lands and premises at Willeton, Somerset. Holders: Miss Mary E. M. and Miss Margaret A. Joyce, Stogursey, Somerset, and Mrs. M. L. Parsons, 45, Listria-park, Stoke Newington, N.

UNIVERSAL BUSINESS AGENCIES, LTD. (general merchants, publishers, printers, etc., London).—Issue on July 29th, 1921, of £200 debentures, part of a series already registered.

KIDDERMINSTER BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 23rd, 1921, of mortgage dated July 18th, 1912, securing £225.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

**Re ALEXANDER MACDONALD**, Printers' Agent, 3, Finsbury-square, E.C.—The public examination of this debtor was held on August 9th, before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £616 and assets, "furniture £5." Questioned by Mr. F. T. Garton, Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he commenced businesses above in March, 1920, being allowed the use of his father's office at 3, Finsbury-square; the business consisted of obtaining printing orders and getting them executed; he made very little profit on the orders and had been mainly dependent upon his father. His failure was caused by the slump which set in last September and by lack of capital. The examination was concluded.

**Re SHIRLEY ANGUS EGERTON HINE**, wholesale and retail stationer, 133-6, High Holborn, 384, Essex-road, Islington, and late of 125, Anerley-road, S.E.—The first meeting of creditors under this failure was held on August 3rd at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, reported that the debtor had stated that upon being demobilised in 1920, he purchased the business of Tonelly Radfirth, which was carried on at 133, High Holborn. The purchase price of the business was £800, and he paid £400 on account, the balance being still owing. In August, 1920, he bought a stationer's business at 384, Essex-road, for about £400, and in September, 1920, he purchased a stationer's business at 125, Anerley-road, S.E., for £700. About that time Commander Chamberlain agreed to advance him £2,000 at 10 per cent. interest, in order that he could extend his business, and that amount was still owing. In June last he sold the Anerley business for £750 and used that money in paying pressing creditors. He paid a deposit of £262 10s. on the purchase of a commercial motor car which he intended to use in his business. The purchase price of the motor was £1,050, payable by instalments spread over 18 months. His object in buying that car was to be able to sell in remote places and avoid railway charges. About the middle of June last a creditor commenced pressing him, and on the advice of Mr. Willmott he called a meeting of his creditors on July 15th, when a statement of affairs was presented showing unsecured liabilities £5,244 17s. 6d and assets £1,562 4s. The debtor was unable to make any offer of composition to the meeting and on the advice of his solicitor he filed his petition. He attributed his failure to inexperience in business, and the existing abnormal condi-

tions. Mr. Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., was elected trustee, with the following committee of inspection: Mr. A. R. Iago (J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd.), J. W. Neale and Commander Chamberlain.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Charles Cox and Walter Sharland, printers, 150, High-street, Southampton.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Harry Gospel, 1a and 3a, Bland's Cliff, Scarborough, picture post card dealer. August 10th.

Arthur Howell, 16, Ducie-avenue, Whitworth Park, Manchester, letterpress and lithographic printer. August 12th.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### AUSTRALIA.

A well-known Sydney firm desire to obtain the representation of U.K. manufacturers of gold, silver and aluminium leaf, wall-paper, etc., for the whole of Australia on a commission basis. (Reference No. 87.)

A firm in Sydney, who have had considerable experience with wholesale and indent firms, desire to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of paper, boxboards and wall-paper for the whole of Australia, upon a commission basis. (Reference No. 102.)

### SOUTH AFRICA.

A Cape Town business man, at present in this country, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, wrapping paper, etc., for South Africa. (Reference No. 109.)

THE death has occurred of Mr. Frank Evans, for many years a member of the law reporting staff of *The Times*.

# British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JULY.		JAN.-JULY.		JULY.		JAN.-JULY.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	424,089	228,177	1,667,569	1,424,933	1,228,953	383,479	3,995,940	2,811,188
Packings and Wrappings	375,987	122,871	2,758,582	603,410	1,200,083	240,299	7,004,784	1,577,151
Coated Papers ...	18,461	3,315	86,233	26,750	115,153	21,517	517,621	173,251
Stationery ...	3,703	1,892	16,518	19,351	29,061	11,018	114,805	107,691
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	165,956	36,253	1,095,029	280,662	310,477	67,995	1,914,980	586,888
Strawboard ...	401,087	104,414	2,518,064	755,070	383,500	57,356	2,319,290	601,139
Other Sorts ...	55,485	25,802	235,927	138,844	179,387	146,869	1,228,681	850,034
Totals ...	1,424,768	522,724	8,377,922	3,249,020	3,452,614	928,533	1769,6101	6,707,342

### Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	38,538	62,574	259,357	305,827	82,642	104,266	493,161	589,198
Norway ...	67,803	31,808	411,402	121,422	169,705	47,601	959,126	256,746
Germany ...	17,288	45	59,198	36,661	44,336	84	163,939	89,625
Belgium ...	4,072	4,136	10,232	43,654	21,332	10,722	42,472	97,432
United States ...	8,778	250	50,309	4,860	30,985	2,303	159,220	22,539
Canada ...	23,310	10	126,192	5,203	67,240	49	249,375	15,671
Newfoundland ...	164,780	80,240	265,725	327,670	522,324	139,125	790,618	619,047
Other Countries ...	99,520	49,114	485,094	579,636	290,389	79,329	1,138,029	1,120,930

### Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	48,518	7,152	310,727	74,821	141,358	13,031	681,634	164,240
Sweden ...	164,863	55,826	1,348,790	227,601	512,407	98,278	3,604,022	550,049
Norway ...	88,325	36,587	669,388	100,162	274,682	68,379	1,899,744	252,221
Germany ...	31,102	3,366	132,711	77,244	106,715	7,297	395,434	210,540
Belgium ...	9,030	6,027	62,010	43,739	36,588	21,977	252,187	159,798
Canada ...	5,426	180	85,019	10,561	14,701	396	206,746	25,146
Other Countries ...	28,723	13,733	149,937	69,282	119,632	30,941	565,017	215,157

### Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	4,068	172	19,248	6,561	19,967	1,212	90,446	27,646
Belgium ...	7,041	748	29,681	7,991	48,047	3,617	184,186	41,507
France ...	1,693	478	9,746	2,557	11,729	3,642	80,869	22,820
United States ...	788	336	5,117	4,270	10,339	5,257	70,832	48,235
Other Countries ...	4,871	1,581	22,441	5,371	25,071	7,789	91,288	33,043

A BRITISH Consul in South America says local trade opinion is that British manufacturers and exporters should, as soon as possible, adopt the metric system of weights and measures. Brazil is a very large country, making rapid strides towards national development, and in the past she has been content to tolerate English weights and measures because she was in need of our products. Together with her own internal development,

in which the metric system is a concomitant part, Brazil has now other countries for her custom, and they have adopted her system.

MR. THOMAS PERCY, of Hill-Top-avenue Cheadle, Hulme, Cheshire, founder and late chairman of Percy Brothers, Ltd., the Hotspur Press, Manchester, left £16,299.

ELECTRIC trucks are used in Japanese paper mills for transporting bales of paper.

# Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	JULY.		JAN.-JULY.		JULY.		JAN.-JULY.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings ... ..	95,548	45,584	469,761	446,549	441,022	162,557	1,858,935	1,839,357
Writings ... ..	20,543	10,567	115,233	78,756	134,426	57,238	652,819	522,189
Packings and Wrappings	24,222	11,243	238,341	69,211	71,733	19,824	463,134	212,061
Tissues ... ..	1,150	353	7,587	6,912	13,467	5,274	91,918	108,855
Coated Papers, Hangings	14,176	1,048	91,489	29,679	84,347	10,716	497,028	247,328
"    Other Sorts	5,196	1,968	19,818	15,075	48,736	21,176	229,468	191,767
Roofing Paper ... ..	—	4	1,507	28	—	14	3,916	124
Envelopes ... ..	6,082	1,926	30,756	14,678	49,738	15,657	209,648	158,797
Other Stationery ... ..	17,786	10,732	88,389	80,270	228,233	175,489	1,061,388	1,184,484
Paper Bags ... ..	3,253	715	18,450	9,413	14,610	4,975	73,895	54,182
Boxes and Cartons ... ..	3,877	1,970	13,289	11,946	29,689	12,480	94,516	87,743
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	11,275	5,051	42,306	55,875	44,735	13,389	160,341	181,049
Playing Cards ... ..	173	71	932	627	3,676	1,536	20,024	15,030
Other Manufactures ... ..	8,347	3,384	42,450	28,204	69,388	34,284	352,423	282,419
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>211,628</b>	<b>94,616</b>	<b>1,180,308</b>	<b>847,223</b>	<b>1,233,890</b>	<b>534,609</b>	<b>5,769,453</b>	<b>5,085,385</b>

## Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	12,923	376	55,334	5,548	59,749	1,905	223,270	24,394
United States ... ..	515	1,047	3,624	4,719	5,524	7,910	41,150	47,083
Other Foreign Countries	30,366	7,412	146,849	77,822	153,898	32,069	636,695	344,683
B. South Africa ... ..	8,218	6,624	30,528	47,692	35,456	19,860	125,986	201,931
B. India ... ..	25,636	6,226	129,405	59,149	107,618	25,058	446,830	254,394
Straits Settlements ... ..	947	331	6,907	6,849	4,214	1,075	27,844	33,486
Ceylon ... ..	1,366	453	10,512	9,620	6,156	1,350	40,117	37,703
Australia ... ..	5,640	13,423	41,158	179,684	24,409	44,087	148,779	668,530
New Zealand ... ..	3,237	6,540	13,445	31,377	15,694	18,694	51,930	121,366
Canada ... ..	27	254	1,042	1,808	362	1,041	5,642	9,851
Other British Possessions	6,733	2,898	30,957	22,281	27,942	9,508	110,692	95,936

## Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	3,103	28	16,069	663	16,755	286	78,888	5,520
United States ... ..	55	142	690	514	997	1,659	7,106	6,971
Other Foreign Countries	3,805	1,756	23,424	15,106	29,879	9,824	158,285	112,465
B. South Africa ... ..	725	256	3,342	4,892	5,949	1,563	23,100	34,948
B. India ... ..	5,318	4,470	34,452	17,949	33,231	22,389	174,533	114,844
Straits Settlements ... ..	437	124	2,190	2,020	2,661	630	14,834	16,878
Ceylon ... ..	457	30	2,169	1,083	2,704	285	12,560	7,541
Australia ... ..	2,954	2,014	20,162	20,529	19,524	10,393	104,560	120,702
New Zealand ... ..	1,569	1,238	6,210	9,949	9,532	6,289	34,417	55,072
Canada ... ..	93	41	169	713	607	315	1,509	5,442
Other British Possessions	2,027	468	6,416	5,338	12,587	3,605	43,027	41,806

**PAPER STRIKE IN NEWFOUNDLAND SETTLED.**  
 —The employees of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company's Paper Mills, who have been on strike since May 1st, on Saturday accepted the company's terms with slight modifications, and resumed work on Monday. The settlement affects about 2,000 men, who will be subject to a wage reduction averaging 20 per cent.

NOTICE is given by the Patent Office of an application having been received for the restoration of an expired patent, entitled "Improvements in and relating to paper, or the like, for wrapping or parcelling sweet-meats or other suitable foodstuffs."

A DUTY of 30 per cent. *ad val.* is imposed in the United States on hats composed of tissue paper.



## Proposed U.S.A. Customs Tariff.

The following is Schedule 13, dealing with with Paper, etc., of the Bill for the revision of the United States Customs Tariff, which has passed the House of Representatives, and is now under consideration in the Senate:—

### Paper and Books.

PAR. 1301. Printing paper, not specially provided for, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*: *Provided*, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government shall forbid or restrict in any way the exportation of (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), or impose any export duty, export licence fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or licence fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the President may enter into negotiations with such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government to secure the removal of such prohibition, restriction, export duty, or other export charge, and if it is not removed he may, by proclamation, declare such failure of negotiations, setting forth the facts. Thereupon, and until such prohibition, restriction, export duty, or other export charge is removed, there shall be imposed upon printing paper provided for in this paragraph, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* and in addition thereto an amount equal to the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, upon either an equal amount of printing paper or an amount of wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such printing paper

### Paper Board.

PAR. 1302. Paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leather board or compress leather, not laminated, glazed, coated, lined, embossed, printed, decorated or ornamented in any manner, nor cut into shapes for boxes or other articles and not specially provided for, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this Act any of the foregoing less than one-thousandths of an inch in thickness shall be deemed to be paper; sheathing paper, roofing paper, deadening felt, sheathing felt, roofing felt, or felt roofing, whether or not saturated or coated, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

PAR. 1303. Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable fibre, 1½ cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; indurated fibre ware, masks composed of paper pulp or papier maché, manufactures of

pulp, and manufactures of papier maché not specially provided for, 23 per cent. *ad valorem*.

PAR. 1304. Papers commonly known as tissue paper, stereotype paper, and copying paper and all papers not specially provided for in this section, weighing not over 8 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets on the basis of 20 by 30 inches, and whether in reams or any other form, 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; if weighing over 8 pounds and less than 12½ pounds to the ream, 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; crepe paper 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*: *Provided*, That no article composed wholly or in chief value of one or more of the papers specified in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon the component paper of chief value of which such article is made.

PAR. 1305. Papers with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for, 5 cents per pound; papers with coated surface or surfaces, embossed or printed otherwise than lithographically, and papers wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions (except as herein provided), or with gelatin or flock, 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern or character, except designs, fancy effects, patterns or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments or produced by lithographic process, 4½ cents per pound, and in addition thereto, if embossed, or printed otherwise than lithographically, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock, 17 per cent. *ad valorem*: *Provided*, That paper wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, and weighing less than 15 pounds per ream of 480 sheets, on the basis of 20 by 25 inches, shall pay a duty of 5 cents per pound and 17 per cent. *ad valorem*; gummed papers, including decalcomania paper not printed, 5 cents per pound; cloth lined or reinforced paper, 5 cents per pound and 17 per cent. *ad valorem*; papers with paraffin or wax-coated surface or surfaces, vegetable parchment paper, grease-proof and imitation parchment papers which have been super-calendered and rendered transparent or partially so, by whatever name known, all other grease proof and imitation parchment paper not specially provided for, by whatever name known, 3 cents per pound and 13 per cent. *ad valorem*; bags, printed matter other than lithographic, and all other articles, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing papers, not specially provided for, and all boxes of paper or papier maché or wood covered or lined with any of the foregoing papers or lithographed paper, or covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fibre, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; plain basic paper for albumenising, sensitising, baryta coating, or for photographic or solar printing processes 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; albumenised or sensitised paper or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes, 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*;

wet transfer paper or paper prepared wholly with glycerine or glycerine combined with other materials, containing the imprints taken from lithographic plates, 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

### Letter Paper.

PAR. 1307. Writing, letter, note, drawing, hand-made paper and paper commercially known as hand-made paper and machine hand-made paper, japan paper and imitation japan paper by whatever name known, and ledger, bond, record, tablet, typewriter, manifold and onion-skin and imitation onion-skin paper, bristol board of the kinds made on a Fourdrinier machine, calendered or uncalendered, 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; but if any of the foregoing is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, other than by lithographic process, it shall pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the foregoing rates.

PAR. 1308. Paper envelopes not specially provided for, folded or flat, if plain, shall pay the same rate of duty as the paper from which made and 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; if bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, or lined, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the foregoing rates.

PAR. 1309. Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards, and parts of such designs, 23 per cent. *ad valorem*; hanging paper, not printed, lithographed, dyed, or coloured, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; paper-hangings with paper back or composed wholly or in chief value of paper, not printed, lithographed, dyed, or coloured, 5 cents per pound; printed, lithographed, dyed, or coloured, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; wrapping paper, not specially provided for, 23 per cent. *ad valorem*; blotting paper, 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; filtering paper, 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; paper not specially provided for, 23 per cent. *ad valorem*.

### Standard News-Print Paper.

PAR. 1658. Standard news-print paper: *Provided*, That whenever the President shall ascertain as a fact that any country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of Government forbids or restricts in any way (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly) the exportation of, or imposes any export duty, export licence fee, or other export charge of any kind whatever, either directly or indirectly (whether in the form of additional charge or licence fee, or otherwise), upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, he may by proclamation declare such ascertainment setting forth the facts; whereupon, and until said proclamation shall be revoked, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon standard news-print paper, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of Government, a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and, in addition, thereto, an amount equal to the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency,

province, or other sub-division of Government, upon either an equal amount of printing paper or an amount of wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such printing paper.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

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Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

## Situations Wanted.

APPOINTMENT required; experience includes Statistics, Graphs, Trading Accounts, Installation and working of Costing System as advocated by Master Printers Federation.—Write Box 13844.

PRINTING TRADE.—ASSISTANT MANAGER or OVERSEER seeks situation, home or abroad; thorough knowledge; willing worker; good testimonials (last Government); teetotaler; ex-service man.—Betty, 23, Springfield-place, Wellington, Somerset 13845

## Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

### Printing and Stationery.

THE LAMBETH BOROUGH COUNCIL invites Tenders for Printing and Stationery, for the period of three years from the 1st October, 1921, as follows:—

- Rating Department Printing.
- General Printing.
- Stationery.
- Books and Bookbinding.

Tender forms, particulars and conditions, may be obtained from the undersigned. Sealed Tenders are to be delivered not later than Twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the 1st September, 1921.

BRUCE PENNY,  
Town Clerk.

Lambeth Town Hall,  
Brixton Hill, S.W.2.



"PRINTING FOR BUSINESS," by Joseph Thorp.  
London: John Hogg, Paternoster-row. Pp.  
180 + xii.; 9 in. x 5½ in. Price 10s. 6d. net.

We are in receipt of a copy of this book, which is not intended so much for the use of the practical printer as for those who have to avail themselves of his services. The ignorance prevailing among users of printed matter as to the conditions under which the work is done in the printing office is often the cause of much unnecessary worry and trouble to the printer who has to deal with copy given him which has been prepared by some one ignorant of the technical requirements of the job in hand, whether it be a circular, a booklet, or a bound volume. Mr. Thorp has written his book with a view to the instruction of these non-technical people, and for their benefit goes over the entire field of printing in a clear and succinct manner that will enable the merest novice to understand the conditions under which the printer works, giving him a knowledge of paper and type, machines, the various engraving processes and other matters that go to the production of the finished piece of printed work. The routine of the composing room is dealt with at length, and the formation of types described, as well as their composition, and the printing section as represented by the machine room is so well set forth that the details should be easily grasped by anyone. The various methods of illustration are dealt with, and many practical examples given. In this connection, it may be remarked, it often happens that the customer cannot understand why so much time has to be spent in making-ready a process block. Here Mr. Thorp shows two identical blocks side by side, one untouched, the other properly made ready, and this example makes plain at a glance the great difference in the results obtained. Sound instructions are given as to the preparation of copy, the reading of proofs, the writing of advertisements, the choice of type and what to avoid, and there are useful tables and calculations that are of a serviceable character. The book is profusely illustrated with diagrams and examples to illustrate the text, and is so clearly written that its contents may be easily grasped by the business man who is in want of knowledge about his printing orders. We have but one little grumble about it; in the illustration showing a compositor at work the upper case has a division too few in its width and one too many in the depth. Mr. Thorp is not a practical printer, but has an extensive knowledge of the practical side of the business and an amateur's love for the craft with which he is closely connected, he being printing consultant to Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. The book is dedicated to Mr. Emery Walker as a pioneer of the printing revival in Europe and America.

LETTERING: A HANDBOOK FOR ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, DESIGNERS, SIGNWRITERS AND CRAFTSMEN. By Arthur E. Payne. A.R.C.A. Lond. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94, High Holborn, London. Crown quarto, 46 pp., paper wrapper. Price 3s. 6d. net.

The examples of lettering included in this book are of those forms which the author, in fifteen years' teaching experience, has found to be in constant demand. Short courses of lettering instruction to craftsmen, says the author, often compel a teacher to restrict his examples to the plain essential types. It is usually found that few of such students can, at first, find practical value in the use of, or even discriminate between, the historic examples. The author has therefore presented in this book a series of forms which he thinks are likely to be of the most practical value to the craftsman to whom a knowledge of plain lettering of good design is essential.

We think the author has shown good taste, as well as the wisdom that comes of experience, in the compilation of this volume, which contains twenty whole-page plates, in which an extensive variety of complete alphabets are included, with capitals, lower case letters, numerals, etc., supplemented by many practical diagrams of instructions which greatly simplify the methods of constructing the forms shown. Examples of excellent roman capitals, thin line alphabets, block letters, "Gothic" alphabets and italic alphabets are included, with variations of style. Considerable attention is devoted to the correct spacing of letters, words and sentences, with practical examples in each case. Display work also receives a brief consideration.

Accompanying the illustrations are twenty pages of sound instruction, written in a plain and practical manner, which simplify the art of drawing letters and numerals of good design.

Students of printing, as well as artists, architects, designers, signwriters and other craftsmen will find this volume very useful both as a text book and as a work of reference.

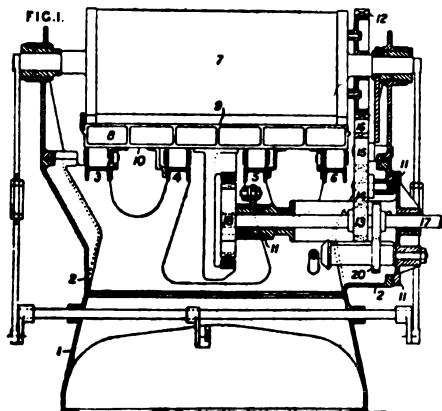
THE Export Association of Finland has issued a volume under the title of "Finland's Export Register, 1921," which will be very useful to all who have already or desire to cultivate commercial relations with that country. The work, which is neatly printed and arranged, sets out the articles of export and import in alphabetical lists and the names and addresses of Finnish firms at home and abroad. Sale price is Fmk 75 ex-Finland.

In an action by Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., against Messrs. Winturn and Clark, paper agents, of Fleet-street, a claim was made for £28 for two tons of white newspaper. As pointed out by plaintiffs' counsel, an extraordinary affidavit was put in by the defendants to the effect that the plaintiffs had only delivered one ton of paper, and leave to defend was given in consequence. His Honour Judge Atherley-Jones found for the plaintiffs, and awarded High Court costs.

## New Inventions.

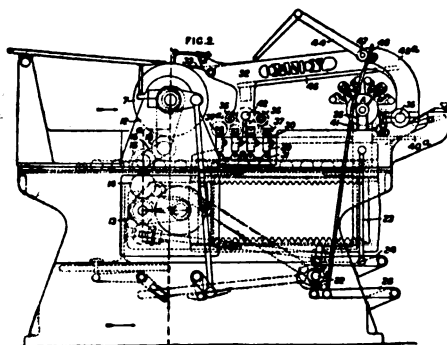
### Cylinder Printing Machines.

Mr. D. T. Powell has patented an invention in which the main frame 2 of a cylinder printing machine of the one or two revolution type is constructed as a single steel casting, instead of being composed of separate side frames and cross pieces bolted together, and is mounted on a cast-iron base 1. The bowl rails 3, 4, 5, 6 are also parts of the frame casting, and the standards for the cylinder 7 may be cast with the frame. The type bed 8, also of cast steel, is cored and bridged for lightness, and is planed flat on both sides 9, 10. The main driving shaft 17, carrying the gear 13 actuating the gear train for driving the cylinder and the wheel 18 for reciprocating the bed, and a gear 20 for driving a sub-shaft 22, are fitted to a casting 11, which is readily removable in case of breakdown or for renewal of these parts. The train of gears 14, 15, 16, actuating the cylinder driving wheel 12 is fitted inside the main frame, the gear wheel



16 being supported in a swing frame 15<sup>a</sup> to keep it in mesh when the cylinder 7 is tripped. The inking apparatus preferred comprises the inking rollers 37 supported in brackets 29 linked at 42 to an aluminium or light metal frame 32 hinged at 35, and a continuously rotating distributing drum A with distributing rollers 40, 41, always in contact therewith, the distributing drum and rollers being carried by a rising and falling frame 26 so as to make contact with the ink table 40<sup>a</sup> as it comes beneath them in one direction of its traverse only. Forks 37<sup>a</sup> supporting the inkers 37 are adjustable by means of eccentric tubes 30 within split sockets on the brackets 29 to vary the contact of the inkers 37 with riders 36, and

by means of eccentric disks 31 to vary the contact of the inkers with the form. The distributing drum A is rotated in one direction by means of a chain or band drive from the shaft 22, and the frame 26 carrying the distributing drum and rollers is raised or lowered by a rod 23 jointed to a pivoted lever 24 which is actuated by a cam on the shaft 22. The printed sheets are taken from the strippers 33 and deposited on the delivery board 45 by a series of grippers carried and moved backwards and forwards by the jointed parallel motion device 44. This delivery mechanism is attached



to a bracket 45<sup>a</sup>, and is operated by a pinion 47 and rack bar 46 jointed to a lever 25 actuated by a cam on the shaft 22.

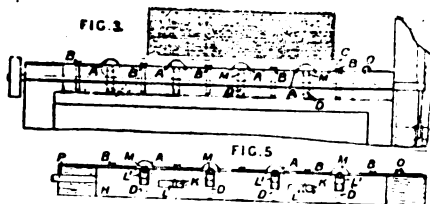
### Multi-Coloured Pictures.

An invention by the Soc. Anon. per la Fotographia Autopanomatica is intended to secure correct register of a plurality of single colour partial pictures for the purpose of making a multi-coloured picture on paper, expansion or contraction of the picture receiving paper is prevented by sticking it on a non-extensible support, such as metal, glass, celluloid, etc., before the partial pictures are applied, the paper being removed from the support when the multi-colour picture is complete. The adhesive may be applied to the support and the paper then stuck on, or it may be applied to the back of the paper, in which case it is dried off and moistened just before sticking on the support in order to prevent creasing. To avoid the soaking necessary to remove the finished picture from the support, which might cause damage to the picture, the surface of the glass, metal, etc., support may be coated before applying the paper with talc, collodion, celluloid, wax,

india-rubber, oxgall, etc., to diminish the adhesion of the adhesive thereto, so that the paper may be readily drawn off when the adhesive is dry, or a non-drying adhesive may be used. The pictures may be produced by printing off, by absorption, by transfer, or photo-mechanically.

### Feeding Sheets.

In an invention patented by Messrs. Ritchie and Son, Ltd., and J. Cullen piles of sheets of cardboard, millboard, etc., are fed to the pile tables of box-making, printing, or other machines by mechanism comprising carrier chains of the usual kind and in conjunction with these chains are arranged rollers which can be moved to a position above the level of the chains to enable a pile support to be manipulated easily to position the pile on the chains, the rollers then being lowered to permit the chains to forward the pile into correct position on the pile table. The invention is described in connection with an elevator of the kind described in Specification 161,430 for raising the pile and its support from ground level to the level of the table on which the



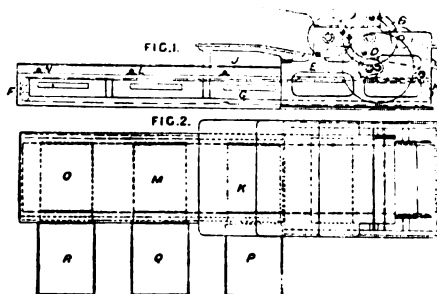
chains and rollers referred to above are arranged. The rollers A are mounted on shafts M carried by cranks O, which, when in the position shown in Fig. 5, are above the chains B, and the pile support C can then be readily moved from the elevator over a fixed roller O on to the rollers A. When the pile is correctly positioned, the cranks D are moved to lower the rollers A by means of a rod P attached to a slide H which is guided by horizontal slots L and pins K, and is fitted with vertical slots L' which operate the cranks. The chains B then move the pile to the desired position on the pile table.

### Photo-Mechanical Printing.

In an invention by Mr. H. Kuhn the process described in the parent specification is applied to etching processes by hand or power press engraving. No normal exposure is used but two layers are used in printing or previously in the negative process, one under exposed and the other over exposed, and they are printed one over the other in the same colour. The covering error is avoided in that in the long print the grain of the shades is intentionally thrown over or made to print blind, either in the original etching of the copper layer or by after etching. In the long print the shades then appear grey and are capable of showing clearly the shade detail brought out in the short print.

### Rotary Delivery Apparatus.

Messrs. E. Stott and Dawson and Sons, Ltd., have patented an invention that relates to delivery apparatus for rotary printing machines having the usual grippers mounted on chains, etc., for taking the printed sheets from the impression cylinder, comprising a number of moving platforms carried by endless chains and adapted to receive the sheets from the grippers, said platforms being spaced apart so that the sheets can be deposited therefrom alternately, or successively on to receiving boards at different points, or on to transverse delivery carriages. The printed sheets, taken



from the impression cylinder B by grippers on the chains D, are received on platforms carried by endless chains E, F, G, H, and pushed therefrom by projecting fingers on shafts J, L, N, so that they are deposited alternately on to a plurality of receiving boards, three in the arrangement shown. Instead of providing fixed receiving boards under the platforms, the sheets may be dropped on to carriages K, M, O, on which are mounted rollers with endless tapes, etc., and which are geared to travel laterally at the proper times to deliver the sheets to trays P, Q, R.

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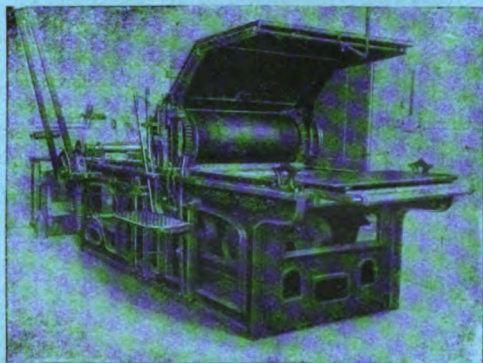
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX  
NUMBER 8.

LONDON: AUGUST 25, 1921

EVERY THURSDAY  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

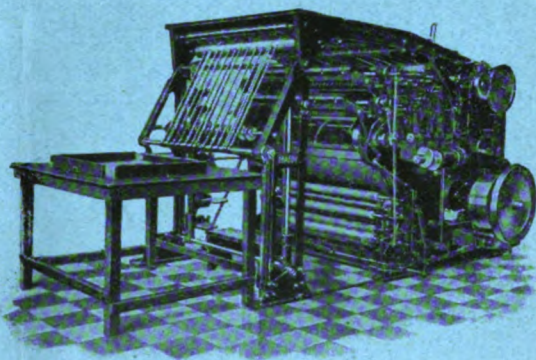
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

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LONDON: AUGUST 25 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# Standardisation of Paper.

A Pressing Need for the Printing  
Trade and How it Could be Met.

By W. HOWARD HAZELL.

One of the greatest difficulties of printers at the present time is the high cost of production, and anything that can reduce the cost will be of great advantage to all interested in the trade.

The present methods of handling and dealing in paper are full of anomalies, and are the growth of many generations, and the time has come when standardisation should be adopted. If sizes, names and weights are systematised, much less stock would have to be carried by wholesale stationers and others, and time would be saved and mistakes avoided in giving out and calculating the costs of paper. Thus, less capital would be employed, and time saved, which would reduce the cost of printing.

Standardisation on the point system has been adopted with type, and every printer is convinced of the great advantage as compared with older methods. Similar advantages would be obtained if the methods of dealing in paper could be standardised.

The following suggestions apply to paper, cards, boards, pasteboards, Bristol boards, etc., but exclude wrapping papers, straw-boards and millboards. The principal features of the scheme are :—

1. That all paper should be sold by weight per thousand sheets.
2. That standard sizes for papers usually kept in stock should be recognised throughout the trade.
3. That the use of a name for two different sizes of paper should be abandoned.

4. That standard weights should be adopted for the standard sizes.

The present method of selling paper by a ream containing a variable number of sheets, leads to the duplication of stock, endless enquiries as to the number of sheets, and the certainty of many mistakes being made. Printing papers are usually sold with 516 sheets to the ream, sometimes with 50cs. or 504s. Envelope papers have 508 sheets to the ream, and writing papers are sold with either 480, 500 or 504 sheets to the ream.

If a printer wishes to print a pamphlet or book on ordinary printing paper, he buys his reams containing 516 sheets, but the illustrations on art paper he inserts in the book are printed on paper which is sold with only 480 sheets to the ream. A stationer sells envelopes by the 1,000 or 100, and sells with them note-paper by the ream of 480 sheets, and thus sells articles that are to be used together in different numbers. In account books, letter books, etc., various methods are adopted. Letter books are usually sold according to the number of pages, and some account books are also sold by pages; but ledgers are usually sold according to the number of quires of paper, some of the sheets being pasted on to the cover or on to the endpapers, so that the customer has some difficulty in verifying the amount of paper. Pasteboards, etc., are sold in grosses, and are principally used for producing goods that are sold per 100 or per 1,000.

Printers nearly always receive orders and

issue their instructions in thousands, and their work would be very much simplified if the "thousand" were adopted as the unit for purchasing and giving out paper. For example, a printer requiring 775 sheets for a job now has to write the following details:—1, ream, 12 quires, 7 sheets double demy, 480's, 40 lbs. Under the new system with the standard weights (as explained later on) he would write, 775 double demy 80 (the number 80 is the number for the standard weight of paper). Paper could be packed in 1,000's, reams of 500's, 250's, or 100's according to the size or weight, but always in some decimal proportion of the "thousand" unit.

It has been suggested that paper should be supplied with a few sheets of "overs" in each package, in order to produce even quantities. It is impossible to find any number of sheets to a package that will satisfy all users. If a job consists of a long run of circulars printed on one side of the paper, probably 504 sheets to a ream would produce perfect 500's. If a job were printed on both sides, 504 sheets might not be sufficient. If, however, the job consists of only 1,000 copies, printed on both sides in two colours, it is evident that 504 sheets would not be nearly sufficient. As there is no number of sheets to a ream that would meet all these difficulties, it is far simpler to adopt a ream of 500 (which is the standard in America) and then to issue the overs that may be necessary according to the length of run and character of the work. It would be quite simple for each printer to establish a percentage of overs for the different classes of work; thus, common letterpress might require five or ten to the thousand; good quality work not exceeding 1,000 copies, 2 per cent. or twenty to the thousand; good quality two-colour work, 3 per cent. or thirty to the thousand. This method of giving out the amount of overs dependent on the quality of the work would undoubtedly be more economical than the present system of giving out reams with a variable number of sheets and expecting a fair number of overs; or in other cases, giving out reams containing a smaller quantity of sheets, and then using overs when required.

When the "thousand" is adopted as the unit, the quire of 24 sheets should be abandoned, and in its place 25 sheets could be adopted as the unit for smaller quantities than a ream. As 25 sheets would be the 40th part of a thousand, it would be easy to calculate the price of 25, and multiples of 25 will make even 100's, which is the quantity the printer works in; whereas quires of 24 sheets have not this advantage.

(To be continued.)

**PRINTING WORKS FIRE.**—Six men and a girl had a narrow escape from being burnt to death at Cardiff on Tuesday, when a fire broke out on the premises of the Quick Press Printing Co., and the seven occupants, including Mr. Edward Dobbins, the son of the proprietor, working on the top floor, had to dash through the flames in order to escape.

## Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during July:—

### Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

18,500 Ships' Rotation Books, Account Book Binding, Division VI. (1921).—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

12,500 Books, Marriage Certificate Forms, 500,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms, 12,300 Tablet Diaries.—J. Corah & Son, Loughborough.

7,500 Pads, Form P. 119, 50,000 Registry Jackets, Account Book Binding, Division VII. (1921).—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 4594 "Manual of Air Force Law."—Webb, Son and Co, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding, 3,595 Pilot Books, 4,175 Naval Rate Books.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Account Book Binding, Division V. (1921).—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

50,000 Tally Books.—Pruie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

250 "Tithe Apportionment" Covers.—W. Brendon and Son, Plymouth.

5,000,000 Forms for G.P.O.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

10,000,000 Forms, A/cs. 455.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

10,000 Pads, Pensions Forms.—Alf. Harrison and Sons, Leeds.

10,000,000 Forms, A/cs. 455.—John Worrall, Oldham.

Binding 3,000 Books, "Electrical Measurements."—Woolnough and Sons, London, N.

100,000 Tax Forms.—Mackenzie and Storrie, Ltd., Leith.

4,000 Rough Note Books.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding, 161 Army Record Books.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

500 Army Book 403.—Warrillows, Ltd., Birmingham.

600 Old Age Pensions Supplementary Registers.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Bookwork Printing, Scotland, Group VII. (1921) Sec. C.—Lindsay and Co, Edinburgh.

6,525 Tablet Diaries.—J. E. C. Potter, Stamford, Lincs.

30,000 Books, Form Med. 40.—Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby.

PRINTING SUNDRIES.—W. J. James, London, S.E.; Fry's Metal Foundry, London, S.E.; Hewitt, Bros., London, N.

THE reports of the three Committees engaged in special investigations on the staffing of Government offices were issued last Thursday as a White Paper (Cond. 1461, price 6d. net). The three departments reported upon are the Board of Trade, the Department of Overseas Trade, and the National Savings Committee. Important suggestions are made towards the greater economy and efficiency of the Board of Trade and the Department of Overseas Trade.

## The State of Employment.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment during July was still bad generally, but on the whole was slightly better than in the previous month. Short time continued to be worked in most districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the employment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges are stated by the *Labour Gazette* to have been 8·5 at 29th July, as compared with 9·5 at 24th June. In addition, 1·7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of short time working at 29th July, as compared with 4·2 per cent. at 24th June.

With letterpress printers employment continued slack but improved slightly on the previous month, less short time being worked. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued about the same as during June, and short time was prevalent. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour covering nearly 7,500 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades showed that almost 42 per cent. of these workpeople were working on an average 11 hours per week short of full time.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad, but showed an improvement generally and more particularly in London. Of about 3,850 bookbinders covered by returns received, over 58 per cent. were working short time to the average extent of 13 hours per week.

Of a total membership of 99,246 in printing, bookbinding and paper trade unions reporting to the Ministry of Labour, 7,384, or 7·4 per cent., were unemployed at the end of July, this being a decrease of 4·9 per cent. on the previous month but an increase of 6·4 on a year before.

**POSTAL RATES.**—It is announced that there is a probability that next spring the 1½d. postage rate for letters and the penny rate for post cards will be restored. This is in accordance with the intimations made to the master printers' recent deputation to the Postmaster-General. The P.M.G., we understand, promised to give the Master Printers' Federation early notification of any change proposed.

**A USE FOR PRINTERS' ERRORS.**—"It is a curious fact, says a writer in the *London Mercury*, "that the imperfections of human-kind, though in general they are frowned upon by the world, should, in their typographical reflex, be valued as things of great price. The reason is, of course, obvious, however queer the result may be, for misprints are usually the mark of the first issue of a book." Thus the real first issue of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," two volumes, 12 mo., published at Salisbury in 1766, can be recognised by its having page 159 numbered in error 165 in the first volume, and the misprint "Waekchfield" on page 95 of the second.

## Trade Union Matters.

As THE result of statements made at the London delegate meeting of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants regarding the administration of that Society, a public debate is to be held between Mr. George Isaacs, the general secretary, and Mr. Smith of the Society; time and place to be arranged later.

THE Typographical Association ballot paper on the question of a 7s. 6d. reduction in wages was issued to the members last week-end. A circular accompanying the paper gave concise details of the negotiations that have transpired on the subject, concluding with the statement that "In conformity with the recommendation of the Joint Industrial Council the Executive Council submit the question to the decision of the members without any comment." The opinion of the membership is also asked on the question of paying a levy of 7s. 6d. per week to create a fund for lock-out purposes, which, if carried by the ballot, will commence immediately.

The quarterly report of the Leeds Branch of the Typographical Association states that the feature of the quarter has been the enormous amount of the unemployment and short time experienced. The short time record shows a shortage of 45,315 hours for the quarter, while the expenditure on account of the special branch unemployment fund—£742—exceeded the income by £285. The gross expenditure for the quarter reached £6,860, a record for the branch. The report adds that at present there is no sign of any improvement in trade, but it is hoped that the worst of the industrial depression has passed.

MR. E. J. P. BENN, C.B.E. (Messrs. Benn, Bros., Ltd.), recently returned from the United States as one of the delegates from the Industrial League and Council to the Civic Federation of America, is reported at some length in the current issue of the *Industrial League and Council Journal* on the subject of labour conditions in the two countries. Putting to Mr. Sam Gompers the question of whether America is fifty years behind us in matters of social reform, Mr. Benn was indignantly assured that the U.S.A. are a hundred years ahead of us. The true test of the success of a labour movement, said Mr. Gompers is not to be found in the violence of its political programme, but in the social and economic status of the workers.

THE printing of two morning dailies—the *Daily News* and *Daily Chronicle*—was among the night sights of London that attracted the interest of the 60 men and women who, guided by the Selborne Society, made an all-night tour of London last week.



## Thefts of Stereo Metal.

**Said to Amount to Several Thousands.**

Thefts of stereo metal running into several thousands of pounds' worth were alleged during the hearing of a case on Saturday in the Guildhall court.

Upon charges of stealing and receiving from Plough-court, Fetter-lane, 9 cwt. of hard stereo metal value £25, and during April five tons of metal value £300, the property of Dalziel's Foundry, Ltd., Wm. Hy. Pember, stereotyper, Tooting, in the service of the foundry, Charles Hill, 52, carman, of Hornsey-road, and Henry Caleb Peek, 38, metal merchant and cartage contractor, of Watterfield-road, Clapton, were remanded.

Detective Glasspool said he saw Pember wheel out of the foundry a truck laden with stereo metal. In Norwich-street he met Hill with a van. The stereo metal was transferred to the van and Hill and a boy drove away to Gray's-inn-road.

The officer said he followed them to Hoxton and there asked Hill what he had got in the van and where he was taking it. He replied, "Metal. I have got to take it to my governor's (Peek's) stable in Pitfield-street."

They went to the stable and Peek was seen. He made a statement. Detective-sergeant Johnston apprehended Pember, and he admitted that he had been stealing the metal for 12 months.

Alderman Jacobs agreed to accept two sureties of £200 each for Peek, one in £25 for Hill, and refused bail for Pember.

## Hand-Made Paper Exhibit.

Mr. Dard Hunter, whose interest in paper-making is world-wide and who is well known in this country, has got together an interesting exhibit of hand-made paper appliances which will form a permanent feature at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The exhibit occupies a case in the Division of Graphic Arts and represents examples of laid moulds of different sizes which have been used for making hand-made papers in old-established mills in Europe, moulds which have been used for forming the light and shade watermarked portraits and the different dies, etc., used in making these moulds. Many specimens of fine watermarks are shown, as well as the actual woven marks in metal on which the samples of paper were made. There are also specimens of paper with watermarks dating from the middle of the fifteenth century to the present, showing the different stages of developments that took place in the laid and wove moulds during that period. Deckle edges of all varieties are shown, also illustrations and photographs of old mill interiors, beating engines, etc.

## St. Bride Students' Work.

This year's "Portfolio" of the work of the students at St. Bride Foundation Printing School consists largely of that very creditable volume "St. Bride Students' Cake," to which we have previously referred—a volume which not only serves to show a high standard of excellence in letterpress work and in illustration by various processes, but which also is effecting the additional meritorious purpose of helping to raise the £600 which St. Bride Students have bravely set out to raise for the founding of a St. Bride Students' Printers' Pension as a memorial to those of their fellow students who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. We understand that well over £200 has been raised of this amount, but the greater part of the money has still to be obtained. A copy of the "Cake" goes to everyone who contributes not less than 10s. to the fund. The other specimen productions to hand are indicative of the comprehensive range of the instruction given, which is calculated to be an excellent practical preparation for meeting the actual condition of an up-to-date printing works. A striking example of high-light photographic offset printing is the School Calendar, very delicately reproducing a pencil sketch. Of the good workmanship of the brochure "A Brief Outline of the History of the Worshipful Company of Stationers," we have previously made mention, while other specimens are a window bill, the School "Chronicle" (printed in newspaper style), a linotype-set pamphlet reproducing last session's lectures, and a booklet "Souvenir of St. Bride School Dinner." In judging these specimens one is apt to forget that they do not purport to be the work of expert craftsmen, but only the efforts of students under expert supervision. They bear eloquent testimony to the capabilities of the St. Bride Printing School, whose next session commences on September 19th.

THE Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association will hold their annual gala at Shoreditch Baths on Saturday evening, August 27th. Two team championships will be decided (daily Press and general trade), in addition to a 33-yard gentlemen's open handicap and a 33-yard ladies' open handicap. Particulars can be obtained from the hon. secretary, Mr. A. G. Wills, 42, Heber-road, East Dulwich, S.E.

WHITEFRIARS PRESS SPORTS.—The annual athletic sports of the Whitefriars Press Club were held on Saturday, on the Angel County Cricket ground, Tonbridge. The 100 yards' handicap (members) was won by R. Knight. In the 100 yards open handicap F. Mortimer (Whitefriars Press) and E. J. Noakes (unattached) ran a dead heat, and tossed for prizes, Mortimer winning the spin of the coin. The 440 yards open handicap was won by S. Leigh (Tonbridge Invicta).



### The Docket in the Bindery.

SIR,—While conscious that I may be disturbing a hornet's nest by joining in the discussion on this question, I think it equitable to express the collective view of my Association.

The use of the docket in the bindery must be determined by the individual concern. Generally a large firm will be able to use it profitably on the longer runs of work available, while the small miscellaneous shop will invariably spend more time on the effort than is warranted.

It is not to be denied that the docket, coupled with the complete approved costing system, would tell the small binder exactly what covers his costs, at the same time the size of his bills would tell his customer also, and the latter might object to pay for the upkeep of such comparatively expensive clerical machinery to determine small charges with fractional accuracy.

Even in a large factory (and especially at the present slack time) workers may be given such a variety of odd jobs that they would either spend a considerable time making out a correct docket or group the tasks under that convenient term, "miscellaneous." The experience of the foreman or overseer would then be required to give the correct cost.

Given a fair-sized shop with a good run of work, however, the system becomes practical. The longer runs eliminate clerical work on the part of the craftsmen and the docket entries are few and less fictitious.

The introduction of machinery into the bindery tends to produce consistency in output. Complicated operations are now being performed by more complicated machinery, and tasks once considered impossible by other than hand labour are now fed into a machine as a matter of course, thus making the regularity of the performance more easily chargeable under the docket system.

Given an efficient overseer the true line of demarcation will be known, together with the utility or futility of the docket.

Yours, etc.,

GEO. A. EDEN,

General Secretary,

Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred  
Trades Overseers' Association.

London, August 23rd.

SIR,—As a member of the trade interested in the correspondence appearing in your journal on the question of the introduction into the bindery of the Costing System of the Federation of Master Printers, I am sorry to see that such well known exponents of varying opinions, Mr. Vick on the one hand and Mr. Harraway on the other, should have slipped into personalities in the discussion of

so important a subject. The task of securing a better system will not be made easier by the use of irrelevant cavilling.

If the system as propounded by the Federation is to bring benefit to the bookbinding section of the trade, let us have it. If by its general adoption it provides the means of exactly allocating the correct proportion of labour, material and expenses in order properly to price work executed in the binding department, then certainly one is entitled to postulate its utility as a medium of arriving at efficient cost-finding. If the system, on the other hand, does not provide these means, as some of its opponents assert, and is not applicable to the bindery—especially with miscellaneous work, because of the multiplicity of operations the binding of a book has to undergo, involving its being many times picked up and dropped in the course of the work—then it would seem that the best method to follow is the old one of leaving it to the efficient overseer, who knows from experience in giving out work how long approximately a job should take to execute, and is thereby qualified to estimate the actual cost of the job to the department under his control.

The solution of the whole question, therefore, lies with the experts—both among the costing specialists and the practical workers—who should be able to decide as to whether the system is applicable or not.

In regard to arguments sometimes put forward of the vindictive use of the docket against the men because of its possibilities of revealing minimum production, it must not be forgotten that in other departments of the trade, composing, machining, etc., the productive ability of each man is known from the records made on the daily or weekly timesheet, and it cannot be justly stated that unfair use has been made in the past of these records to any large extent.

Yours, etc.,

"FOREEDGE."

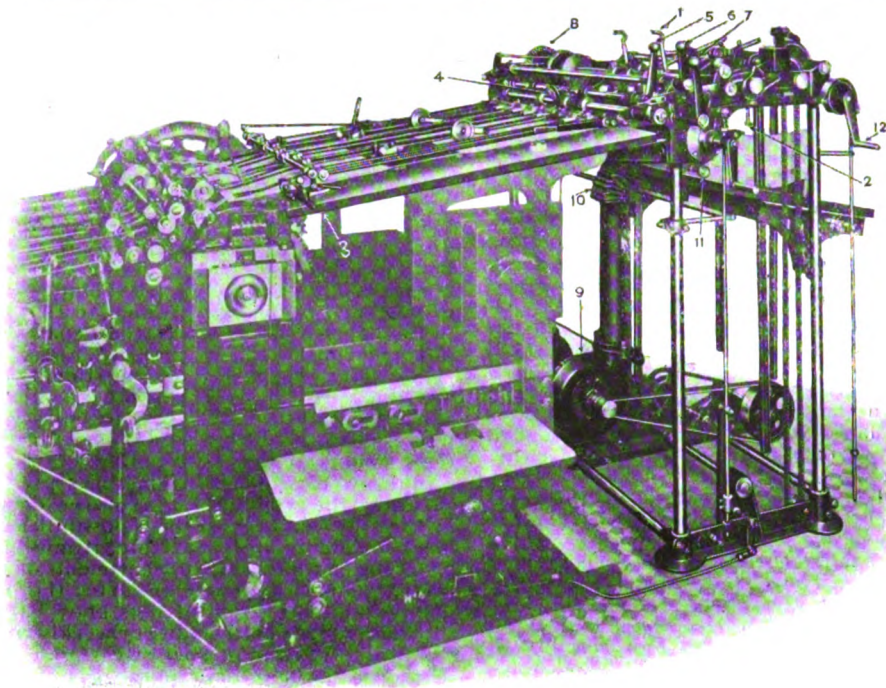
London, August 23rd.

GERMAN PRE-WAR DEBTS.—The attention of British subjects resident in this country who have pre-war debts owing to them from branches outside Germany of German undertakings whose head office is in Germany, is drawn to the fact that apart from their remedy against the branch, they may be entitled to claim payment alternatively from the Enemy Debts Clearing Office. In the event of their being any doubt as to recovery of such debts from the branch, British creditors will be well advised to file a claim against the head office with the Enemy Debts Clearing Office, Cornwall House, London, S.E.1. It is essential, however, that any such claims should be received by the Clearing Office before September 30th.

HERR HUGO STINNES, the German industrial magnate, is reported to have acquired the greatest publishing house at Zurich, and to intend to exercise a personal control over the publications issued from it.

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## Trade Notes.

PRINTING and publishing companies increased their capital in July to the extent of £509,400.

THOMAS FENN, 32, printer's machine minder, of Sutton-dwellings, Rotherhithe, died at Bermondsey Hospital last week from tenanus consequent upon his being knocked down by a horse.

MR. JOSEPH DIXON was last week found dead in bed at his home at Wigan. Prior to his retirement from business eight years ago, he was for a long time foreman at the Wigan printing works of Messrs. Platt.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—Application forms were issued last week by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms desirous of being represented in the British Industries Fair at the White City, from February 27th to March 10th next.

THE new Leyton Urban District Council has provided 100 handsome diaries for its members. Three-quarters of the books are gilt-edged, and bound in scarlet morocco, with the name of each councillor embossed in gold letters on the cover. The cost is stated to be £105 8s.

PRINTERS' BISLEY.—The "miniature Bisley," organised by the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association is to take place this year on September 3rd, on the ranges of the Wimbledon Park Rifle Club. An attractive list of competitions has again been arranged, and the number of entries indicates that interest in the meeting is well maintained.

WILLS.—Mr. Thomas Hooley, of Chesterfield, Mile-end-lane, Stockport, printer, £10,394; Mr. T. E. Gatehouse, Tulse Hill, Surrey, former editor of the *Electrical Review*, £23,345; Mr. A. P. Sinnett, Ladbroke-grove, W., formerly editor of the *Hong Kong Daily Press* and of the *Pioneer of India*, and at one time a leader writer on the *Standard*, later a vice-president of the Theosophical Society, £3,216; Mr. Frederick J. Grant (74), Burnley, interested in Lancashire cotton mills, paper works, and printing concerns (net personalty £27,804), £28,960.

"COMPS" VISIT HOP GARDENS.—By way of annual "wayzgoose," a charabanc ride to Halstead and a tour round the hop gardens was made by the composing staffs of the Victoria House Printing Co. and the Pelican Press, on Saturday. Headquarters were established at the Polhill Arms, Halstead, where the party played cricket, enjoyed country rambles, light luncheon, dinner and tea. The last-mentioned was under the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of Messrs. Barrow and Baynes. The toast of "The Firm" was enthusiastically acknowledged, and the goodwill of the directors was expressed towards the employees. A very pleasant outing ended with a concert.

A PAPER bag was the vehicle of the will of a North London plumber who committed suicide last week.

A LONG queue of applicants embarrassed a Newcastle business man who advertised last week for a bill poster.

WIDESPREAD regret has been occasioned by the death of M. Ernest Daudet, the well-known French journalist and *littérateur*.

THE funeral of the late Mr. J. H. Walter, sub-editor on the staff of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, took place at St. Andrew's Cemetery, Newcastle, on Friday.

"SUICIDE whilst of unsound mind" was the verdict at an inquest at Kilburn last week on William R. Stevens, law publisher, Chancery-lane, who, it was stated, had suffered from an internal complaint.

IN a forthcoming new monthly, *Art and Women*, women writers will deal with art, craft, decoration, literature, the theatre, music, philosophy and education.

MR. A. T. SIMMONS, who has died from pneumonia, aged 56, at his Kew home, was the joint editor of the *Journal of Education and School World*, as well as Inspector of Secondary Schools for the University of London.

NEWSPAPER compositors of Cork have received an increase in wages of 2s. a week as from July 8th, making rates after change—Morning news, case 102s. 6d., linotype 112s.; evening news, case 95s., linotype 102s. 6d.

THE North of Ireland Section of the Professional Golfers' Association decides its tournament in connection with the *News of the World* £750 Tournament to-day (Thursday) on the Donaghadee Course, Co. Down.

PRESIDING at the Motherwell Police Court on Saturday, Bailie Hugh Ferguson refused to convict a man charged with stealing Sunday morning papers. The Bailie remarked that so far as he was concerned, he would not convict anyone for taking away all the papers that came to Motherwell on a Sunday.

CENTRAL NEWS JUBILEE.—Over 100 members of the staff of the Central News Agency assembled on Saturday evening at dinner at the Connaught Rooms to celebrate the jubilee of the Agency. Mr. W. P. Forbes, the managing director, who presided, was presented with a gold cigarette case, cigarette holder, and match box, as a mark of appreciation and esteem from the staff. Mrs. Forbes was handed a basket of carnations and roses.

MR. DAVID WILLIAMS, printer and bookseller, Caroline-street, Bridgend, died suddenly on Wednesday. Mr. Williams had taken an active part in public life, and was extremely popular in and around Bridgend. In the early political contests in the Mid-Glamorgan division he played a leading part. He was a member of the South Wales branch of the Master Printers' Association. He leaves a widow and an only daughter, Miss Marjorie Williams, who served as a Red Cross nurse in France from 1914 onward. His son, Lieut. Stanley Williams, was killed while on active service.



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Copies may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C. 4.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The Wages Ballot.

THE position with regard to the wages negotiations remains in much the same position as described in our last issue. The many unions concerned are balloting individually on the new proposals, and in few cases are the returns expected before to-day (Thursday). Announcement is made that the London Society of Machine Rulers has completed its ballot and the result is a rejection of the terms offered. It should be noted, however, that this society is not—as erroneously stated by the *Daily Herald*—a section of the National Union of Bookbinders, Machine Rulers and Paper Workers, but is a small independent union, and the result of their ballot gives no basis for judging which way the voting as a whole will go.

### Continental Competition.

THERE are rumours that printing orders of considerable magnitude are being placed on

the Continent by consumers in this country. We hear, for instance, that big consignments of paper bags have been ordered from Prague. Much is heard too of printing orders going to Belgium, and it seems clear that the Continental countries, including Germany, are losing no opportunity of reaping the advantages which are given them by the high costs in this country coupled with the depreciated exchanges over the Channel. The time calls urgently both for the cutting of costs on the part of British printers and for the loyal support of home industry by the buyers of printing.

### Paper: Wholesale and Retail.

THE Organisation Committee of the Master Printers' Federation are considering the question of direct trading between wholesale stationers and retail consumers. It is high time that some sort of understanding should be reached in regard to what is undoubtedly a fast growing practice. For long enough certain wholesale stationers and paper merchants have been in the habit of conducting desultory business with retail consumers, and although there are some cases in which the transactions are fair and legitimate, there are others in which ordinary business etiquette has been simply ignored. Now that automatic duplicating machinery is being installed in many commercial offices, and large customers are attempting to fill their own printing requirements, the question of direct trading is becoming acute. There are numerous examples of customers who, after having bought and printed their own paper, are calling upon the printer to supplement their work with some subsidiary process, as perforating or gum-tipping. This is distinctly lowering to the prestige and status of the trade, and wholesale paper merchants, whose turnover is made mainly by sales to the printer, should pause before giving a helping hand in the business. The houses of best repute set their faces resolutely against going behind the printer's back, and are appreciated accordingly. Those who have less regard for the interests of their best clients should give consideration to the fact that the Master Printers' Federation is among the very strongest organisations in the country, and if a boycott were arranged it would be carried out to its utmost limit.

### The U.S. Tariff.

THE export of British goods is likely to be very adversely affected by stringently protective tariffs under the consideration of various foreign countries. In recent issues we dealt with the United States tariff and also the new



draft customs tariff of Spain. The apparent object is to raise up a strong protective wall against competitive imports. The U.S. tariff—known as the Fordney Bill—introduces a valuation clause which reads as follows:—

... the word "value" wherever used in this Act or in any other law relating to the appraisement or the classification of imported merchandise shall mean the price on the date of exportation of the imported merchandise at which comparable and competitive products of the United States were ordinarily sold or freely offered for sale in the customary wrappings, coverings and containers, whether holding liquids or solids, to all purchasers in the ordinary course of trade, including all costs, charges and expenses, in the principal market, or markets, of the United States; or, when such value cannot be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, shall mean the values of the imported merchandise on said date for sale (whether or not there shall be an actual sale) for consumption or use in the United States. . . . In determining the value for sale appraising officers may take into consideration, among other matters, the selling price or cost of production of comparable products of the United States and of articles made therefrom or from like imported materials. . . . keeping always in mind the legislative intention that duties *ad valorem* shall be assessed upon the fair market value of the imported merchandise in the United States.

In practice the effect of this definition will be to nullify, for the purpose of levying duties, any advantage of price which foreign goods may have over American products, and to cause duties to be levied upon imported goods, regardless of the invoice or f.o.b. price, at the value, at the date of export, of competitive American goods. As the rates of duty are, in nearly if not all cases, higher than those provided in the 1913 tariff—that now in force—the adoption of this American valuation will be an added burden of such weight as to render it in some cases almost and in others quite impossible for British exporters of competitive goods to continue to deal in the American market. Another important point is that in certain cases it will be necessary for the British manufacturers to give details of the composition of their products. The schedule relating to paper was given fully in our last issue. We learn, however, that certain amendments have been adopted, one of them being in connection with the paragraph on coated surface papers, striking out of that section the words "whether produced in the pulp or otherwise except," and inserted in lieu thereof "except designs, fancy effects, patterns, and characters produced on paper machines without attachments or produced." Also in connection with grease-proof and

imitation parchment paper, the duty of two cents per pound and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* was struck out and in lieu thereof the duty was made three cents per pound and 13 per cent. *ad valorem*. Also in connection with jacquard designs or ruled paper the following clause was inserted, "not printed, lithographed, dyed, or coloured." Another amendment in the paper board section inserted the following: "test or container boards of a bursting strength above 60 pounds per square inch by the Mullen or Webb test, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*." The U.S. tariff is causing anxiety to manufacturers in this country, and we anticipate that British trades affected will lose no time in bringing before the Government specific cases of hardship.

## Wages Ballot Results.

We learn at the moment of going to press (Wednesday), that the London Society of Compositors has rejected the employers' proposals by a majority of 6,081, the figures being: against acceptance, 8,496; for, 2,415. Though the ballot figures of the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society and of the Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers are not available, we hear that in both these cases also the majority vote is against the acceptance of the proposals submitted.

## Personal.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROOKES, president of the New South Wales Master Printers' Federation, visited London this week but has since left town for the Continent.

SIR JOHN JAMES BADDELEY is the senior of seven Aldermen eligible for election as Lord Mayor. Sir John has been a member of the Corporation since 1886, and succeeded Sir George Faudel-Phillips as Alderman of Farringdon Within Ward in 1912. He was Sheriff, in 1908-09, and was knighted during the visit of the late Tsar. Lady Baddely is, like her husband, a Justice of the Peace for the County of London.

DR. JOHN MACGREGOR, of Duke-street, W.1 honorary physician of the Newspaper Press Fund, is engaged to Mrs. Frank Horsell, of Leeds, widow of Mr. Frank Horsell, late head of the printing ink firm of Frank Horsell and Co., Ltd.

MR. J. H. SMITH, on retiring from the position of secretary of the Nuneaton Branch of the Typographical Society, has been presented by the branch with a gold-mounted fountain pen.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 97s. 6d., 96s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum. 17s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 5s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; J. Dickinson, 22s.; Ilford, Pref., 14s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 6s.; International Linotype, 51½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 15s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 4½d.; Linotype A Deb., 52½; New Pegamoid, 13s. 9d.; George Newnes, 12s. 9d.; Odhams Press, 10s., 10s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 3d., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 51s. 3d., 50s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, 17s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 15s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 12s. 3d., 12s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, 15½; Weldon's, 23s. 9d. xd. and bonus; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 6d., 15s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. (Reg.) Debs., 103½, 104.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD.**—The trading of Raphael Tuck and Sons for the year to April 30th, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, etc., resulted in a profit of £47,364, against £62,955. After deducting directors' and managers' remuneration, £5,855, and adding the amount brought forward, £4,965, there remains £46,473. The directors propose a final dividend on the ordinary shares for the latter half of the year, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, making 10 per cent. for the year, against 12½ per cent. A sum of £2,586 is transferred to special dividend reserve, against £10,000, and £5,137 is carried forward.

**BENN BROTHERS.**—Profit of Benn Brothers for year to 30th June, 1921, was £24,836, plus £5,711 brought in, making £30,547, less directors' percentages £4,986, leaving £25,561. It is proposed to add £2,000 to general reserve, bringing account up to £8,000. Dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, carrying forward £8,453.

**KELLY'S DIRECTORIES.**—Report covering 12 months to end March last, shows that profit was £89,044, which, with amount brought forward, £32,714, makes £121,758. After provision for the preference dividend, directors recommend final dividend on ordinary, which, with interim paid in December, will make return of 10 per cent. for year, together with

bonus at rate of 5 per cent. on amounts paid up, and leaving £51,657 to be carried forward subject to excess profits duty and corporation profits tax for years ended March, 1920 and 1921. In March, 1920, bonus of 33½ per cent. was paid in fully-paid ordinary shares out of reserve, and in respect of 1919-20 dividends totalling 17½ per cent. were paid on present capital.

**BROMPTON PULP AND PAPER CO., LTD.**—This Canadian company has passed its quarterly dividend. Mr. F. N. McCrea, M.P., the president, says: "Although the earnings of the company have been satisfactory, the present disturbed financial and trade condition makes it inadvisable to deplete the cash resources of the company by the distribution of a dividend on the common stock."

## NEW ISSUE.

**WARRILLOWS, LTD.**—An issue of 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each is shortly to be offered to shareholders of Warrillows, Ltd., in the proportion of one new share for every seven held. The new shares are offered at 21s. per share, payable 2s. 6d. on application, 8s. 6d. on allotment and 10s. on November 1st, 1921, and will rank for dividend as from July 1st, 1921. It is stated that negotiations are proceeding for a fusion of the interests of Thomas de la Rue and Co. and Warrillows, Ltd.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**MOORE AND HOLE, LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; dealers in and brokers of vegetable and mineral oils, turpentine, rosin, gums, tallow, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: C. Moore and H. H. Frost. Registered office: Billiter House, Billiter-street, E.C.3.

**D. O. S. ASSOCIATES, LTD.**—Capital £80,000, in £1 shares; to take over all the shares in the Drawing Office Supplies, Ltd., of 51, Cheapside, E.C., and to carry on the business of lithographers, photographers, photo and photo-mechanical plan printers, map and plan mounters, draughtsmen and tracers, manufacturers of and dealers in stationery, photographic papers, chemicals, instruments, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Monkhouse, H. J. Hall and J. S. Walker.

**ROBERT JEPSON AND SONS, LTD.**—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares (5,000 pref.); to take over the business of wall-paper, paper-hangings, paint, colour and varnish merchants and dealers, carried on by J. E. Jepson and Susannah Jepson at 27, Northgate, Blackburn, as "Robert Jepson and Sons." Private company. First directors: J. Byrne, A. P. Bevan, A. W. Gibson, F. Jepson and W. H. Behn. Registered office: 42, Seel-street, Liverpool.

**BRITISH SAMPLES, LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to organise and conduct exhibitions in the United Kingdom and other countries with the object of promoting British manufacture and trade, and fostering the relationships between manufacturers and consumers throughout the world, and between exporters abroad and consumers in the United Kingdom and other countries, and for that purpose to co-operate with newspapers in cataloguing and advertising of exhibits; to act as agents for exhibitions organised by other concerns, etc. Private company. Subscribers are: G. B. Crowder and H. G. Russell Smith. Registered office: 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.2.

**W. C. MILLER AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a paper and twine merchant carried on by W. C. Miller at Bartholomew-close, E.C. Private company. First directors: W. C. Miller and Edith C. Miller. Registered office: 35-7, Bartholomew-close, E.C.1.

**POLYGON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares. Manufacturers, buyers, sellers, and brokers of, and agents for, ink, printing and office equipment, office utensils and furniture, stationery, ribbons, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) with J. Scott, St. Barbe Baker, G. Booker and J. Sayer (trading as the Polygon Ink Co.), and (2) with the Derby Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Private company. Subscribers: A. Baker and D. D. Cleary.

**CHINESE DIRECTORY AND PRESS, LTD.**—Particulars of the Chinese Directory and Press, Ltd., have been filed at Somerset House, pursuant to section 274 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The company was incorporated in Singapore. The British address is at 51, Fenchurch-street, E.C., where Siow Choon Leng is authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company. Directors: Siow Choon Leng, Soh Swee Joo, and Oug. Koon Kiat. No memorandum or articles of association has yet been filed.

**WHITLEY, BROWNE AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £4,275, in 4,000 shares of £1 each and 11,000 shares of 6d. each; to adopt an agreement with H. S. Browne and C. Pearce-Brown, and to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: E. H. S. Browne, C. Pearce-Brown, L. F. Stephenson, and H. M. Rosby. Registered office: 27, Maddon-street, W.1.

**TUTORIALS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (950 pref.); to adopt an agreement with E. M. Taylor and to carry on the business

of tutors, text book writers, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. M. Taylor and P. M. Taylor. Registered office: 48, Gresham-street, E.C.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**WHITFIELD AND NEWMAN, LTD.** (newspaper proprietors and publishers, Devonport).—Satisfaction in full on July 21st, 1921, of debentures dated September 15th and December 14th, 1917, securing £300 and £90 respectively.

**WHITFIELD AND NEWMAN, LTD.** (newspaper proprietors, etc., Devonport).—Particulars of £1,700 debentures authorised July 21st, 1921, present issue £1,600; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on August 1st, 1921, of debentures dated June 24th, 1915, securing £9,600.

**SPOTTISWOODE, BALLANTYNE AND CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the further extent of £10,000 on July 31st, 1921, of 1st and 2nd, mortgage debentures dated December 28th, 1900, securing £140,000 of which £137,000 was outstanding on July 1st, 1908.

**CAMBRIDGE AND DISTRICT ADVERTISING AND BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.**—Deposit on August 6th, 1921, of deeds of 14, St. Andrew's-terrace, Cambridge (subject to prior charges) to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank, not exceeding £400.

**PARRETT AND NEVES, LTD.** (newspaper proprietors, Chatham).—Satisfaction in full on July 30th, 1921, of charge dated October 11th, 1911, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to bankers.

**GLOSSOP PRINTERS, LTD.**—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, authorised July 4th, 1921; present issue £2,650; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**J. B. BLACKMORE AND CO., LTD.** (printers).—Mortgage on 85, Merton High-street, Wimbledon, dated August 6th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

**E. B. HARWOOD AND CO., LTD.** (stationers, printers, etc.).—Land Registry Charge on 117, Middlesex-street, E.C., dated July 28th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

**HILDESHEIMER AND CO., LTD.** (publishers, London).—Statement under Section 12 (old charges outstanding on July 1st, 1908, now first registered) mortgage dated May 24th, 1907, securing £9,000.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re ARTHUR HENRIQUES VALENTINE, 73, Moorgate-street, E.C.—This debtor failed in June with liabilities £3,417 and assets of no realisable value. He attended last week before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, and in the course of his public examination stated that in December, 1918, he became associated with one Abraham Henry Schmigelsky, commonly known as "A. Henry" in the formation of "Henry and Valentine, Ltd.," for the purpose, primarily, of selling the goods of "E. J. Hay and Co., Ltd.," picture post card publishers and wholesale stationers, but which, after a time, was mainly concerned with the purchase and export sale of fancy goods. The business was carried on at a profit till the end of 1919, but was afterwards unsuccessful owing to the dishonesty of employees and a slump in prices. The company had gone into liquidation and witness attributed his own failure to his being called upon to meet liabilities incurred by him on behalf of the company. The examination was concluded.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Harry Clare, Albert Henry Newbery, and Herbert John Waller, publishers, Newport, Mon. Frederick Henry Hubbard, Frank Walton Dickenson, and Ada Dickenson, papermakers' agents, 23 to 28, Fleet-street, E.C.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Austin, Maud Mary (trading as The British Waste Paper and Paper Stock Merchants), 42 and 44, Manchester-road, Notting-hill, and 43, Aliwal-road, Clapham Junction, August 20th. Public examination December 7th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Engelland, J., Loose-leaf binders. 21,425.  
Hartmann, C. W. Flat bag-making machines. 21,458.  
Thornton, J. E. Colour printing. 21,075.  
White, A. E. (Cross Paper Feeder Co.). Paper feeding machines. 21,301.

### Specifications Published. 1920.

Cole, A. Fibre-board boxes. 167,206.  
James, F. Loose-leaf binders. 167,224.  
Molins, W. E. Method of, and means for, closing packets of cigarettes wrapped in metal foil and paper or other material. 167,255.  
Armour, W. H. and Consol Automatic Aera-tors (1914), Ltd. Envelopes or packing wrappers for safety razor blades and the like. 167,270, 167,271.

## Value of Fine Printing.

Writing on the subject of "Business Efficiency" in the *Manchester Guardian*, a contributor wisely draws attention to the power which fine printing and good paper can confer upon publicity matter. He recalls having recently seen some very effective booklets produced in Manchester. They were not examples of *belles lettres*, he says; they were business documents. "To be precise, they were brochures issued to customers and friends by business houses, either to record an achievement or to commemorate a birthday. One of them was bound in panne calf, lettered in gold, a joy to the eye. The type possessed that bold, dignified legibility which spells perfection in printing. The colour prints were a delight to the connoisseur. Yet this beautiful souvenir was a business document. The firm who issued it evidently realised that the supreme message would be conveyed not by the typescript only, but by the beauty and perfection of the format and printing. It conveyed a subtle atmosphere of prestige. Now prestige is an asset which has as much value to a firm as anything material. The dome of the old Royal Exchange was dignified by these words: 'A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.' That is a motto which inevitably sends a business man to the best printers. Much used to be said about the pride of the old landed families of England. *Noblesse oblige!* But cannot a business accumulate traditions, develop pride? Is there no *noblesse oblige* in a fine old business house? Evidently the firms who celebrate their birthdays and jubilees and centenaries by publishing a perfectly printed brochure heartily believe there is. This principle applies equally to the ordinary stationery. Stationery suggests the atmosphere of a firm. The letter headings, the invoice forms, the circulars, the catalogues, are a firm's silent witnesses. An advertisement recently published in America puts this message in a striking way. It shows a circular resting upon the typewriter, but looking out of the circular, as it were, there is the ghostly figure of a salesman raising his hat to the reader. There is a sermon in that advertisement. Every bit of stationery is a silent salesman. A letter heading should be 'the outward visible sign of an inward spiritual grace.'"

# The Paper and Board User.

Paper Boxes.  
Cartons, Etc.

Paper Bags.  
Envelopes, Etc.

## Cardboard Box Industry.

According to the Trade Correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, the cardboard box trade is experiencing a lean time, consequent upon the general scarcity of money, and the indisposition or inability to buy on the part of the public. There were signs of a partial revival about February, but the coal strike intervened, and put a sudden stop to the improvement. Enquiries show that whilst the retailers have fairly good stocks of boxes the manufacturers have not, so that once trade begins to move the demand is likely to quicken immediately. It is felt, however, that already the slump has continued too long to permit of a full execution of the Christmas trade, which has generally brought grist to the mill. For cardboard attaché cases the demand shows a falling-off. One Birmingham firm has recently placed on the market a novelty in the shape of a vacuum flask carrier, which seems to have been received favourably by the retail trade and by the public. The advantages of the article are that it is light, strong, well made and heat-resisting, and it is offered at a popular price.

The trade has not a great deal to fear from foreign competition at the moment. Things are as bad abroad, apparently, as they are here. A traveller who recently returned from Holland reports that a large box factory there, which closed during the war, has not yet reopened owing to lack of orders. Germany is coming into the field again with raw material. So far we are not taking in large quantities, but enamelled and flint papers are coming over. Germany is also endeavouring to find markets for box tops printed in several colours. Once she possessed a large proportion of the trade in this line. Now America is making some headway with these goods. But of late years British printers have made considerable strides, and hopes are entertained that ere long they will be able to satisfy all our requirements. With regard to the high-class fancy boxes for chocolates and the like, the French, with their more artistic temperament, have always been ahead of us, but they do not seriously interfere with the British trade in any other way. When the situation improves it is expected that the keenest competition will be experienced in the case of collapsible or folding boxes, and here it is that the Japanese may make a bold bid. Obviously, they cannot pay freightage on rigid boxes, but with goods that can be

packed in small compass they are likely to be strong competitors.

At present there are not employed on full time more than a third of the girls who followed the occupation of box-making before the war. Many of the older hands have left the trade in the meantime, and the number of learners entering has been so small, owing to lack of work, as to give some ground for uneasiness. It is feared that, should the trade recover to any extent suddenly there might be a shortage of experienced workers. Through the Paper Box-making Trade Board, which has done a good deal to maintain amicable relations between employers and employed, notice has been given recently of a reduction of 1d. an hour in the minimum rate for males and females. The rates of unskilled workers, and of males under 21, it is not proposed to interfere with.

## British Imports of Millboards.

During July the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Finland	2,929	3,276
"	Sweden	4,339	7,065
"	Norway	788	1,081
"	Austria	200	835
"	Canada	5,208	9,902
"	Germany	200	185
"	France	45	167
"	Netherlands	40	75
Liverpool	Canada	1,452	2,009
"	United States	988	2,753
Bristol	Canada	206	560
Hull	Finland	1,165	1,508
"	Sweden	2,116	2,832
"	Denmark*	320	610
"	Norway	310	465
"	Germany	15	48
"	Czecho-Slovakia	300	214
"	Canada	404	817
Manchester	Norway	38	38
"	Switzerland	5	58
"	Belgium	570	365
Glasgow	Sweden	150	271
"	Canada	687	918
Leith	Germany	301	310
"	Canada	697	1,261
Total		23,473	37,119
Deduct to amend Return for June:—			
Cardiff	Canada	288	—
		23,185	37,119

\*Including Faroe Islands.



### Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during July were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Germany	353	848
"	Netherlands	74	83
"	Belgium	26	130
"	Austria	14	50
"	United States	160	465
Liverpool	Netherlands	514	2,540
"	United States	84	240
Bristol	Sweden	5,979	17,239
Dover	France	9	45
Goole	Germany	2	40
"	France	5	110
Horwich	Belgium	—	4
"	Italy	9	45
Hull	Germany	89	82
Manchester	"	110	342
"	Austria	981	1,676
"	Czecho-Slovakia	172	100
"	United States	98	220
Newhaven	France	4	21
"	Switzerland	25	195
Grangemouth	Norway	221	298
Leith	Sweden	405	930
"	Germany	3	14
"	Netherlands	1,981	1,965
"	Belgium	62	241
Belfast	Austria	28	54
Dublin	Sweden	325	824
Total	...	11,668	28,790

### Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during July were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	227	124
"	Netherlands	65,359	31,058
"	Belgium	904	692
Liverpool	Netherlands	697	489
Bristol	"	7,854	8,981
Goole	"	9,655	4,228
Horwich	Belgium	1	4
Hull	Netherlands	7,201	8,761
King's Lynn	"	305	153
Manchester	"	7,937	4,326
"	Belgium	215	175
Newcastle	Netherlands	55	35
Stockton	"	80	30
Dundee	"	730	383
Grangemouth	"	1,002	937
Leith	"	1,561	1,511
Belfast	"	219	214
Dublin	"	421	526
Deduct to Amend Return for May:		104,414	57,656
Liverpool	United States	—	300
		104,414	57,356

### Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during July were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	214	290
"	Norway	140	173
Hull	"	320	470
Manchester	Sweden	526	840
"	Norway	95	120
Preston	"	140	203
Total	...	1,435	2,096

## Australian Notes.

**Australian-Made Cardboard Claimed to be Insufficient to Meet Consumers' Requirements—A Plea for the 1914 Tariff—Imports of Strawboard from Japan—Paper from Australian Wood—Government Aid in Assisting Experiments.**

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

CLAIMING that it was not possible for them to secure a sufficient quantity of Australian-made strawboard to meet their requirements, representatives of the master printers, box-makers, and carton makers and their employees in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia have waited upon Mr. Massey Greene, Minister for Trade and Customs, and asked that the 1914 tariff should be adopted in reference to strawboard rather than that proposed in the schedule now before Parliament.

FIGURES regarding the quantity of strawboard and similar commodities used in the industries were placed before the Minister, who promised to give the request consideration.

It was pointed out that the proposed duty on foreign strawboard was £3 10s., whereas under the 1914 tariff it was only £2.

As to the contention that the Australian mills could not supply local requirements, Mr. Greene said his information was that with the recent additions to the mills, all demands for strawboard in Australia could be supplied.

MEMBERS of the deputation said that in order to fulfil their requirements it had been necessary to import strawboard from Japan. This was inferior in quality to the Australian article, and was much dearer, the price being £30 to £35 a ton, as compared with £20 a ton for the Australian board. The annual consumption in Australia was nearly 20,000 tons.

THE State Governments are giving financial assistance to firms experimenting in the manufacture of paper from Australian woods. The result of these experiments has so far been distinctly encouraging.

THE Junior Philatelic Society, which is organising the next International Stamp Exhibition in London, offers premiums of £20 and £10 to artists and others for competitive designs suitable for stamps for use on air mails. Full particulars of the contest may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, London International Stamp Exhibition, 44, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

## Trade with South Africa.

Mr. W. G. Wickham, his Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa, is at present in this country on an official visit, and is prepared to interview, at the Department of Overseas Trade, from September 1st to September 16th, firms who desire to obtain information as to trade possibilities in the Union of South Africa. Mr. Wickham will be pleased to meet manufacturers and merchants who may wish to consult him in regard to steps to be taken for opening up trade, and among the matters on which he is prepared to give information and advice are the general state of trade in South Africa, method of marketing and distributing of goods, terms of payment, rates of customs duties, and general information as to openings existing for British goods. London firms who are desirous of consulting Mr. Wickham should communicate immediately with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference 3092/T.G., and indicating briefly the subject on which the interview is desired. Mr. Wickham will subsequently visit some of the principal industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

## Paper Box Manufacturers' ASSOCIATION.

Letters patent have been granted recently to the Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, an organisation formed "to uphold the standard of the paper box business by educating the general public to a realisation of the usefulness and increasing necessity of the paper box, and the extent and size of the paper box industry." The Association's head office is in Toronto.

A WEEKLY newspaper for Germans in South Africa, *Der Deutsch Afrikaner*, has been started at Pretoria.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Special Rate for Operatives only; One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

## Situations Wanted.

**BOOKBINDING: VELLUM FINISHER** (soc.), age 26, seeks permanency; used to high-class work; knowledge of Gold Blocking; used to London house. —Box 13846.

**STATISTICAL CLERK and COSTING EXPERT**, age 34, seeks appointment; knowledge of all departments; experience includes Installation and Working of Costing System as advocated by Federation of Master Printers. —Write Box 13812.

## Miscellaneous.

**BOOKS on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.** —Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d. —Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s. —Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

# LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

## Paper Prices in Germany.

### Protests by Users.

(Specially Translated for the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER.)

News-print prices have formed a subject of discussion in the Reichstag. As to complaints as to high prices, news-print manufacturers declare that makers of the finer classes of paper have chiefly benefited.

Nevertheless, according to the views of "A Paper User," makers of news-print have also made large profits, due in some measure to the export trade. That paper mills in general have paid well is clear from the dividend returns of the limited companies, viz., from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent., after very liberal depreciation, carry over, etc., and in spite of greatly increased capitalisation.

The complaint is made that the continual raising of prices has produced an artificial dearth which seems to justify the general cry for a speedy reduction in prices. Unfortunately the paper mills resist the cry or give it scant notice.

It is urged that mills in the convention should exert themselves in the general interest of the trade, and again resume the good old and well tried trade customs. Conventions are only good and helpful to the general community when they take equal pains for all those interested—maker, merchant and user. When, however, they go beyond their justifiable province, and become trusts to exploit the public, they are harmful, and must be fought by measures taken in Parliament.

The pulp mills considerably modified prices in May, but paper users still wait for a corresponding reduction by the paper mills. On the other hand, last year the increases in prices to twice, or even four times the former figures, were quite automatic.

The owner of a stationery business goes on to criticise the rules laid down by the Convention. Packing has now to be paid for, although formerly, when only small profits were made, it was free! He has been charged 48 M. for two small boxes which came by post, and had evidently made some five or six journeys already. He calls upon the wholesalers, dealers and users to resist such impositions, and also demands a return to the custom of allowing 2 per cent. discount from cash accounts, as his own customers expect him to make such an allowance.

**NEW YORK COMPOSITORS' WAGES.**—The printing trade of New York, though it has escaped the upheaval experienced in many other cities on the question of the 44-hour week, is apprehensive of coming trouble on the question of wage-reduction. A wages agreement expires on October 1st, and there is a demand for a reduction of wages, which it is thought the compositors' union will not easily concede in the new agreement.

## New Australian Customs Duties.

The office of the High Commissioner for Australia has received official advice of the following further amendments in the Commonwealth Tariff:—

Goods.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
Paper, viz.: news printing, not glazed, mill glazed or coated, on rolls not less than 10 inches in width, or in sheets not less than 20 inches by 25 inches or its equivalent ... per ton	Free	£3	£3
Tissue and tissue cap paper, and paper for paper patterns, in sheets or rolls	6s. 15%	7s 20%	8s. 25%
per cwt or ad val			
whichever rate returns the higher duty.			
Writing and typewriting paper, plain, not including duplicating—			
(1) Sheets not less than 16 inches by 13 inches	ad val	5%	10%
(2) Sheets less than 16 inches by 13 inches	ad val	30%	35%
(1) Wrapping (paper) of all colours (glazed, unglazed, or mill-glazed), browns, caps not elsewhere specified, casings, sealings, nature or ochre browns, sulphites, sugars and all other bag papers, candle carton paper, paper felt and carpet felt paper ... per cwt.	8s.	9s.	10s.
(2) Fruit wrapping (paper) as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ...	Free	Free	Free
(3) Bags, n.e.i. ... per cwt	12s.	13s.	14s.
Cartridge paper of all colours (glazed, mill-glazed, rough or smooth), duplicating paper, absorbent paper for copying machines, and blotting paper, irrespective of weight ... per cwt.	8s.	9s.	10s.
Surface coated paper n.e.i., plain or embossed, marble or foil paper, also, subject to Departmental By-laws, boxmakers' design printed, fancy coated or friction glazed covering paper	ad val	Free	5%
(1) Omit "n.e.i."			10%
(2) n.e.i.; paper hangings or wall papers ...	ad val	15%	20%
Boards, n.e.i. ...	ad val	25%	30%
			40%

In item 838 is inserted after the word "purposes" "pictures used or intended to be used in the manufacture of box tops, pad covers, calendars, almanacs and the like," the respective tariffs for which are per lb. 8d., 9d., and 10d., or ad val. 35 per cent., 40 per cent. and 45 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

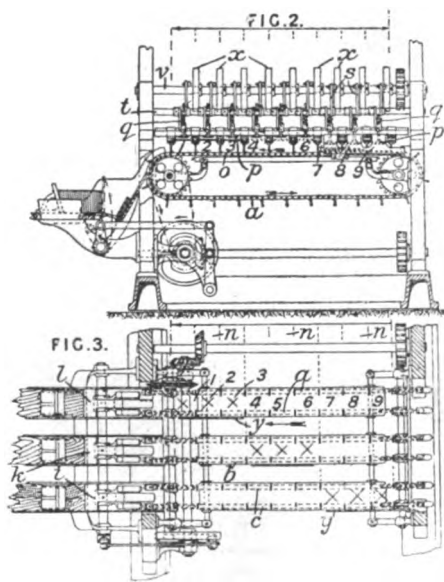
The intermediate tariff is not yet operative.

FREE me not from duties and responsibilities—but strengthen my resolution and add to my courage.

# New Inventions.

## Assembling Printed Sheets.

Apparatus for assembling the printed, cut, and folded parts of books issuing from a book-printing machine comprises two or more parallel conveyers each provided with a plurality of boxes for receiving the book parts, and a corresponding number of rows of devices for pushing the book parts into the boxes, which pushing devices are adapted to be rendered operative according to requirements, whereby, when printing books made up of a smaller number of parts than the number of strips which can be printed by the machine, the latter may be operated at its full printing

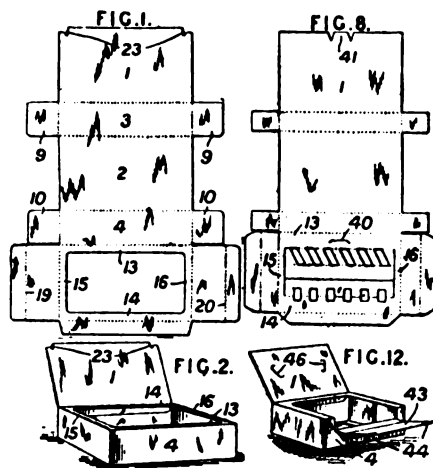


capacity to assemble and deliver simultaneously two or more such smaller books. In the machine shown, adapted to print a web cut into nine strips folded into nine book parts, three endless conveyers *a*, *b*, *c* are provided, each having nine boxes simultaneously in horizontal position, the book parts issuing from the printing machine in the direction of the arrows *n* with their edges resting on bands *o* and adapted to be pushed into the boxes by pushers *p* on rods *q* operated by three series of two-armed levers *s* mounted on shafts *t* and actuated by cams *x* on shafts *v*. For assembling books of nine parts, the conveyor *a* only is utilised, the nine pushers mounted over it

being all rendered operative. Fig. 3 shows the adaptation of the apparatus for printing and assembling simultaneously three three-part books by using all three conveyers *a*, *b*, *c*. A stop plate *y* is provided against the boxes on the conveyor *a* in the positions 1, 2, 3, to arrest the book parts to be delivered to these boxes, and the pushers over the remaining six boxes of this conveyor are rendered inoperative by throwing the cams *x* out of action. Other stop plates *y* are provided against the boxes on the conveyor *b* in the positions 4, 5, 6, and against the boxes on the conveyor *c* in the positions 7, 8, 9, the pushers over the remaining boxes of these conveyers being rendered inoperative. The three three-part books are delivered by the conveyers to the collecting devices *l*, *k*, *i*. By suitable arrangement of stop plates and adjustment of the pushing devices, books of different sizes can be printed and assembled simultaneously by the machine, for example, a four-part book and a five-part book, two two-part books and one five-part book. The invention is by the Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Akt. Ges.

## Folding Cardboard Boxes.

Mr. F. J. Shirley has patented an invention in which a folding box made of cardboard, etc., has a hinged lid secured in its closed

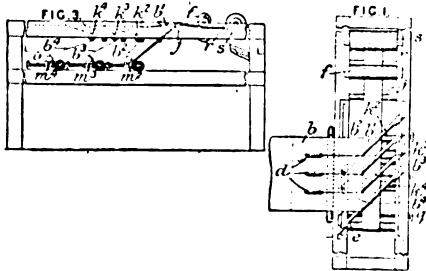


position by means of a lip which overlaps the edge of the lid remote from the hinge, means

integral with the box blank being provided to prevent the lip from lifting. In the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the box is formed from a blank by turning up the sides 3, 4 at right angles to the bottom 2 and then folding a skeleton part 13 . . . 16 over the open top of the box, the flaps 9, 10, 19, 20 being folded in so as to close the end of the box. The part 13 . . . 16 then forms a support for the hinged lid 1, which is secured in its closed position by tucking its shaped edge 23 below the rim 13. Instead of removing the centre of the part 13 . . . 16, it may be provided with parallel slits forming sections that may be turned down into the box to constitute parallel partitions running from front to back of the box. In a modification, the part 13 . . . 16 is scored and slotted as shown in Fig. 8, the two flaps thus formed being turned down into the box to form supports for tubes of paste, etc. In this arrangement the lid 1 has a tongue 41 adapted to engage a slit 40 in the portion 13. According to another modification, part of the front 4 of the box is hinged to turn down as shown in Fig. 12, and an extension flap 43 folds over the lid 1, which has slits 46 to receive locking tabs 44.

## Paper Cutting Machines.

Mr. W. F. Penn has patented an invention that relates to apparatus for dividing rolls of paper into sheets by first cutting the rolls



into strips, superposing these by passing them over guide-rolls inclined to the travel of the strips to change the direction thereof and finally severing the superposed strips transversely into sheets. The apparatus is particularly applicable for cutting paper bearing rows and columns of watermarks, means

being provided for adjusting the strips so as to bring the respective watermarks into coincidence before division into sheets is effected. The paper *b* is fed from a roll to cutters or knives *d*, shown as pairs of co-operating rotary knives which sever into strips *b*<sup>1</sup>, *b*<sup>2</sup>, *b*<sup>3</sup>, *b*<sup>4</sup>, these being led beneath inclined guides *e* adjustably mounted by bolts moving in slots in the framing, thus allowing the strips to be superposed and to move in a direction inclined to that of the sheet. The strip *b*<sup>1</sup> passes directly over a guide-roll *j* to the feed rolls *f* but, in order to allow the watermarks on the other strips to be brought into coincidence, the strips *b*<sup>2</sup>, *b*<sup>3</sup>, *b*<sup>4</sup> are previously led over guide rods *k*<sup>1</sup>, *k*<sup>2</sup>, *k*<sup>3</sup>, *k*<sup>4</sup> and looped over rollers *m*<sup>1</sup>, *m*<sup>2</sup>, *m*<sup>3</sup>, *m*<sup>4</sup> capable of longitudinal adjustment by means of screws *o* rotated by bevel-gearing through hand-wheels *q*. From the guide-roll *j* and feed-rolls *f*, the strips pass to a rotary blade cutter *s* co-operating with a block *r*, by means of which severance into sheets is effected.

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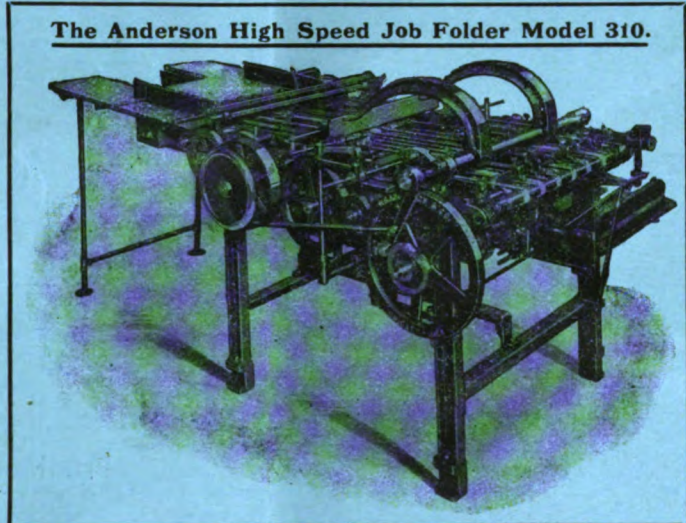
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VOLUME LXXXIX. LONDON: SEPTEMBER 1, 1921. EVERY THURSDAY.  
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 9.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 1, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
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## The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

A Review of this Important Question  
as it Appears at the Present Time.

The controversy on the subject of time dockets in the bindery, which has been well maintained in this journal since June 9th, has served a distinctly useful purpose, and has probably had some bearing on the recent decision to appoint a six-a-side committee to investigate the Federation Costing System, with special reference to its effect upon the employees in the industry. We are now able to look back on the whole of the correspondence, and form some sort of conclusion as to its general trend. The most striking feature is the fact that, along with the majority of the trade union officials, Mr. Harraway is sympathetic toward the general inauguration of the time docket as a piece of the cost-finding machinery. The courage embodied in a frank statement of opinion on a contentious subject by a trade union leader in a trade paper is a matter not lightly to be passed over. With sympathy and commonsense on the workers' side, it will not be very long before the docket is recognised and accepted by every branch of the Binders' Union.

### The Workers' Apprehension.

There were passages in the recent correspondence which clearly evinced the necessity for similar attributes on the employers' side. If the docket is to be a workable thing when it comes, we shall need the goodwill of the employees to render it so. For that reason we personally view with some concern the inability of some employers to appreciate the workers' viewpoint, not only on the docket, but on other things equally important. However, the great majority of workers and employers in the binding industry are honest in their efforts and fair in their feelings toward

each other. The return to the employer is just about commensurate with his concern for the interests of his workers, and in nothing more than in the working of the costing system routine. Mr. Harraway spoke of the unscrupulous employers and foremen who used the workers' times unfairly against themselves and their colleagues. As far as foremen are concerned, they are members of the union, and the treatment of such unworthy members should surely be a matter safe with the branches. At least, we would like to think so. As to employers, there are doubtless a select few who might stoop to such a practice, but the inevitable result of administrative misuse of the system is operative misuse. From the very moment that unscrupulous application of recorded data begins, faulty time recording and cooked figures are served up by the worker in self-defence. On both sides we can quite afford to disregard this aspect of cost-finding and recording.

### Is There a Practical Difficulty?

According to Mr. Harraway, the one really serious obstacle to the immediate general recognition of the docket is the inability of employers to define how it can assist to more accurate cost-finding. At some length we explained this in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of July 7th, but for some reason Mr. Harraway failed to respond. That was a disappointment to us personally, inasmuch as we took some pains to go into the whole subject from a practical viewpoint. If the basic cause of the workers' opposition to the docket consists in a practical difficulty which they claim to exist, surely the soundest

method of approaching a solution is to concentrate on that particular point. While we ourselves endeavoured to do that, the other parties to the controversy drew a barrel of herrings over the track and settled down to their own peculiar repast. The docket question is really too serious a matter to provide the basis for a bellicose or recriminative demeanour.

### The Obstructive Wall.

The best and most progressive houses in the trade want to get on with their costing organisation. In every other department of the allied trades the costing system is working smoothly and well. In a hundred different ways, which become apparent at one time and another, the records bring along information which helps to provide the foundation for improvement, progress and development. At the binding department there is a stone wall which bars the way to sound business organisation. The builders and upholders of the wall believe it to be a necessary safeguard of their interests. The removal of the wall is a matter for brains rather than force. When the men behind it are satisfied that by its removal their interests will not suffer, they will help to pull it down. The crux of the whole thing is enlightenment. We cannot help but interpose here once again our hope that Mr. Harraway will at least acknowledge our effort at enlightenment afore-mentioned.

The administrative side of the industry must incline sympathetically to the men's view-point. Perhaps this six-a-side committee will provide the best possible opening for seeing eye-to-eye. Meantime those houses whose sole desire is to conduct their business on sound and visible lines, must carry on patiently, securing reliable records from the departments where they are possible and accepting unhelpful figures from the departments in which the dockets are withheld.

## Printing Examinations.

The prizes and certificates gained by printing students at the examinations held last session will be presented by Sir William A. Waterlow, K.B.E., J.P., at Stationers' Hall on Friday, September 16th, at 6.30, when Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., chairman of St. Bride Printing School, will preside, supported by leading representatives of the printing industry.

It is expected that interesting information will be given in reference to the development of technical education and the proposed new printing trades technical college. All who are interested in technical education are cordially invited to be present.

**NEW YORK BINDERS' STRIKE.**—The binding strike, which began on April 1st in New York terminated disastrously for the unions about a month ago, when the binderies with open-shop organisation completed their forces with the old men now anxious to come back and practically regained their pre-strike output.

## The Imprint on Posters.

### Stiff Fines at Hertford.

Before the Hertford County Bench on Saturday, the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, Ltd., were summoned at the instance of Herbert Creasey, printer, of Hertford, for printing posters in connection with the Hertford Division Parliamentary election which failed to bear upon the name and address of printer and publisher. There were four summonses for printing posters which failed to bear on the face the name and address of the printer and publisher, fifteen summonses for publishing and thirteen for posting, in addition to a further summons for failure to include the cost of the posters in the return of the candidate's expenses.

Sir Richard Muir, for the defence, asked for an adjournment, as sufficient time had not been allowed to investigate the law on the subject. Sir Ellis Hume Williams, for the prosecution, objected to adjournment. He suggested that the Bench should proceed with the cases of printing, publishing and posting bills without the imprint on them. The Bench agreed to an adjournment of the indictable case, but they decided to hear those relating to the posters without imprints.

The first summons proceeded with, alleged that on June 15th at Bishop's Stortford, the defendants caused to be posted divers posters having reference to the election which failed to bear the name of the printer and publisher, contrary to Statute.

Sir Hume Williams, after reading the section, said the defendants were liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100. The necessity for the imprint was that they could find out who was responsible for the statements made.

Sir Ellis called evidence to the effect that the defendants had the bills posted upon their own authority, and that payment for the posting was not included in the election returns.

Evidence was called in support of counsel's statements, and a fine of £50 and £21 costs was imposed. The second case was similar, but in respect of posters put up in Hertford, and in this case a fine of £25 and ten guineas costs was imposed. The Court then adjourned the remainder of the cases till October 15th.

The solicitors for the proprietors of the *Daily Mirror* have written to the Press emphasising the fact that the proceedings were wholly undefended, Sir Richard Muir having appeared as counsel for the *Daily Mirror* simply to apply for an adjournment of the proceedings.

**MR. AXEL HERMAN HAIG**, the etcher, who has died at Southsea, aged 85, was a native of the island of Gotland, in the Baltic. He did many lithographs and other drawings in his time, but for the past thirty years had devoted himself to etching.



## The Composer's Wage.

### Case Stated for the L.S.C.

On behalf of the London Society of Compositors, Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary) has issued to London master printers a letter in which he argues that present conditions do not justify any reduction at all in the wages paid to the London compositor.

"After conferring with the Federation of Master Printers," he writes, "we were informed in the first instance that we must accept a reduction of 15s. That is to say, the moderately paid compositor was asked to submit to a reduction that would bring his wages below the pre-war level.

"As this proposal was put forward on the ground of falling prices, we ask you to remember that prices are again rising, and that the compositor's present wage of £5 per week leaves no margin for reduction. Here are the figures:

Composer's Pre-War Wage, 1914.	Present Wage.	Wage Increase percent- age.	Government Cost of Living Figure. June.	Wage Increase Percentage after 15s. Reduction.	Amount below Pre-War Wage after 15s. Reduction.	Labour Committee's Cost of Living Figure. June.	Amount below Pre-War Wage after 15s. Reduction.
Hand ... 39s.	100s.	156	119	117	8d.	141	8s.
Machine... 45s.	105s.	133	119	100	6s. 4d.	141	18s. 8d.

"It will be noted that the position of the machine compositor is worse than that of the hand compositor by 17 points.

"The cost-of-living figure issued by the Ministry of Labour is under-stated, hence the additional comparison in the above table with the cost of living figure issued by the official Labour Committee. Apart from the difference of 22 points between the two computations, on the Government figure itself the London compositor is brought below the pre-war level. Another fact to be borne in mind is that between 1902 and 1914 prices rose by 15 points without any increase of wages—to the London compositor. Add that 15 points to the Government figure, 119, and he is a further 5s. to the bad.

"It must also be pointed out that during the period when prices rose from 156 to a maximum of 176, the London compositors' wage was no more, and for part of the time actually less, than it is now. He was working at a fairly considerable loss.

"In asking us to accept that reduction, the Federation of Master Printers not only said in effect that the London compositor must be content with a lower wage, but that the past seven years shall be made barren of any improvement; while they also ignore the substantial advance made by other sections of the trade.

"Gentlemen, we ask you, Is this fair to the

London compositor? Are you justified in posting notices of a wages reduction, which our members will be instructed to regard as notice of dismissal?

"Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, prices have again risen. The cost of living have gone up to 122 points (August 2nd), with indications of a further rise. Is this the time to press for a reduction of wages? Will not such a course lead to trade disturbance and unsettlement, and deaden the spirit of co-operation so essential to high production in the good time that is coming? These questions convey their own answers.

"The proposed reduction of 15s. was altered to 10s., and later to 7s. 6d., but that makes little difference to our case as stated above. We contend, moreover, that the compositor's wage before the war was so inadequate that present conditions do not justify any reduction at all. No one can say that at 2s. 1d. per hour the compositor is overpaid.

"We confidently face the issue raised, relying on your sense of fairness to do what is right, and appeal to you not to depreciate the position of your most highly skilled craftsmen."

## Employers' Reply to Mr. Naylor.

The London Master Printers' Association is circulating a letter, in which reply is made to Mr. Naylor's statement in regard to the wages of the London compositor. The accuracy of the official index figure is maintained, and a comparison of pre-war and present wages is made, showing that the London compositor is to day receiving 13s. 6d. above the pre-war standard, while, if account is taken of the reduction of working hours and the yearly holiday, the compositor will still, after a reduction of 7s. 6d., be 10s. a week better off.

MESSRS. SUCKLING AND Co. are showing some remarkably fine Bible printings and thin coated art papers, the product of a mill for which they have recently acquired the agency. These are speciality papers which are outside the scope of the bulk of our own mills and they meet a need which the user often finds it difficult to fill even in normal times. The chief features of the new lines are quality and efficiency, factors which are not always present in imported grades of uncertain origin.



## Standardisation of Paper.

### A Pressing Need for the Printing Trade and How it Could be Met.

By W. HOWARD HAZELL.

(Continued from page 182).

When the "thousand" is adopted as the basis, prices would be quoted per thousand sheets. This system will very greatly simplify the calculation of the cost of small quantities of paper. Every 10s. in the price per thousand is 1s. per 100 sheets. If the price per thousand be turned into pence the price of smaller quantities could be found instantly by moving the decimal point, as the following example shows:—

If a "thousand" cost 22s. 9d....	273	pence.
One sheet	" ... ..	273 "
Ten sheets	" ... ..	273 "
One hundred sheets cost	... 273	"

Under the present system, before the price of any small quantity of paper could be found, it is necessary to find out the number of sheets in the ream in order to calculate the price per quire; but when the "thousand" is adopted as the unit this uncertainty is removed, and the price of small quantities is found very quickly.

Records kept of paper used are very much simplified, as under the present system it is necessary to total the reams, quires and sheets, and convert them into reams, but if the "thousand" be the basis the addition of these figures automatically converts the sheets into "thousands."

The present anomaly of using the names Demy, Medium, etc., for different sizes of papers when they are supplied in writings or printings, should be abandoned, and distinctive names given, so that no word is used to represent two sizes of paper. Certain sizes of paper, such as Double Crown, are always of a uniform size when supplied by any wholesale stationer, but in other sizes there is considerable variation amounting to as much as quarter or half an inch. This variation only leads to confusion and uncertainty, and if standard sizes were agreed on for all the named papers, it would be of very considerable advantage to papermakers, wholesale stationers and printers. When the named papers and regular sizes are standardised, every wholesale stationer would naturally stock these sizes. In addition he would stock such "out" sizes, which would be sold by inch measurement and not by name, as he found desirable. It is not intended that the scheme for standardisation should eliminate the "out" sizes, exceptional packing, etc., which may be required for certain branches of the trade.

When the sizes have been standardised, it would also be possible to have standard substances, i.e., it would be recognised that stationers would stock standard sizes in stan-

dard weights, and the standard weights would be obtainable in all sizes. It very often happens that a printer may quote for a job printed in double crown. If the quantity be very largely increased, he may wish to print it in quad crown, or even in eight crown, but he is not certain that he would be able to obtain equivalent weights in the three sizes of paper. The advantage of having standard substances is that when a mill is making paper, it could make and store in the reel paper of the standard thicknesses, and cut them to the single, double or quad sizes, and printers would know that they could obtain the standard thicknesses from any stationer. Another advantage is that these standard weights of paper could be sold by number, and the substance number based on the number of grammes per square metre of paper. The number of grammes would not affect the printer at all, as it is only a basis of measurement which would be dealt with by the papermaker, and the printer and stationer would deal with the paper by number. For instance, paper No. 80 (which is 80 grammes per square metre) would weigh:—

Large post	... ..	40
Demy	... ..	45
Double foolscap	... ..	51
Double crown	... ..	68

A printer would know that if he ordered paper No. 80 in demy or quad demy, crown or quad crown, he would get paper equivalent to 45 lbs. demy per thousand sheets, and many calculations and inquiries would be saved.

The above is an outline of the suggestions that have been worked out for the standardisation of paper and boards. There is no doubt that if these suggestions, or some modifications thereof, be adopted, there would be very considerable reductions in the amount of stock that is carried in the paper and printing trade, the number of errors and the time spent in calculating prices and quantities. These advantages must lead to a reduced cost, and when cost is reduced, there is naturally an increased demand, which is the crying need of the printing trade at the present time. Any improvement of old-fashioned and obsolete methods adds to efficiency, and efficiency is a stepping-stone to higher profits and improved conditions generally.

**NEWSPAPER STANDARDISATION.**—Standardisation of newspaper sizes in America is being promoted by the National Editorial Association, which announces that the committee appointed to recommend suitable sizes decided upon the following:—Seven column—20 in. long and 12 ems wide; six column—19½ in. and 13 ems wide. Those who support the adoption of uniform sizes argue that by the adoption of those sizes the papermakers and press manufacturers will be able to eliminate many sizes now required, and prices may be lowered.

THE employees of Messrs. Parbury Bros., printers, Coventry, held their annual outing to Worcester (via Broadway) on Saturday by motor charabanc.

## State Printing and Economy.

### Printers' "Ring" Alleged.

Attention is drawn in the report from the Select Committee on Publications and Debates Reports, issued on Thursday as a White Paper, to the fact that the gross total for the ordinary services, stationery and printing amounts to over £5,000,000, as compared with £1,200,000 for the year 1912-13. There is, however, a reduction of £992,630 in the estimates for 1921-22 over the estimates for the year 1920-21, of which amount £400,000 represents the decrease in the cost of printing registers, etc., under the Representation of the People Act.

The number of the contractors who took up the printing of the register amounted to 750, proceeds the report. The Controller, in his evidence, stated that there had been a ring of the contractors as against the Stationery Office, but that owing to the longer time which the Stationery Office had to put out the contracts, and the fact that they placed them all over the country, the prices fell considerably; but adds, it is only fair to the contractors who did the work to state that the Committee were not in a position to hear evidence from them on this point.

The Committee urge the urgency of their recommendations as to the appointment of Departmental Committees in view of the greatly enhanced cost of stationery.

With reference to the establishment of the Stationery Office Printing Works, which are now in running order at Harrow, the Committee express the opinion that the present would not appear to be an opportune time to increase the establishment of a Government printing office, or to make further large purchases of machinery, in view of the great slackness in the printing trade throughout the country; as a result of this slackness of trade very favourable contracts could no doubt be made with private firms, and the spending of large sums of Government money on the setting up of new printing presses and the engagement of a considerable staff does not appear to be necessary.

The Committee also recommend that no advertising contract shall be extended, but that a new tender shall be asked for each year, and that this contract shall be open to all advertising agents.

THE death occurred on the 21st ult., at Sheringham, Norfolk, of Thomas Brady, aged 75, superannuated member of Binders, and Machine Rulers' Society, for many years with Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

An addition to monthly periodicals is *Form*, a magazine of the arts (originally published as a quarterly), edited by A. O. Spare and W. H. Davies, printed and published by the Morland Press, Ltd., 190, Ebury-street, S.W.1. The first number of the new issue is to be published in October.

## Trade Union Matters.

AFROPOS of the wages question, in many of the unions during the years of war, especially those engaged on war work, there was a great influx of members, the nature of the work done then making it economically possible to pay a high wage in comparison with the unions that were not affected in the same way. Now that attempts are being made to bring about more normal conditions, it is found that difficulties present themselves in the paying of an uneconomic wage to a large section of the workers, who before the war were in receipt of much lower remuneration.

THE various trade unions during the war years shared alike the same flat-rate increases, irrespective of skill and craftsmanship. From these and many other points of view, we find it being urged in various quarters that, in order that the printing craft may be able to cope with present conditions, and be able to resume its pre-war status, due regard should be given to the question of skill and craftsmanship as the criterion for securing a more just and equitable remuneration.

In keeping with the unfortunate experience of trade unionism generally is that of the Leeds Typographical Society, whose quarterly report says that the main feature of the past three months has been the enormous amount of unemployment and short time in the city. The expenditure on account of the special branch unemployment fund has exceeded the income by more than £285, while the gross expenditure for the quarter exceeds £6,860—a record in the history of the society.

In the paper trade employment continues slack, and of nearly 7,000 workpeople for whom returns were received 52 per cent. are working an average of 12 hours per week short time. A number of employers report a shortage of fuel.

OWING to statements which have been made by responsible labour leaders, the Federation of British Industries points out that it takes no part in politics whatever, and has never at any time supported or worked for Parliamentary candidates.

PENSIONS BAZAAR.—As the result of a bazaar arranged by the Watford employees of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., on Saturday, the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation will benefit by at least £750.

THE officials of the Lloyd Memorial Home, Deal, have recently acquired, at a cost of £2,000, a number of residential houses, which are to serve as an annex to the Home. This new addition will be capable of giving accommodation to 200 people.

## Unemployment Decreasing.

### Position in the Paper and Allied Trades.

Unemployment is decreasing in the paper and allied trades, but the decrease is especially marked in papermaking and staining. The estimated number of insured workpeople in papermaking and staining is put at 56,840, comprising 38,590 males and 18,250 females. At July 29th the number of unemployment books and out-of-work donation policies remaining lodged was 6,851, representing 4,174 males and 2,677 females. The percentage unemployed works out at 12.05 (10.82 in the case of males and 14.67 in the case of females). The total decrease compared with June 24th in unemployment is thus 15.27 per cent. (15.36 per cent. males and 15.07 per cent. females).

The estimated number of insured workpeople in the manufactured stationery trade is 68,390, of whom 22,580 are males and 45,810 females. Total unemployment at July 29th was 8,237, a figure which included 2,224 males and 6,013 females. The percentage of unemployment was 12.04 (9.85 in the case of males and 13.13 in the case of females). These figures represent a total decrease compared with June 24th of 2.30 per cent. (2.29 per cent. males and 3.28 per cent. females).

In the case of the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades the decrease in unemployment shows a smaller variation. The estimated number of insured workpeople is 220,160, made up of 144,590 males and 75,570 females. Total unemployment at July 29th affected 18,623 workpeople (11,906 males and 6,717 females). The total percentage of unemployment was 8.66 (8.23 males and 8.89 females). The total decrease compared with June 24th was 1.05 per cent. (0.56 per cent. in the case of males and 2.00 per cent. in the case of females).

Short time continues to be a feature of the papermaking and staining industries, and the total percentage of 10.23 was among the highest recorded in the *Labour Gazette*. The total number of workpeople who were on systematic short time on July 29th in this particular trade was 5,813 (3,725 males, 2,088 females). The total decreases, compared with June 24th were 5,862 (males 3,697, females 2,165). As already stated, the total percentage on short time was 10.23 (males 9.65 and females 11.44). Compared with June 24th, there was a total decrease of 10.31 per cent. (males 9.58 per cent. and females 11.86 per cent.).

In the manufactured stationery industry 5,132 workpeople were on short time at July 29th, representing 778 males and 4,354 females. The total decrease, as compared with June 24th, was 3,961 (853 males and 3,108 females). The percentage of workpeople on short time at the end of July was, total, 7.50 (males 3.45, females 9.50). The figures represent a total decrease of 5.80 per cent. (males 3.77 per cent., females 6.79 per cent.).

Although the total number of workpeople

employed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding section of the allied industries is considerably in excess of those engaged in other branches, the number on short time at July 29th was less, the total being 3,827, made up of 1,544 males and 2,283 females. The total decrease compared with June 24th was 5,309 (2,395 males and 2,914 females). The total percentage of workpeople on short time at the end of July was 1.74 (1.07 males and 3.02 females). Compared with June 24th, the total decrease is 2.41 per cent. (1.65 per cent. males and 3.86 per cent. females).

For what it is worth, we may mention the figures furnished by certain employers as to the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid in the week ended July 23rd. The total employed is 10,704, an increase of 23.9 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 13.7 as against the position a year ago. The wages paid amounted to £29,070, an increase of 21.1 per cent. on the previous month, and a decrease of 25.6 per cent. as compared with a year before.

## British Industries Fair.

### Opportunity for Printers.

Invitations are just out asking industrial concerns and business houses to secure space at the British Industries Fair which will be held at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, from February 27th to March 10th next. The accommodation last year was found to be more suitable than at the Crystal Palace, and the same plans as to classification will be made. Thus allied trades will be kept together so that visitors will run no risk of missing anything they ought to see.

There is again a prospect of a good display of stationery and printing goods, but it is hoped that more actual printers also will see their way to exhibit at the Fair.

A section of the Fair will be again devoted to paper, printing, publishing, stationery and stationers' sundries and office appliances. Hitherto actual papermakers have not taken advantage of the opportunities which the Fair offers for advertising British paper, and it is thought in some quarters that it is high time they did so. While trade is not particularly good at the moment, this is just the time to prepare to capture it when it is again in full swing. All the papermakers will be grouped together and will be housed in the same building as the printers and stationers. The more imposing the show made, the more impression will be made upon the home and foreign visitors who will be attracted to Shepherd's Bush.

It may be mentioned that of the 3s. 6d. per square foot that is charged for floor space, 6d. goes in advertising overseas, and with a new confectionery section added next year there will be more money available for this purpose.

## Trade Notes.

MR. JOHN MACAULAY, Greenock, one of the proprietors of the *Greenock Telegraph*, left £16,872

FROM Cape Town is announced the death of Mr. Edmund Powell, ex-senator and formerly editor of the *Cape Argus*.

THERE was a large attendance of the general public and of the Order of Oddfellows, with which he had been connected as an official for many years, at the funeral on Monday of Mr. David Williams, printer and stationer, Bridgend.

DESCRIBING himself as a printer in Glasgow, Louis Gilbey or Ginsburg, aged 32, was at Bootle, Liverpool, on Friday, committed to prison for three months with hard labour for having obtained by false pretences a diamond ring, value £19.

WILLS.—Ald. Arthur Truelove, Wolstenholme-road, Sheffield, cardboard-box manufacturer—£54,317; Mr. Amos Gibbins, Liverpool, printer (net personalty, £1,322), £1,377; Mr. Lanfear Robson Tanner, of Frome, printer and binder, £47,388; Mr. Robert Brazier, of Oxford, journalist, £1,926; Mr. David Roberts, Swansea, a director of the *Cambria Daily Leader*, £24,500.

FOR wilfully breaking a pane of glass, valued at £1, at the premises of Odham's Press, Ltd., Long-acre, W.C., printers of *John Bull*, George Pressley, 40, teacher of dancing, of King-street, Aberdeen, was at Bow-street last week fined 40s., and ordered to pay the amount of the damage. The defendant was a heavy loser in the Farrow's Bank disaster, and took objection to remarks about the failure by Mr. Bottomley in *John Bull*.

POSTAL RATES ABSURDITY.—A large piece of white cardboard, measuring 24-in. by 12-in., the maximum size allowed for post cards, and containing an address and the impression of a rubber stamp advertisement, and franked with one penny stamp, was duly delivered. During its transmission this gigantic "post card" must have been a nuisance at every step. Yet the Post Office seeks no more than a penny for handling it, while the ordinary post card conveying only the message "Arrived safely" must bear a 1½d. stamp.

PROCESS BLOCK TRADE MARK.—In respect of the new registered mark (recently illustrated in our pages) used by members of the Federation of Master Process Engravers an interesting case has cropped up in the Midlands in which a non-Federation house was discovered to have sold blocks bearing this mark. Inquiry by the Federation, however, elicited the fact that the blocks had been made by a Federation house and paid for at Federation prices by the first purchaser, but had then passed through the hands of the second seller, a foreign agent. Steps are being taken, we understand, to prevent such a thing recurring.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN'S *Die Zukunft* is to cease publication.

BREECHES BIBLE.—General Henry Alexander Cockburn, of Eskgrove, Inveresk, Midlothian, who died on August 20th, bequeathed his copy of the Breeches Bible to his son.

THE *Hull Daily News*, by a campaign against the high cost of living, has earned a special expression of thanks from the Hull Branch of the Typographical Association.

U.S. PRICES.—In spite of the drop in paper price and binding costs, it costs as much to make a book in the United States as it did a year ago, as there were decided increases in printing costs last fall on the wage increase and again on May 1st, when the 44-hour week went into effect.

FORDNEY TARIFF.—Major George Haven Putnam, the well-known New York publisher, is one of those who, in view of the provisions of the proposed new U.S. tariff, predicts that the burden of the proposed duties will bring practically to an end the importation of European books in editions.

LIBRARIANS AND PUBLISHERS.—The annual conference of the Library Association is to be held at the College of Technology, Manchester, during the week beginning September 12th. The publishers' exhibition, associated with the conference for the first time last year, is expected to have grown to such an extent as in itself to mark the conference as one of the most important ever held by the association. The space available at the college is being eagerly taken up by the leading publishing houses.

FORTHCOMING LONDON DAILY. — Rumour develops in respect of the expected launching in London of a first-class daily newspaper on Independent Liberal lines. Mentioned in connection with the project are Sir Charles Stormer, the controller of the *Sheffield Independent*, *Birmingham Gazette*, and the *Northern Echo*, and the proprietors and editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, while it is stated that the machinery and other plant to be used will be those of the *Standard*, unused since the demise of that journal.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS. — Apropos of the holding by the Institute of Journalists of its annual conference at Bournemouth on the 31st ult., Mr. Robert Donald wrote to *The Times* urging that the occasion be used for an inquiry into the position and prospects of the institute, which is in a bad way financially. "The deficit on the year," he writes, "is £630—more than one-third of the amount received in subscriptions—£1,568. The secretariat salaries are about 55 per cent. of the income from members, and with office expenses nearly 60 per cent. The vigorous rival organisation, the National Union of Journalists, without the advantage of age or of a Royal Charter or of endowment, has three times as many members—all working journalists—and nearly four times the subscriptions, and only spends 15 per cent. on its officials or 22 per cent. with office expenses."


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Copies may be purchased at the Office, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Ballot Results.

THE results of the wages ballot have given rise to a position that holds dangerous possibilities. Ballot figures have not been made public, but it is known that while the offered terms of wage-reduction (5s. and 2s. 6d. men; 2s. and 1s., women) have been accepted by the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, the Society of Women employed in the Book-binding and Kindred Trades (Miss Forsyth's Union), and the Women's Section of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, they have been rejected by most of the male workers, including the members of the Typographical Association, the Scottish Typographical Association, the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, and the trade unions confined to the London area.

### A Difficult Position.

FOLLOWING upon the ascertainment of the ballot results, the Federation of Master Printers has instructed its members to give notice to members of the trade unions who have rejected the proposals that wages will be reduced by 7s. 6d. per week on the pay day in the week ending September 24th. We hear that, in view of this development, some of the trade unions are instructing their members that the posting of notices of wage-reduction is to be taken as notice of termination of contracts. Thus the position holds all the possibilities of serious trouble for the industry. We are confident, however, that affairs will not be allowed to drift to a climax without the most vigorous efforts on both sides to find some peaceable way out of the threatened stoppage. At the time of printing (Wednesday) the position is being considered at important meetings of the London Master Printers' Association and the Administrative Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom. The very good relations hitherto existing between the two sides are still being maintained, and while this is the case there is ground for hope that the dispute may admit of a pacific settlement.

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### The S.O. and a Printers' "Ring."

THE charge is once more preferred—in the White Paper dealt with on another page—that efforts towards economy on the part of H.M. Stationery Office are thwarted by a "ring" among contracting printers. It is admitted, however, that the said printers have not been given opportunity of presenting any evidence in refutation of the charge. It was in 1907, we believe, that a similar allegation was put forward, and on that occasion the printers were able to produce convincing evidence that the charge was false. More will doubtless be heard of this matter, and we think the contractors of to-day will have a strong case to present in contradicting the present accusation, for is it not common knowledge that the severe competition for Government work makes it necessary that the printers who hope to secure contracts or to maintain those they hold should quote the lowest prices they reasonably can? It is gratifying to note, by the way, that in the same White Paper support is given to the printing trade's contention that the expansion of State printing schemes would serve no purpose of public advantage, but would act rather in the direction of the extension of the realms of "squandermania."



**The Increased-Postage Blunder.**

THE remarks of Sir Adolph Tuck at the annual meeting of the company over which he presides (reported on another page) have again brought into the limelight the subject of the ill effects of the recent increases in postal rates. The big profit shown by this very successful company is not a valid argument in the hands of the official advocates of the new taxes on trade, as the company's picture post card business, immense as it is, represents only 10 per cent. of the total turnover of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., and—more important still—the damage inflicted by the Post Office imposts can hardly be reflected in this year's balance-sheet, which deals with the financial year ending on April 30th. We commend to the serious attention of the Postmaster-General Sir Adolph Tuck's figure of 50 per cent. as representing the ascertained cut in picture post card business, directly attributable to the revised postage regulations. If sales are halved, postages are halved; therefore, even when the increased postage is allowed for, the result must be a heavy decrease in Post Office revenue instead of the substantial increase bargained for. Moreover, all the signs go to show that the increased rates for printed matter are operating in the same unfortunate direction, the Post Office revenue failing to benefit while trade in general and the printing industry in particular suffer a most damaging handicap. The Press of the country appears to be unanimous in its condemnation of this anti-business policy of officialdom. A leading financial journal goes so far as to remark that "it sometimes seems a pity that a definite penalty should not await any Minister who follows a wrong course against the plainest warning and with disastrous results." We are not out for scalps, but we do urge that this question of postage be given early reconsideration before further and almost irremediable harm is inflicted on British industry.

**HOME COUNTIES PRINTERS' OUTINGS.**—Any master printer in the Home Counties area who has not received an invitation to be present at one of the four attractive group outings arranged by the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance should communicate with the secretary of the Alliance (24, Holborn), a most interesting series of gatherings having been arranged, to which all printers in the Home Counties will be welcomed.

AMONG the firms which have recently become members of the Federation of British Industries are Messrs. Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., Manchester, and the Federation of Paper Tube Makers, Rochdale.

**Personal.**

THE printer-President of the United States has honoured another printer by appointing as Governor of Hawaii Mr. Wallace B. Farrington, publisher of the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*. Both Mr. Harding and Mr. Farrington are members of U.S. master printers' organisation, the United Typothetæ.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE last week, given an official welcome by the authorities of Auckland (N.Z.), said he had no intention of starting a newspaper in Australia.

MR. F. L. ARMSTRONG, general secretary of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, has been appointed secretary of the Newspaper Society in succession to Mr. Frank Bird. During his association with the Envelope Makers Mr. Armstrong has made a special study of labour problems, and his knowledge and experience in this connection will stand him in good stead in the new office which he will take up in conjunction with his old. The part-time services of Mr. D. G. Little are to be retained. The Newspaper Society, by the way, are taking new offices in Salisbury-square.

THE Mayor of Swindon, Alderman E. Jones, who is blind, last Thursday started at the offices of the *Swindon Evening Advertiser* the new rotary press installed there. He took away as souvenirs the first dozen papers he had printed.

AMONG seven new magistrates on the Commission of the Peace for the city of Wells is Mr. J. C. Davis, the representative of the *Western Gazette* for the Wells district.

SIR HENRY GRAYSON, M.P., Chairman of H. and C. Grayson, the Liverpool ship-builders, and his son, Mr. Rupert Grayson, have joined the Board of the Eveleigh Nash Publishing Co., which in future will be known as Eveleigh Nash and Grayson, Ltd.

THE *Montreal Star* announces that Mr. F. Crandall, for ten years its executive editor, has taken over the publication and management of the *Vancouver World*, which he and his associates have recently purchased. Mr. Crandall is a director of the Canadian Press Ltd., is prominent in Canadian journalism, and, as honorary secretary of the Canadian Press Committee last year, successfully planned and carried out the meetings and Canadian tour of the Imperial Press Conference.

MR. W. MONKHOUSE, president of the Drawing Office Materials Association, is spending a holiday at Le Toquet, France.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 96s. 6d., 97s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum. 17s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 4½d., 14s. 3d.; **British Glues and Chemicals**, Pref., 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d.; **Byrom**, 14s.; **R. W. Crabtree and Sons**, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 5s. 6d.; **Financial News**, 27s. 6d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 8s. 9d., 9s. 3d., Pref., 9s. 3d.; **Illustrated London News**, 1s. 3d., Pref., 6s. 7½d., 5s. 9d.; **International Linotype**, 51, 52; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 15s. 3d., 15s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 3d.; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 18s. 1½; **George Newnes**, 12s. 6d.; **Newnes and Pearson Printing**, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg. 95; **New Pegamoid**, 11s. 3d., 11s. 6d.; **Odhams**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 3d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 52s. 6d.; **A. M. Peebles**, 1st Deb., 91½; **Roneo**, Pref., 14s. 6d.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 17s. 6d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 15s. 7½d., Pref., 59s. 4½d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 12s. 6d., Def., 5s. 3d., Pref., 12s. 6d.; **Warrillows**, 28s.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 15½, Pref., 7½, 8½, 4 p.c. Pref., 5½; **Weldon's**, 27s., 27s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 1½d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 15s. 6d., 15s. 4½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 10½d., 17s.; **Winterbottom Book Cloth**, Pref., 8½; **Wyman and Sons**, Pref., 12s. 9d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**CROPPER AND Co., LTD.**—Report of Cropper and Co. for year to June 30th, 1921, shows net profits, after deducting depreciation, etc., of £18,129, plus £2,997 brought forward. It is proposed to pay on ordinary shares a final dividend of 2½ per cent, making 5 per cent. for year, writing off expenses in connection with new issue of capital £2,088, and carrying forward £2,793.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**R. ACKRILL, LTD.**—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares: to take over the business of general printers, newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, billposters, advertising agents, lithographers, electrotypers, engravers, type-founders, typecutters, booksellers, stationers and dealers in type, ink, paper and other materials, etc., carried on by W. H. Breare and Ellen Breare, at Harrogate, Ripon, Pateley Bridge and elsewhere as "R. Ackrill." Private company. First directors: W. H. Breare,

Ellen Breare, R. A. Breare, J. B. Breare and L. D. Breare. Registered offices: Herald-buildings, Montpellier-parade Harrogate.

**WILLIAM EGLINGTON, LTD.**—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, directories, magazines, books and other literary works, printers, stationers, lithographers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. Eglington. Private company. Subscribers: W. Eglington and W. E. Eglington. Registered office: 76, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

**JOHN PETERS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in 750 shares of £1 each and 5,000 founders' shares of 1s. each; to take over the business of a print seller and publisher carried on by J. Peters at Guildhall-buildings, Navigation-street, Birmingham. Private company. Subscribers: J. Peters and W. Bigland. Registered office: Guildhall-buildings, Navigation-street, Birmingham.

**GLASGOW CIGARETTE PAPER CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of manufacturers of patent cigarette paper machines and cigarette paper tubes carried on at 364, Broad-street, Mile-end, Glasgow, by D. Molian as the "Glasgow Cigarette Paper Co." Private company. First directors: J. Gillies and D. Molian. Registered office: 133, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Frash Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**LYLE TRADING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.** (stationers, printers, engravers, manufacturers of photographic apparatus, envelopes, paper bags, tickets, boards, furniture, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £50 on May 26th, 1921, of debentures dated March 28th, 1907, securing £5,000.

**MAYHEW BROTHERS, LTD.** (trade manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £500 debentures authorised July 30th, 1921; present issue £200; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PHILIPSON AND SON, LTD.** (process engravers and art photographers, etc.).—Mortgage dated August 9th, 1921, to secure £2,000.

charged on 18 and 20, Oxford-street, New-castle-on-Tyne. Holder: W. Vincent, 15, Moonfield, Highwest Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**GREENFIELD AND CO., LTD.** (box manufacturers).—Mortgage dated August 12th, 1921, to secure £1,500, charged on land with Victoria Mills thereon, in Salford, Lancs. Holder: Mrs. M. Field, Aynsome, Oakfield-road, Didsbury, Manchester.

**MARSDEN AND CO., LTD.** (proprietors and publishers *Textile Mercury*, etc., Manchester).—Particulars of £8,000 debentures, authorised August 16th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**JAMES SMITH AND SON, MUSIC SELLERS, LTD.** (Liverpool).—Satisfaction in full on February 4th, 1920, of mortgage debentures dated May 15th, 1913, securing £5,000 (notified August 16th, 1921).

**IRISH PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.**—Trust deed dated July 28th (supplemental to deed dated May 25th, 1921, securing £150,000 debentures) charged on certain freehold properties, rights, easements, appurtenances, plant and machinery, etc. Trustees: National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

**ASSOCIATED PAPER MILLS, LTD.** (formerly Amalgamated Paper Mills, Ltd.).—Particulars of £150,000 debentures authorised July 29th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. The company undertakes to grant disposition in security on the Kelvindale Paper Mills, Maryhill, Glasgow.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Harry Barnett Woodburn, Martin Henry Jenkins, and Alfred Clifton Griffin, wood engravers, Bangor House, 68, Shoe-lane, E.C. Georges Thorelle and Maxwell Winter, sellers of gold leaf, 118 and 119, Cheapside, E.C. Charles Edward Henry Wann. Stanley Alexander Victor Probyn and Ernest Harris Siddway, advertising agents, 458, Seven Sisters-road, N.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Hackett, H. D., 47, Leage-street, Old-street, waste paper merchant, August 24th. Public examination, December 9th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

## The Picture Post Card Trade.

### Raphael Tuck and Sons' Report.

Despite the adverse effect upon the picture post card trade of the recent alteration in postal rates—occurring late in the concluded trading year—a very satisfactory report was presented at the ordinary general meeting of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., held on Wednesday of last week. Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., the chairman of the company, presided, and drew attention to the fact that the present company has now entered upon its 21st year, and the business has completed the fifty-fifth year of its existence in one unbroken line. He was able to state that, so far as volume is concerned, the past year's trade was the largest in the history of the company, actually above last year's figures, which were then the highest on record. On the other hand, the expenditure during the twelve months under review, from May 1st, 1920, to April 30th, 1921, was abnormally high. With regard to the company's Paris branch, the poor state of trade in France, coupled with heavy and unfair taxation, was compelling the directors to consider the advisability of closing this branch, and working the French market from London.

### Post Card Postage.

Dealing at some length with the question of the increased postal rates, Sir Adolph reviewed the great efforts made by the trade in opposition to these imposts, but he added that the final upshot was that the carefully considered opinion of the picture post card trade, the opinion of all practical men, and of almost the whole of the Press of the country was simply ignored, and instead, the advice of a few gentlemen comfortably seated behind their desks in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was taken, and this ill-considered increase rushed through Parliament. What was the result? From the very day the postage was raised—namely, June 13th—the predicted drop in the sale of picture post cards occurred, and as chairman of the committee combating this blunder, it had fallen to his (Sir Adolph's) lot to receive many hundreds of communications from retailers throughout the country, many of them couched in strong language, giving the actual percentage of the loss of sales from the day the increase started, this loss averaging nearly 50 per cent.

The company's trade in Christmas and New Year cards, birthday cards and greeting cards generally was reported to be maintaining its strong position.

The net profit was stated as £47,363 odd, and the proposed dividend of 10p.c. and allocation of profits as indicated in our commercial intelligence pages last week, were approved.

**MESSRS. J. A. HARGREAVES AND SON**, paper merchants, announce they have removed to 11, Garden-street, Leeds.

# Canadian Copyright Act, 1921. Benn Brothers and Bureaucracy.

The Board of Trade have received copy of the Canadian Copyright Act, 1921, assented to on June 4th, 1921, which amends and consolidates the Law relating to copyright. This Act repeals all existing copyright Laws in Canada, both Imperial (in so far as they are in force in Canada, and provided that legal rights existing at the time of repeal are not prejudicially affected) and Canadian. It will not come into operation until proclaimed in force by the Governor in Council.

By Section 4 copyright is conferred upon every original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic work, if the author was at the date of the making of the work a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign country which has adhered to the revised Berne Copyright Convention of 1908, and the Additional Protocol thereto, or resident within H.M. Dominions; and if in the case of a published work, the work was first published within H.M. Dominions or in such foreign country. Registration is optional, but a certificate of registration is to be *prima facie* evidence of the existence and ownership of copyright.

Section 13 provides that if the owner of the copyright in a book fails to print the book in Canada, and to supply the reasonable demands of the Canadian market by means of copies printed in Canada, any person may apply in the prescribed form to the Copyright Office for a licence to print and publish the book in Canada.

When such a licence has been granted, importation of copies, except in certain specified cases, is prohibited under Section 27 of the Act. The principal exception is that copies of any book lawfully printed in the United Kingdom or in a foreign country which has adhered to the Convention and Additional Protocol, and published and sold in that country, may be imported into Canada, subject to any evidence of facts required by the Canadian Customs.

A VERY useful little book on "Rules and Conduct of Debate," by G. K. and T. E. Naylor, has been published by Ellis and King, 20, Willowbridge-road, Canonbury, N. (Price 2s.).

MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER send us specimen prints showing how effectively very varied subjects—from landscape to portraiture—can be executed in three-colour work by the use of their yellow No. 97, red No. 99, and blue No. 98.

MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON are making a special mail card, 8 by 10 ins., suitable for transmission through the post at a penny. The size of the card, which is made from Dickinson's 8-sheet international quality pasteboards, can be used, as the firm's own announcement shows, as a means of effectively advertising and illustrating special lines of goods.

At the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of Benn Brothers, Ltd., held on Friday, the proposed dividend making 15 per cent. for the past year was approved and Sir John Williams Benn, Bt., D.L., J.P., L.C.C., had some interesting remarks to make.

Mentioning that, as the net result of their considerable investment, the shareholders receive a sum of £11,307, he said that to secure this no less than £180,000 had passed, in one way or another, to wage-earners, and approximately £20,000 to the National Treasury. Reductions of wages were in the air, and it might be perhaps assumed that this £180,000 will grow less. He did not think so. It was true that this large item represented the highest wage standard extant in our industry, but in his judgment any wage reduction would really result in a total increase of this labour item, as the result would be extension of business.

Severely criticising governmental interference with industry, he remarked that the present rate and manner of taxation offers a premium to bankruptcy and unemployment. As an example, he cited the recent corporation tax. "It is not to Labour," he said, "but in another direction that we have to look for the greatest obstacle to activity and progress which now bars the industrial path. The bureaucrat must be swept out of the way."

**DANISH PRISON NEWSPAPER.**—The Danish prison authorities, in connection with the introduction of reforms, are considering the adoption of the American idea of the publication of a newspaper for prisoners. The paper will cover political, home, foreign, and general news, and possibly have pictures.

**FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.**—The Postmaster-General finds it necessary to draw attention to the fact that considerable numbers of insufficiently stamped letters are being sent through the post to places abroad and more especially to the Continent. A loss of revenue to the British Post Office is involved, as such letters are duly forwarded and charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency; but the surcharge is retained by the foreign administrations. The prepaid rate of postage on letters for all foreign countries (except the United States of America and Tangier) is 3d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each succeeding ounce or fraction of an ounce; from the United Kingdom to British Possessions generally, the United States, Tangier and H.M. ships and troops on foreign stations, the letter rate is 2d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof. The dispatch of mails will be greatly facilitated if the correct rate of postage is prepaid.

Don't work for applause. Work for results. The applause will then take care of itself.

## Printing for the Blind.

### Work of the National Institute.

In providing the blind with reading matter, inestimable service is rendered by the National Institute for the Blind (Great Portland-street), whose well-known president is Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., G.B.E., and in whose list of vice-presidents are several names familiar to printers, including those of Viscount Northcliffe, Viscount Rothermere, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart., and Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D. It will be remembered, too, that Major H. Fordyce-Birch, late secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, recently transferred his services to the Institute.

The Institute's editorial and publishing department is mainly concerned with the production of books and magazines in the two embossed types, Braille and Moon. The extent of this branch of the Institute's work may be gauged by the number of publications issued during the year ending March 31st, covered by the annual report which has just reached us. The figures are:—Braille publications, including music, 250,295; Moon publications, 22,460; while 8,279 volumes, newspapers and pamphlets were supplied free to the National Library for the Blind during the year.

Fourteen Braille magazines and newspapers are published, and particular mention should also be made of the Braille and Moon editions of the Bible which are published and extensively circulated.

Embossing processes being of great utility in the production of educational and other apparatus for the blind, the Institute's printing department has made this branch of the trade the subject of some valuable and experimental work under the direction of Mr. J. Acton, and some very interesting "pictures" for blind readers have formed part of the results achieved.

Books of an educational and special character are provided by the manuscript department, where every effort is made to meet the constant demands for educational works of all descriptions; 1,428 volumes were produced by this department during the year.

The loss to the Institute by its gifts and by the sale at a greatly reduced price of its Braille literature, apparatus, etc., represented during the year the sum of £24,293.

THE export of paper cuttings and waste paper, rags, white, and vegetable fibre from Spain is prohibited.

THE Swedish Consul General for Peru, who is now on a visit at Gothenburg for the purpose of preparing more intimate commercial relations between Sweden and Peru, states that among other things paper can now be exported to and sold in Peru, which is able to send cotton, rubber, sugar, etc., in return.

## Printing and Allied Trades CHARITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

### Successful Swimming Gala.

Some fine swimming was witnessed at this annual event of the Association, which took place on Saturday at Shoreditch Baths, Hoxton. Many of the trade and open events were keenly contested, and during the evening a graceful diving display was given by the ladies of the Mermaid Swimming Club. The officials were Sir William A. Waterlow, K.B.E. (president), Edgar L. Waterlow and J. J. Keliher (vice-presidents), A. G. Wills and H. F. Parker (secretaries), and A. Hudson (timekeeper).

Among the trade events was the 33 yards team championship of the printing trades for the John Fry Cup, which resulted in an easy and popular win for the Belle Sauvage Club, with Waterlow's 2nd, and the Amalgamated Press 3rd.

The relay race for teams representing the London daily newspapers resulted in the handsome Borthwick Challenge Bowl being retained by *The Times*, who swam over, there being no challengers.

Besides several interesting open events there was also some good sport witnessed in the Polo match, which resulted in a win for Avondale over Penguin by three goals to one.

The satisfactory manner in which the gala was organised reflected much credit on the officials.

TENDERS are invited for printing and stationery for the Limavady Board of Guardians and Rural District Council (latest date September 5th) and for the Maldon Union and for the Rural District Council of Maldon (September 21st).

ALLEGED PARCHMENT FRAUD.—At Mansion House Police Court Frederick Harvey, 66, printer's cutter, and Edward James Stocker, 45, electrician, both living at Victoria-road, Holloway, were charged with being concerned together in obtaining by means of a forged order four reams of parchment paper, value £3 17s., from Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., with intent to defraud. On the previous day the accused called at prosecutors' warehouse, and Harvey presented an order purporting to be signed by Messrs. Driver, stationers, of 62, Carter-lane, E.C. The manager noticed that the order was not on Drivers' usual form, and he communicated with them by telephone. The order was not signed by Drivers, nor by their authority. Detective-sergeant Addison stated that there had been complaints of 12 similar transactions, and Harvey answered the description of a man wanted. A remand was granted, bail for Harvey being refused.



# The Bookbinder.

## To-Day's Book-Covering Materials.

The slump in orders and the high costs of paper and printing have led recently to the adoption of some rather unorthodox and undesirable materials for book covers. Like the cretonne craze, which has made ladies' dresses uncomfortably reminiscent of ottoman covers, the craze for cheapness has produced books the sight of which would have sent a shiver down the spine of a binder-craftsman of the olden days; indeed, even these very cretonnes have been seen on productions which hitherto have appeared in bookbinders' cloth.

There are signs now that the boom in cheapness has passed its zenith, and a return is beginning toward materials more worthy of the binder's skill. Genuine "full bindings," however, are still largely out of the running, for prices of leathers are prohibitive for ordinary purposes; moreover, the cost of the raw material is still rising, and though no one seems to know just why prices should be thus appreciating—contrary to the movement in prices of most commodities—there seems little basis for anticipating an early break in the leather market. More reasonable prices, nevertheless, are bound to come, and their coming may be hastened somewhat by the present action of binders in subsisting largely on stocks and exercising the greatest caution where buying has to be done. With paper cheaper, and hopes not yet dead that printing prices may follow suit, there should soon be some signs of revival in the use of leather—the binder's material *par excellence*. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to learn that there has of late been a slight but perceptible strengthening of the demand for the better quality cloths, which means the fuller utilisation of the art of the craftsman and the capabilities of the binder's machinery, both of which can give a better account of themselves when working with the more substantial materials. On the other hand, the fact must not be overlooked that the cheaper coverings have their place. Many of the materials which go by the rather disparaging name of "imitations"—imitation leathers, cloths, and the like—are of very serviceable quality; moreover, even for the more ephemeral of these materials it can be claimed that they fill a real need in giving merely temporary protection and neatness to volumes, necessarily cheap, intended only to be read and cast aside.

A glance at the stocks of some of the dealers in covering materials shows that the book-

binder of to-day has a most varied range of materials at his disposal, a range from which he should be able to make selections that will meet the requirement of every class of customer.

Imitation leathers are, of course, a line of manufacture that has made immense strides forward of late years. Some of the best products of this kind are scarcely distinguishable from the real thing, and some of them, while not remarkably good as imitations, have yet an attractiveness all their own. One of the latest things of the sort we have seen is the imitation chamois submitted to us recently among British Pluviusin specimens. This is a distinctive and attractive material, and is made in a number of different stock shades. It is a creditable addition to the same company's other imitation leathers.

In book cloths, one cannot but be impressed by the immense range of choice offered among the productions of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., a concern which has been in the market for 30 years or more, and has established a world-wide reputation. Among this firm's newer manufactures we find their art vellums in great demand, the excellent designs of these and their surprising variety of colourings rendering them very generally popular. The same makers' art canvas, art cambrics, art linens, etc., also enjoy deserved popularity, while fresh interest has lately been manifested in their "Winvis," a semi-waterproof material, which can be readily cleansed, while great advantages are claimed for it in respect of export requirements by virtue of its resistance to damp and to the attacks of destructive insects.

We hear there have been big demands lately, especially in respect of publishers' fiction binding, for the materials known as "Clochette" and "Fibrette," manufactured by Messrs. Garwood and Muddiman. Of these attractive imitation cloths, the former is a natural coloured substance, which wears the same colour all through, while the latter, surface coloured, has an exceptionally bright finish. In the purchase of these materials the binder is able to make special arrangements in regard to exclusive colours, etc., to enable him to satisfy publishers' requirements.

Among the more substantial materials of which we anticipate there will soon be more extensive use, mention must be made of Messrs. Nickerson Brothers' "Legal Buckram."

It speaks volumes for this buckram that it satisfies the severe requirements of the Bureau of Standards of the United States in the specification of buckram for binding volumes to be filed for record. We understand Messrs. Nickerson guarantee this material to be free from aniline dyes, all material attractive to insects, and to be absolutely sun-fast. The ease with which "Legal Buckram" works, the non-glossy under-side taking adhesive readily, is also a point in its favour, to which the practical binder attaches much importance.

In the market for buckrams it is probable more may soon be heard of the Manchester firm of T. Williamson and Co., whose linen buckram was not produced during the war. Messrs. Williamson, we understand, are considering putting this material on the market again, and anticipate being able to offer an all linen buckram at about the same price at which union buckram is selling to-day. The house of Williamson, by the way, can claim to have achieved something considerable in the way of development as manufacturers of bookbinders' cloths, etc., their business having grown from doing about a dozen shades in one quality to stocking about 40 different shades in three qualities, all of which can be embossed to a selection of about 40 designs, and when trade is normal selling several hundreds of rolls each week, this being exclusive of the trade in cotton and linen buckrams.

#### BINDING NOTES AND NEWS.

The bookbinding trade does not appear to have been quite so badly hit by the depression as the other side of the industry, but even so it is very difficult to find a house working full time. There are slight signs of improvement, except in the publishing section, and here no revival is expected until the cost of production warrants the issue of new editions. At the time of writing the result of the second ballot on wages is unknown, but if our anticipation is correct the wages question will be no nearer a definite settlement by the time these notes appear in print than it is now. The negotiations are extremely delicate, and the situation is full of dangerous possibilities so that our best course is to leave other anticipations alone and trust to the common-sense of the respective leaders. Granted a settlement of the wages question and the exit of August, which was a fearful month, there are brighter possibilities of trade improvement for the remaining months of the year. Not many houses will in any event finish this year with their trading account on the right side.

#### Prices of Materials.

Not much change has taken place during the last four weeks in the price of bookbinding materials. Leathers are at low level and there is talk of a hardening process when the demand sets in. There is very keen competition between makers and little or nothing to choose between their prices when quality and reliability is taken into consideration. The current market values range close to the following figures: Paste-grain skivers, 7½d., 8½d. and 10d. per square foot; glazed skivers,

6d. to 8d.; grained skivers, 6d. to 8d.; glazed basils, 8d. to 11d.; roller basils, 8d. to 9d.; fair basils, 10d. to 1s.; grained basils, 9½d. to 1s.; rough sheep, 8d. to 10d.; rough sheep fleashes, 7d.; rough moroccos, 10d.; fair calf, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 3d.; rough calf, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d.; selected rough goat, 1s. 2d.; velvet calf, 2s. 3d.; grained velvet calf, 2s. 3d.; velvet persians, 1s. 4d.; glazed persians, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; hard grained goat, 2s. 1d.; pigskins, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; Anglo hides, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. and 2s. to 2s. 6d. for best selected full covers.

#### The Slump in Boards.

Millboards have eased within recent weeks and the range of qualities on the market runs from the common foreign grey board at £25 per ton to the best black hand-made board at £50 per ton. Strawboards have no fixed value, as every binder who has asked for quotations must know. If there was a market value it would be in the region of £10 per ton for light substance unlined boards of first grade. Dutch quotations approximate to £8 10s. per ton when all the charges are covered. All this counts for little in the face of the absolute slump and the heavy stocks in store which are accumulating storage cost all the time. Some agents and merchants are willing and anxious to sell out at £8 per ton with an extra charge for small lots and carriage. For large orders £7 per ton (light weight basis) is a common quotation, and this week a special temporary offer at £6 per ton has been circulated.

#### Glues, Gold and Cloths.

Glues have resumed their downward trend and to-day quotations include best Scotch pale unstamped squares at £60 per ton. Reliable binder's glue can be secured at 52s. to 56s. per cwt. Gold leaf is steady at a figure in advance of earlier quotations. One or two importers who are well bought are offering stocks at an advantage to the buyer while they last. Bookcloths remain firm at the July level excepting for imported qualities which are being sold at about 2d. per yard below our standard makes. A second quality of English bookcloth is on the market at 1s. per yard. Buckrams range from 3s. 5d. (union material) to 4s. 6d. per yard, and the prices are firm. Calicoes are quoted from 6d. to 8d. per yard, and there is no immediate prospect of any decline. American leather cloths have recently been reduced, but the proprietary imitation leathers remain unaltered.

#### Lining Paper Demand.

Marble papers are in poor demand and increased attention is being paid to fancy lining papers. Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., of Cable-street, Liverpool, and Messrs. Samuel Jones, Ltd., of London, are offering useful patterns for the bookbinder. There is still a need for a cheap but good looking and suitable lining paper for stationery book end papers. Something cheaper than marble paper is needed, and there is no necessity to attempt any imitation of marbling effects. An English production at the present time could claim the market and deal to the marble paper trade a blow which it would not survive.

### Belgian Flints.

Belgian flints of remarkably fine finish, almost rivalling the gelatine surface, are being quoted to-day at 25s. per ream in double crown.

### Brisk Leather Development.

Messrs. A. and J. Shaw, Ltd., of Grantham, have appointed a new representative for the North and contemplate opening an office and storeroom in Manchester. There is a great need for leather stocks in that city, ranking, as it does, as the centre of the largest book-leather using fraternity in the country. A go-a-head house could secure many orders simply on the basis of prompt delivery, especially for small urgent orders. The great difficulty lies in securing accommodation, for there is not an available office anywhere near the centre of the city.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

Bisset, J. L. Postal wrapper or envelope. 21,727.  
 Brazier, W. Envelopes. 21,621.  
 Burnley Express Printing Co., Ltd., and Melling, J. Letter paper, cards, etc. 21,579.  
 Miller, J. Materials for posters, show cards, etc. 22,098.

Mollins, W. E. Machines for producing printed labels or tickets from strip. 21,775.  
 Penson, F. A. Hand, guillotines. 21,619.  
 Stubbs, S., and Sturdy, E. B. Presses for stamping and cutting sheet metal, card-board, felting, etc. 22,132.

### Specifications Published, 1920.

Barber, J. E. Method of combining vertical and horizontal rules in letterpress printing. 167,694.  
 Bush, E., and Bush, H. Machines for varnishing or gumming sheets of paper and the like. 167,628.

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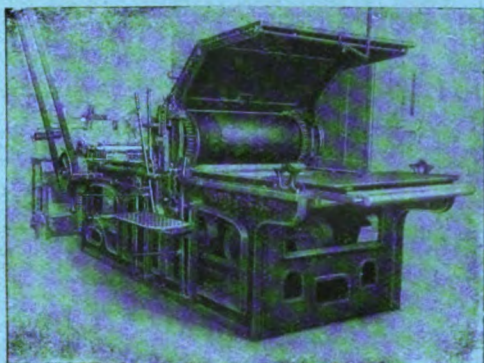
FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 10

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 8, 1921

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

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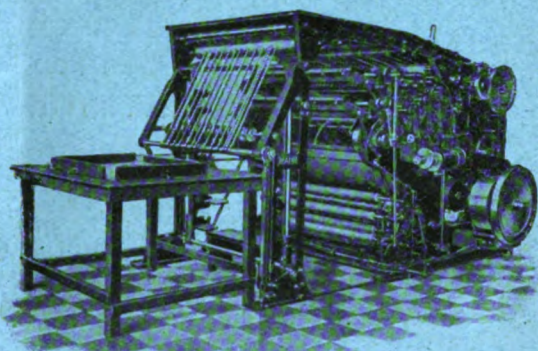


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# Where Are We Drifting?

**Rocks Ahead in the Wages Dispute. Is there  
no Wiser Policy than that of Sitting Tight?**

There are well-informed people in the trade who seem to regard the current wages dispute as of little moment, maintaining that there is no likelihood of its resulting in a stoppage of work—and indeed it will reflect discredit on the printing industry if it does. Nevertheless, we may well point out, without adopting an alarmist attitude, that the present deadlock holds possibilities of trouble much more widespread than that of the Liverpool-Manchester struggle of last year, a struggle the damaging effects of which for both sides are still fresh in memory.

The negotiations in regard to the wage-reduction proposals have reached an unfortunate impasse in which each side seems to be entrenching itself behind protestations of the justice of its case and the strength with which it will be able to maintain the right in case of a fight. Meanwhile the Joint Industrial Council appears to be off the field, it having been informed that all its requirements on behalf of peace have been fulfilled.

Are both sides to sit tight, then, while the ship of the printing industry drifts on towards the rocks ahead? The position, as we see it, is a most dangerous one. Those who imagine that one side or the other is only waiting for a favourable moment to concede its contentions, are, we believe, liable to be painfully disillusioned. Both sides give evidence of being in dead earnest. On the side of the Employers' Federation it is claimed that the whole country shows remarkable determination, employers being almost solid for the posting of notices, whilst the result of last week's card vote of the London Master Printers' Association is reported to have

shown that employers employing a large preponderance of trade union members were posting notices, and we are further informed that many more houses than indicated by that vote have adopted the same course. On the men's side also we see no sign of recession from the position taken up. There is, we believe, behind the opposition of the unions much genuine fear that the status of the industry is in jeopardy and that for trade unionism to put up a strong fight is the only thing that can save the situation.

## **Some Grievances Alred.**

We have heard put forward on the men's side one or two suggestions or complaints in respect of the employers' attitude, but these seem to be of little weight. It has been objected that the employers have given no guarantee of decreased unemployment in return for the reduction of wages. We hardly see how they can do more than point to their customers who clamour for reduced printing prices and are openly looking to wage-reduction as the occasion for a drop in price. And reduced prices must mean the release of some printing orders that have, undoubtedly, been withheld, and so tend toward increased employment.

Another suggestion is that the employers should either promise that no further reductions shall be demanded, or shall state definitely what future demands may be expected. Here again it seems difficult to see what (without any supernatural gift of prophecy) the employers can answer unless they responded with some sliding scale—which the unions repudiate. And even grant—

ing the acceptance of a sliding scale in respect of the cost of living, is it reasonable to fix wage scales for the future without any regard to possible big variations in the state of trade?

In any endeavour to find a way out of the present *cul de sac*, attention might well be given to the possibility of framing a proposal which should be more generally acceptable than the present demand by virtue of establishing certain relations between future wages and both these variables, but our own opinion is that the chief factor responsible for the uncompromising attitude of certain of the craft unions is the question of the comparative status of the different sections of the trade. Is not the backbone of their attitude to be found in the claim that it is unjust to expect the more highly skilled workers to accept exactly the same wage-reduction as the quite unskilled, whose status has been disproportionately raised during the war years?

#### **The Root of the Trouble.**

This question of comparative status, we are aware, bristles with difficulties; but perhaps these difficulties are not insuperable. Is not this question a matter better worth fighting about than the present bone of contention? Certainly it holds more promise of future peace in the industry, and of incentive to improved craftsmanship. Moreover, once this root question of comparative status had been fought out, and some rough lines of demarcation agreed upon, the important matter of national negotiations would be on much safer ground—a thing which is greatly desired by the employers, and which would be also to the immense advantage of the unions by providing that stronger central direction which trade unionism in general is now realising to be so important.

It is in this direction, then, that we look with least foreboding in casting round for some way of avoiding the dangers that loom large ahead. Is it not possible to arrive at some compromise in the present negotiations—which nevertheless will not have been useless—and bring to bear upon some bigger proposition all the intelligence and goodwill available, with a view to finding a solution of more lasting value to the trade?

If it is to be a fight to a finish on the present proposal of a flat rate reduction, we fear the outlook for the industry is very black indeed. We earnestly suggest that it is for those whose official positions and intimate inside acquaintance with the negotiations specially qualify them for the task, to get busy at finding what we believe is not impossible of discovery—an alternative proposition which will offer to both sides something more likely to tend towards the future peace and prosperity of the trade as a whole than the present proposal, which promises, we fear, to involve the industry in a conflict the unhappy consequences of which no one can foresee.

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DUTCH strawboard free delivered is on offer in London at £13.

## **Printers and Newsagents' Efforts.**

While certain wage adjustments are coming into effect in various industries with September, efforts are still being made in the printing and other allied trades to arrange lower rates.

In this connection, important meetings were held on the 31st ult. among printers. A special conference of the Administrative Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom was held in London to consider the position created by the ballot of unions on the question of accepting a reduction in wages of 7s. 6d. per week for men and 3s. for women. After over three hours' discussion in private, the following official statement was made by Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Federation: "The conference has been unable to decide upon united Federation action, and, as a result, negotiations will be conducted by the unions as hitherto with the Master Printers' Federation. At the same time, it was decided by the conference that the Executive Committee should do all it possibly can to bring about a satisfactory settlement."

Efforts by the master printers having failed to reach a settlement, instructions have been issued by the Federation of Master Printers to all their members throughout Great Britain to post notices intimating that a reduction of wages will take effect in the week ending September 24th in the wages of all members of trade unions who have not accepted the employers' modified proposal. Meetings of employers have been held in all parts of the country, including Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Bristol, and elsewhere, and at these and at a largely attended meeting of the employers held in London on Wednesday the action of the Federation of Master Printers was endorsed.

#### **Newspaper Distributors.**

Arising out of unsuccessful negotiations with the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, a special and representative meeting of the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents was held on Wednesday to consider the wages question. It was resolved unanimously that, owing to the continued depression in trade, it is impossible to maintain the present minimum wage of 90s. per week, and that, if the distribution of newspapers and periodicals by wholesale agents is not to cease, a reduction of 10s. at least is essential in the near future. It was also resolved, after considerable discussion, to make a further effort to arrive at an amicable settlement with the executive of the Paper Workers' Union. The sub-committee of the federation was authorised to arrange a conference with the representatives of the union at the earliest opportunity, and to report immediately thereafter.

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THE Safeguarding of Industries Act is described by the French Press as "a menace to French trade."

## London Employers and the Notices.

### Special Meeting Discusses the Wages Position.

The question of posting notices of wage-reduction was discussed at the special general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday afternoon of last week, when the gravity of the situation drew a crowded attendance of members.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Association, was in the chair, and in his introductory speech summarised the history of the protracted efforts towards wage-reduction, which started as long ago as February or March when the L.M.P.A. Council sent a resolution on the subject to the Federation Council. After referring to the proposal of 15s. reduction in men's wages (with proportionate reductions for other workers), the revised proposal of a 10s. reduction, and the final proposal of a 7s. 6d. reduction, Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned the results of the latest ballot—the proposal having been accepted by the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, the Society of Women Employed in the Bookbinding and Kindred Trades, and the Women's Section of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, but having been rejected by the remainder of the unions. In view of this result, he said, the National Wage Basis Committee saw nothing for it but to issue instructions to all the Alliances of the Federation to post notices that week stating that a 7s. 6d. reduction would take place in a fortnight's time. The matter had been before the Council of the L.M.P.A. and the Council had recommended that the instructions be carried out, subject to confirmation by a general meeting. The present meeting had accordingly been called.

### The Case for Wage-Reduction.

Proceeding then to deal with the main question, Mr. Austen-Leigh expressed his conviction that there was a perfectly good case for reduction of wages. He referred, first, to the large amount of unemployment prevailing—successive increases having raised wages to such a level that the commodity had reached a price which customers would not pay; secondly, to the decided fall in the cost of living—the latest index figure, 122, being below the figure of 125 which obtained before the 1920 increases of 15s. in men's wages; thirdly, to the example of other trades, in which millions of workers were accepting reductions of wages. They had, he said, a clear case for reduction, and there was every reason why the Association should comply with the recommended posting of notices. Remarking that he thought notices would be universally posted in the country, Mr. Austen-

Leigh went on to speak of several considerations of loyalty and expediency which made this course imperative for London members, whilst he also dealt frankly with certain difficulties of the position. He concluded by stating that, before adopting the course recommended, the Council required to be assured that the contemplated action would be taken by employers employing a predominant number of trade union members; accordingly he urged that, instead of the usual show of hands, voting should be by cards on which members would indicate the number of trade union hands employed.

Mr. J. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, was then called upon by the chairman and, in a short but forceful speech, stressed the importance to the Federation of the action taken by London in this matter. It had been made abundantly clear, he said, that the employers were not asking for the reduction in order to put money into their own pockets, but were asking for what would enable them to turn out work at lower rates and so increase the work done and add to the prosperity of the trade as a whole. It was hardly reasonable to expect that other trades in which about 3,000,000 workers had already accepted reduced wages should be prepared to go on giving printing orders to workers who refused to accept any modification of their war-time wages. Dr. MacLehose told of most encouraging support received from the country, indicating that notices would be posted immediately throughout England and Scotland, and he urged London printers to support the Federation in this course.

Mr. Boyle proposed that the vote be taken by card; Mr. Alexander seconded; and the resolution was carried, with a single dissident.

Sir Wm. Waterlow then briefly addressed the meeting, giving further strong support to the course of action recommended, and moving: "That the instruction of the Federation Wage Basis Committee to post notices this week be confirmed."

Mr. Keen, from the body of the hall, seconded the motion.

Mr. J. E. Francis, of the Athenæum Press, at this point attempted to read a statement he had prepared in which he spoke with remarkable frankness of the profits and wages in his own business and, though admitting that his firm had been losing money for some weeks past, opposed the intended wage-reduction. His remarks gave rise to several heated interjections and, the immense preponderance of opinion being manifestly against him, he resumed his seat before having quite completed his statement.

Messrs. W. H. Truslove, C. Northam, H. R. Danford, E. J. Wood, A. E. Goodwin, H. C. Hill, F. W. White, A. Harris, J. Croft and T. Cumner all took part in further discussion, and the meeting concluded with the taking of a card vote.

A notable feature of the proceedings was the hearty applause that broke out whenever emphasis was laid on the justice of the pro-

posed wage-reduction. From the tone of the meeting one gathered that, despite the practical difficulties with which some members were faced, there would be a big majority in favour of the posting of the notices. This surmise has since—as reported on another page—been proved correct by the result of the card vote.

## Employers' Reply to Compositors.

Last week we printed *in extenso* Mr. T. E. Naylor's circular letter stating, on behalf of the London Society of Compositors, the case against wage reduction. We were able to make only a brief reference to a reply issued by Mr. Whyte on behalf of the London Master Printers' Association, this reply reaching us only just before going to press. As, however, the points in dispute are of great interest to all London printers, we give here in full Mr. Whyte's letter, which runs as follows:—

"A circular letter has been issued to the Employers by the London Society of Compositors, in which certain statements are made which may possibly mislead some Master Printers, although the reasons for taking the steps to secure a reduction in wages must be well known.

"The present condition of the Printing Industry is, admittedly, very unsatisfactory. Unemployment is serious, and short time is being worked in a large number of printing works. Orders have fallen off, and there is abundant evidence that the high cost of printing has checked the demand, and will have a still more serious effect if a reduction in cost is not made.

"The cost of living has undoubtedly fallen since the last increase in wages was given. This is admitted even in Mr. Naylor's circular, though he questions the correctness of the index figure of the Ministry of Labour. The best evidence that can be offered that the official index figure is reliable is the fact that it is accepted as a standard by which wages are now regulated for 2½ million workers, and that the Trade Unions representing these workers would not have accepted this figure unless, after careful inquiry, they were satisfied with the accuracy of its basis and method of calculation.

"When the wages of members of the L.S.C. in 1920 were 85s. per week, the cost of living index figure was 125. On August 1st the index figure was 122, and yet Mr. Naylor contends that if a reduction of 7s. 6d. is made, bringing it to 92s. 6d., the compositor's wage will be reduced below its pre-war level. The pre-war wage of a London compositor was 39s.; 122 per cent. equals 47s. 6d.; which gives a total of 86s. 6d. To-day the London compositor is receiving 13s. 6d. above the pre-war standard. No reference is made to the fact that, compared with pre-war days, the London compositor is working two hours less per week, and is also receiving payment for a

fortnight's holiday. The latter is equivalent to an addition of 4s. per week to wages, so that after this proposed reduction of 7s. 6d. is made it is obvious that the London compositor will be 10s. per week better off.

"But his position is really better than this, because the index figure is based on a smaller wage.

"In the L.S.C. circular, figures are quoted to show that the Linotype operator was even more hardly dealt with than the hand compositor, but this contention is based on the fallacy that because the lino operator was given 6s. more than the hand compositor in 1914 he should be given 15s. more than the compositor to-day.

"It has never been contended that the additional remuneration payable, for instance, to a machine minder for taking charge of large machines or an automatic feed should be increased because the cost of living had advanced.

"The majority of linotype operators in London are employed on piece rates, and therefore the example quoted is obviously misleading.

"It was not the employers who were responsible for the plan whereby flat rate advances were given during the period when the cost of living moved upwards. The L.S.C. leaders were strongly in favour of this plan. Surely if the same plan is adopted when the cost of living moves downward, the result will be an equitable adjustment, because a reduction of 7s. 6d. to a worker earning £4 a week obviously shows a proportionately larger percentage decrease than 7s. 6d. from one earning £5. In the first instance it is nearly 9½ per cent., and 7½ per cent. in the second.

"Another way of looking at the position is as follows:—Throughout the war, the advances given to the engineering industry were taken as a standard, and it is, therefore, interesting to apply these advances to the wages of compositors. The present engineering bonus is 33s. plus 12½ per cent. With this bonus the wages of hand and machine compositors in London would be 81s. and 87s. 9d. respectively, or 11s. 6d. and nearly 10s. per week below the wage now proposed, and 19s. and 17s. 3d. per week less than present wages. Nor is this all, for the engineering industry is now proposing still further substantial reductions. In face of these facts, it is hard to claim that the London compositor is being subjected to harsh treatment.

"Finally, the employers are asking the L.S.C. to accept this reduction in the interests of the industry as a whole."

At a crowded meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association on Tuesday evening, the transaction of the formal business was followed by a discussion on "Trade Questions." The secretary raised the interesting subject of the overseer's position in regard to the wages dispute, and a good deal of discussion, of a private character, ensued.

## Trade Union Matters.

ATTENTION to the grave question of the wages dispute is hindered this week by the absence from town of the principal officials of many of the unions concerned. These are at Cardiff, attending the fifty-third Annual Trades Union Congress which is being held in the Park Hall, Cardiff, on five days of this week. Congress elects the General Council this year by the new method. Each union has the right to nominate candidates to represent it in its group on the General Council. The printing trade's representatives on the General Council are Mr. H. Skinner (Typographical Association) and Mr. T. G. Newland (Printing and Paper Workers, etc.). The Scottish Typographical Association is included, along with the London Society of Compositors, Association of Correctors of the Press, Electrotypers and Stereotypers, National Union of Journalists, Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists and Designers, Amalgamated Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, Amalgamated Society of Paper Makers, National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants, Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, Amalgamated Association of Pressmen; Printing, Bookbinding Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers; Typographical Association, Wall-paper Workers' Union.

At the Trades Union Congress on Tuesday there was much severe criticism of the Government's cost of living figures. Congress adopted a resolution, moved by Mr. H. Thomas, instructing the General Council to press the Ministry of Labour to adopt a method of calculation that will reflect the actual facts as to the cost of living.

PROCESS workers have rejected wage reductions demanded by the Master Process Engravers' Federation, and are now balloting on a modified proposal carrying with it a stipulated reduction in the prices of process blocks.

BRISTOL printing workers have decided to organise federated chapels throughout the city.

THE general trade union experience of the inadequacy of the administrative allowances under the Unemployment Insurance Act is illustrated in the case of the Typographical Association. It was explained at the Association's delegate meeting at Hastings that the amount allowed to the Association by the Government towards the cost of administrative expenditure was one shilling for every full week's payment of benefit to an adult member, and half that amount in respect of each week's benefit paid to a juvenile member. The amount allowed being far from being sufficient to cover the expense and labour entailed, it was eventually decided by the Ex-

ecutive Council that 58 per cent. of the total allowance should be allocated to the branch secretaries. The sum of 7d. in the pound will therefore be sent to each branch secretary respecting his payments of benefits from December, 1920, to the end of the Association's financial half-year on June 25th last.

THE recent ballot of the members of the Typographical Association on the question of (1) joining with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation in resisting the proposed reduction in wages, and (2) negotiating all wages movements through the T.A. wages agreement, resulted as follows:—(1) Yes, 7,282, No, 12,543. (2) Yes, 16,685, No, 3,006. Several branches showed majorities in favour of co-operating with the Printing Federation, but most of the large centres, especially Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Leeds, voted overwhelmingly against the proposal. Practically every branch of the Association voted strongly in favour of continuing wage negotiations on the same lines as hitherto.

## Printing Works Advisory Committees

The printing establishment of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., Withy-grove, Manchester, is among the first in the North to establish a Works Advisory Committee. Interests in this prominent firm are varied. No less than 14 different trade unions contribute their quota of members to the complete staff of 1,500, and some of the sections have both day and night chapels.

At a representative meeting, convened by Mr. S. Cash, Welfare and Labour Secretary, the scheme for the formation of a Works Advisory Committee was outlined. Mr. F. S. Roberts took the chair. The suggested rules for the committee, as drawn up by the J.I.C., were approved by the forty representatives present.

After discussion, a resolution was passed that each section of the industry (day and night departments should count as one) should appoint a representative of the Executive, and these, together with the heads of departments, would form the Executive Committee. A difficulty in regard to the extensive general printing department (employing about 300 hands), under six different trade unions, was overcome by the appointment of separate departmental committees, elected by each section, to hold meetings once a month. Matters arising that could not be settled at the departmental meetings are to be referred to the quarterly meetings of the Executive.

Any department having matters of special interest to consider at the Executive meeting has power to co-opt an additional member to attend the Executive, to give expert evidence, but not to have a vote.

AN Advertisement is always working.



## Mr. H. Whetton : Printer-Journalist.

(Specially Contributed.)

Possibly acting upon the good old principle than an editor should be read and not seen, the managing-editor of the *British Printer*, Mr. Harry Whetton, is probably not nearly so widely known personally as his extraordinarily wide circle of influence in the trade would infer. He is an unquestioned authority on matters printerian and to him innumerable members of the printing and allied industries promptly refer when in doubt on some knotty or little known detail of trade information. It was on just such an occasion



Photo: Wykeham Studios, Ltd., London.

**Mr. H. Whetton.**

that I first came in touch with him, when Mr. Whetton had but recently assumed control of the "B.P."

Trained primarily for the technical side of the scholastic profession, he has always been a student, and possesses a fearsome array of diplomas, certificates and other little acknowledgments of hard work. He is widely read, with a taste for foreign languages.

He is a Yorkshireman, born at Huddersfield, and entered the service of the De Montfort Press, Leicester, when the renaissance of good printing was making itself felt. On the retirement of the founder of the "B.P.," Mr. Whetton quite calmly took up the reins and his skilful handling has carried this trade journal through many troublous times on to its present high position.

A man of many activities, he is also a very energetic director of Raithby, Lawrence and Co., Ltd., and sole manager of his firm's London and Export Department businesses.

He is the author of quite a number of trade text-books and articles, usually hidden under the familiar initials "H.W." and a welcome contributor on many subjects to magazine literature.

A tribute to the man is the fact that he has for some time been president of the Society of Printing Ink Makers—a manufacturers' association. He is credited with knowing something about printing ink, and has certainly fostered and led the society with rare success. He is a member of the Council of the British Standard Exporter, member of the Institute of Journalists, and in various other directions is identified with the progress of his profession as a printer-journalist.

Probably no one in the industry is more closely in touch with the "supply" trades—typefounding, printing ink-making, printers' engineering, papermaking, photo-engraving, and so on, and it is this which makes him so invaluable as a ready reference to inquirers. His correspondence testifies to the extent of this, and an extraordinary proportion of it is Colonial and foreign.

How many times has he been called upon to act as judge to arbitrate between printer and supply man, and printer and customer over trade details!

No reference to a man of many activities would be complete without some tribute to his untiring efforts in the furthering of technical education. Innumerable printers and others have solid cause to thank our friend for his kindly help and guidance, and his encouragement of the trade classes.

Some of us often gird at him because he is a modernist in print. He simply won't enthuse over old style and historical work. Politely interested, and knowing heaps more about such than most of us, he still pretends that he lives in the present and finds it quite enough to try to lead and encourage present-day aims at good printing in respect to display book and colour work.

E. N. S.

A VETERAN bookbinder is lost to the trade by the death at Winton Park, Cockenzie, on the 24th ult., of Mr. William Hunter, of Edinburgh, head of the firm of William Hunter and Sons, bookbinders, in his 97th year. When over 90 years of age, Mr. Hunter could still visit his office at 28, Queen-street, and do a job of work there.

THE September number of the *Bookplate Magazine*, a Lovat Fraser Memorial Number, marks the decease of this journal. An editorial article headed "Ave Atque Vale" announces that "With this number we say farewell. After two years, full of happy memories, the *Bookplate Magazine* ceases to be. We regret the need to make this announcement. . . . But it is impossible to continue without incurring losses heavier than the enterprise justifies. That is the sole reason why this, the eighth number, is also the last." Thus still another literary decease bears witness to the prohibitive costs of high-class typographical production for a limited public.

## Trade Notes.

**MR. TOM REES**, well-known South Wales journalist, died at Swansea on Tuesday, aged 55.

AT Lowestoft Police Court, Herbert E. Hildred, canvasser, was sentenced to three months' hard labour on a charge of embezzling £10 16s. received on behalf of the Modern Press.

THE prospectus has been issued of the part-time classes in printing and photographic technology of the Manchester Municipal College of Technology. The classes begin on October 3rd.

**MARKED** improvement in the conditions of the workers of this country is chronicled in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1920 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.).

**MAIL** order traders are complaining of the burden imposed upon them by the increased postal rates, and it is stated as part of their case that revenues must suffer from the fact that they are using a smaller number of circulars.

**TENDERS.**—Eastbourne Union, contract for printing, latest date September 9th; County Council of Northumberland, tenders for printing agendas, minutes, books and general printing for one year from October 1st, next latest date September 16th.

**WILLS.**—Mr. James H. Smith, Brixton-hill, S.W., journalist ("Vigilant" of the *Sportsman* and prior to that "Jim the Penman" of *Sporting Life*), £968; Mr. Isaac Gaunt, of Horsforth, Yorks, advertising contractor, aged 37, £22,585.

**PRINTING IN PRISON.**—To convicts of Maidstone Gaol has been entrusted the printing of a book, dealing exhaustively with our prison system. This has been written by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, for many years Chairman of the Prisons Commission, and runs into about 300 pages. It has been put into type by workers serving sentences, and "run off" by their machinery.

**SOME FINE POSTERS.**—This year again the Underground Railways are to purchase the winning designs in the competition of the Royal College of Art, from which came the four striking recently-published posters of Wimbledon, Epsom, the North Downs and Boxmoor—posters by means of which the printer's art confers beauty and distinction on the wall where they are posted.

**ODHAM'S FURTHER EXTENSION.**—The business of the publishing house of Dean and Son, of Fleet-street, the proprietors of De-brett's Peerage, and of the well-known toy books, has been acquired by Odhams Press, Ltd. In an interview Mr. J. S. Elias, the managing director of Odhams Press, Ltd., stated that he will continue to run the business under its present style and traditions, but

that big developments may be immediately anticipated.

THE death is announced from Rio de Janeiro of Dr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida, director of the *Jornal do Brazil*.

THE latest suggestion for augmenting the revenue of the Post Office is to let space on the back of postage stamps for advertisements.

**PRIZES** to the amount of £40 were offered by the *Isle of Wight County Press* in a census competition, the list of winners appearing in the paper's issue of August 27th.

**CINEMA-GOERS** will soon be able to see on the screen a picture version of Sir Philip Gibbs's well-known novel of Fleet-street journalism, "The Street of Adventure."

**ROUMANIA.**—From a report issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, it appears the United Kingdom exported paper to Roumania in 1920 of the f.o.b. value of £8,600.

**WORLD PRESS CONGRESS.**—A congress of the world's Press is to be held at Honolulu from October 11th to 25th. The president of the congress is Mr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. The American delegates will leave Chicago on September 25th. The British delegates sailed by the "Aquitania" on Saturday, and before they get home again they will have visited Chicago, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, the Philippines, and Honolulu.

**BAXTER PRINTS.**—A wish having been very generally expressed that in addition to the Baxter Society Guarantee Stamps already issued (which are placed on the back of any genuine print submitted, and are in consequence hidden if print is framed) some method of certifying prints should be adopted which would be apparent from the front when the print is framed, and to meet this want, the Council of the Baxter Society have had struck a small circular die, which will in future be placed on the bottom of each print, stamped, in the case of a Baxter print at the bottom left hand corner, and of Le Blond or other Licensees at the bottom right hand corner.

**"TELEGRAPH" SWIMMING CUP.**—The final competition of the series of races for the *Daily Telegraph* silver cup took place in the Serpentine on Saturday. The competitions consisted of a short race (55 yards), a 220 yards race, and one in clothes (across the Serpentine), each year, the races extending over three years, or nine races in all. The first race for the cup was in 1915, and the further competitions were held over until more peaceful times. The 220 yards race on Saturday resulted as follows: H. B. Judd (138 sec. start), 1; Alderman A. H. Scott, J.P., L.C.C. (145 sec.), 2; H. Parkes (138 sec.), 3; John Harrison (130 sec.), 4. Judd won by two yards. The winning of the cup was to be decided on points awarded for each race, and Alderman Scott therefore takes it, with ten points, being the maximum number won.



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**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1921.**

## Current Topics.

### Notices of Wage-Reduction Posted.

The proposal of the Federation of Master Printers to post notices has been carried into effect, this course having been endorsed by meetings of employers held in all parts of the country, including Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Bristol and elsewhere, as well as by the special general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association, reported on another page. The Standing Labour Committee of the Newspaper Society also instructed its members that notices should be posted. The employers admit that a small but important group of periodical printers in London, which includes some firms printing daily and Sunday newspapers, were not in a position to give effect to the instructions because no action is being taken by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, with which, as stated, all the London daily papers are associated. They state, however, that

important firms of commercial printers and book printers, with remarkably few exceptions, have posted notices. Wildly divergent views are abroad as to the proportion of trade union workers under notice, but there is evidence that, at any rate, a formidable number are affected.

### Unions' Divided Action.

LAST week's special conference of the Administrative Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom was unable to decide upon united Federation action, and, as a result, negotiations will be conducted by the unions as hitherto with the Master Printers' Federation. At the same time it was decided by the conference that the Executive Committee should do all it possibly could to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

\* \* \*

### Beware of Rumours!

SENSATIONAL stories are circulating with regard to the notices of wage reductions. Of all mere rumours beware! The rumour has reached us that at last week's meeting of the L.M.P.A. there was much conflict of opinion, with many strong speeches made against the proposed wage reduction. That this was not so we can testify at first hand. Our report (on another page) of the meeting in question has been in no respect touched up by official hands; though brief, it is a fair résumé of the proceedings. Another sensational rumour we have heard is to the effect that it is practically certain that the L.S.C., at a delegate meeting arranged for this week, will decide to accept the employers' offer. This, however, is most emphatically denied by the Society's officials, who tell us that such an occurrence is out of the question, the proportion of their membership under notice being unexpectedly small.

\* \* \*

### The Non-Possumus Attitude.

It is plain that no way out of a wages *impasse* is possible while one side fixes on a precise figure—whether 15s. or nothing—and refuses even to discuss the slightest modification of its position. Thus it is complained that certain trade unions adopt an impossible attitude when they fail to put forward any proposals for solving the difficulties of the crisis, yet decline to budge an inch from the position that no reduction at all can be discussed, as the time is "inopportune." To this the masters retort that more prosperous times—and things cannot be worse than they are at present—would be less opportune still, and the

opportune time could therefore never come. It is to be hoped that even at the eleventh hour some way may be found of averting a stoppage, but the employers maintain that unless a change occurs in the non-possimus attitude referred to, a conflict is inevitable.

\* \* \*

### Current Paper Prices.

AMONG English mill papers of exceptional value which have recently passed under our notice is pure imitation art at 5½d. per lb. for making orders, 5¾d. from stock. Incidentally the margin of difference in price between stock lots and makings may be contrasted with the 2d. per lb. ratio obtaining in other quarters. Naturally some allowance must be made for storage costs and idle capital, customers' convenience, etc., but there are limits even to oncost. This by the way and merely as a hint. S.C. printing (pure) is quoted at 4¾d. to 5d. per lb. for makings and even less for large quantities. M.F. printings, free from mechanical, are obtainable at 4½d. and 4¾d. per lb., ton lots; glazed imitation parchment, 5d. per lb.; and cream wove common bank at 5d. to 5½d. E.S. writings, seconds quality, are quoted at 5d. per lb., fine quality at 6d. Tub-sized azure laids can be made for 6¾d. (common grade) and bonds at 6¾d. Duplicating paper can be secured at 5½d., plain blotting at 8d. and 9d., and drawing cartridge at 6d. per lb. and upwards. This is an indication of the trend, and proves conclusively that our home mills are giving the user every possible advantage. These prices are low-cut and apply only to orders for quantity. The quality of our papermaking is practically normal, and it may now be said that we are back on our regular lines.

\* \* \*

### Business Failures.

AS THE weeks go by more and more business failures are being recorded. The fear of bad debts is causing many houses to be much more stringent in their business dealings. There is need to exercise great caution, though it would have been more efficacious had the practice been indulged in at an earlier date. The present is the testing time for a great number of small concerns whose resources will not withstand the continued strain. Failing a quick recovery in trade, nothing but the E.P.D. rebate stands between these houses and failure. There is the other side of the question, that the exertion of pressure by large creditors on small debtors will merely hasten the declaration of bankruptcy in many cases. Much of the fortune of the trade hangs on the next four months.

## Personal.

MR. G. R. SIMS was given a complimentary luncheon in honour of his 74th birthday at Brighton on Saturday. A large number of the veteran journalist's friends were present.

MR. JOHN MACGREGOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., of 2, Duke-street, W., honorary physician to the Newspaper Press Fund, was married in the King's Weigh House Church, Duke-street, last week, to Mrs. Frank Horsell, of Leeds, widow of Mr. Frank Horsell, late head of the printing ink firm of Frank Horsell and Co., Ltd.

MR. JAMES MCINTYRE, late secretary of the Glasgow Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, has left this country for Vancouver. He intends to make his home in British Columbia.

MR. THOMAS LESLIE PARKE, of the Hall, Withnell Fold, Chorley, Lancs, a director of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., has been appointed a justice of the peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster.

MR. HORACE J. CROPPER was re-elected a director of Cropper and Co., Ltd., at the annual meeting last week.

MR. DYKES SPICER (Southern District) and Mr. A. Parkinson (Northern District) are to play off the final (36 holes) in the Golf Cup Competition of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants on September 9th at Woodgate-park, Epsom, the country club of the R.A.C.

IN connection with the forthcoming conference of the Technical Section of the Paper-makers' Association in Edinburgh, Principal Laurie, of the Heriot Watt College, will give an official address of welcome at the opening of the conference on September 21st.

IN this connection we regret to learn that Mr. J. Strachan, who has done so much to promote the technical movement in Scotland, has been overtaken by illness. He had agreed to give an address during the Edinburgh meetings.

MR. ROBERT W. BROOKS, of the Brooks Paper Co., St. Louis, was much impressed by the friendly reception he met with during his recent visit to this country, and in a letter of thanks to one gentleman whom he met he expresses himself in this graphic fashion:—"Please know that whenever you come to St. Louis the Brooks latch string is on the outside and the hinges duly greased for you."

THE fellow who waits until conditions are just right before he starts, never starts.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 97s. 6d., 98s. 1½d., Pref., 15s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 17s. 6d., 17s., Pref., 14s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Partg. Pref., 5s. 7½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 1½d., 18s. 3d.; Ilford, 15s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 6s. 3d., 6s. 6d.; International Linotype, 52½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 52, 53; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, 12s. 7½d., Pref., 12s. 3d.; Odhams, 9s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 3d., 13s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 17s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 15s. 9d., 16s., Pref., 61s. 3d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 12s. 6d., Def., 6s., 6s. 9d., Pref., 12s. 11½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Prefd., 8½, 8½; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 12s. 10½d., 12s. 6d. xd.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HARTLEPOOLS PAPER MILL.—Accounts of Hartlepoons Paper Mill for period from February 1st, 1920, to April 21st, 1921, after deducting £33,826 for depreciation, £4,806 for repairs and maintenance, and £12,500 for interim dividend, show a debit balance of £36,987.

## NEW COMPANIES.

JOHN WHITEHEAD AND SON, LTD.—Capital, £25,000, in £1 shares (10,000 7 per cent. cum. pref.); printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypes, photographic printers, newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. W. Whitehead and A. S. Whitehead. Registered office: Alfred-street, Boar-lane, Leeds.

GAITY MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital, £7,000, in £1 shares. To adopt an agreement with A. T. Mason, and to develop and turn to account the scheme for production and publication of a new magazine referred to therein. Private company. First directors: A. T. Mason, B. N. Wallwork, W. B. Barker and G. E. Mager. Registered office: 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.

NAVARRÉ SOCIETY, LTD. (London).—Capital, £3,000, in £1 shares; publishers, literary

agents, print sellers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. J. Sawyer and S. Hirschfeld.

ROBERTS (BARKING), LTD.—Capital, £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in inks, paints, varnishes, oils, colours, paper and articles made from paper or pulp, stationery and fancy goods. Private company. First directors: R. W. Orrock, H. P. Orrock and E. Clarke. Registered office: Creekemouth, Barking, Essex.

A. E. ASHBY, LTD.—Capital, £500, in £1 shares; dispensing chemists and druggists, stationers, dealers in photographic supplies, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. Ashby and Alice Ashby. Registered office: 105, Woodhouse-street, Leeds.

CARNIVAL NOVELTY CO., LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; wholesale and retail dealers in toys, paper and other carnival novelties, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. A. Cordwell and H. S. Cook. First directors by subscribers. Registered office: 68a, Poland-street, W.1.

RICHARD BARRELL, LTD. (Liverpool).—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,000 "A" ordinary and 3,000 "B" ordinary); to take over the business of a leather goods and fancy goods merchant carried on at 39 and 41, Bold-street, Liverpool, and elsewhere, by Richard Barrell, and to carry on the business of leather and fancy goods merchants, stationers, drapers, and silk merchants. Private company. Subscribers: G. Miller and S. S. Evans. R. Barrell, director.

HART AND HARFORD, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in 3,000 7 per cent. pref., and 7,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; to take over the business of an advertising agent carried on at Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, by J. Hart, and to adopt agreements with J. Hart and W. H. Harford. Private company. First directors: J. Hart and W. H. Harford. Registered office: 12, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.

DAVIES PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and general publicity agents in all its branches. Private company. First directors: A. F. May, J. Pattison, and H. O. Davies. Registered office: 13, Victoria-street, Westminster.

"NET SALES."—The Association of British Advertising Agents' Audit Bureau, Ltd., has been registered as a company limited by guarantee. Objects: To promote the interests of British advertising agents and advertisers



relating to the ascertaining and verifying of the net sales of newspapers, magazines, periodicals and publications as mediums for advertising; to examine and audit the books of proprietors and publishers of such publications for ascertaining their net sales, and to issue statements or certificates relating thereto. The management vested in a council, first members of which are: J. Strong, P. de G. Benson, L. Harwood, W. H. Carr, W. S. Crawford, P. E. Derrick, L. G. Jackson, H. G. Saward, R. J. Sykes, and C. H. Vernon. No notice of situation of registered office was filed at time of incorporation. File number, 176,491.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1918, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**ERCOLI VALERIO AND SONS, LTD.** (Printers, Publishers, Newspaper Proprietors, etc.).—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, authorised August 15th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

"**DAILY NEWS, LTD.**"—Memorandum of deposit, dated August 17th, 1921, charged on deeds of property at Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank, not exceeding £50,000.

**DRAWING OFFICE SUPPLIES, LTD.**—Particulars of £44,000 debentures, authorised August 19th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**A. STRAKER AND SON, SMITH BROS., LTD.** (Bookbinders, Stationers, etc.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on August 19th, 1921, of first mortgage debentures dated March, 1906, securing £9,200.

**NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP CO. (1920), LTD.** (London and High Wycombe).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,250 on March 7th, of debentures dated January 10th, 1921, securing £200,000.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re* **ERNEST LACEY**, bookseller and stationer, of 30, High-street, Chatham.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the Rochester Bankruptcy Court, on the 29th ult. The examination had been adjourned from July 11, when it transpired that debtor's gross liabilities amounted to £633 12s. 4d., and that there was a deficiency of £133 12s. 11d. The cause of the failure was said to be "want of capital, depression in trade, and inexperience in the business."

## Cropper and Co., Ltd.

### Position of the New Colthrop Mill.

Presiding at the twenty-fourth annual general meeting of Cropper and Co., Ltd., last week, the chairman (Mr. H. M. Killik) congratulated the shareholders on the fact that the company had successfully surmounted the grave difficulties with which all industrial businesses had recently been faced. The industrial crisis had affected the paper trade very severely, but it was satisfactory to know that the Colthrop Board and Paper Mills was able to distribute a dividend of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the year ended May 31st last. This was encouraging, because during the latter part of the period the mill was working short time, and the new mill, which will manufacture boards suitable for the business, owing to various unavoidable causes, had not then and has not yet been fully completed. It is hoped that the installation will be in working order in the course of a month or two.

Mr. Killik mentioned the fact that Containers, Ltd., only arrived at the producing stage at the time which coincided with the sharp decline in business and the fall in prices, and in consequence of the delay in the completion of the new Colthrop mill, considerable purchases of boards were made, which, had there been any indication of the subsequent slump, would not, of course, have been bought. Containers found themselves, therefore, in possession of a large stock of materials which showed a heavy depreciation.

## Alleged Thefts of Stereo Metal.

There was a further hearing at the Guild-hall, before Sir William Dunn, on Wednesday of last week of the case (reported in our issue of August 25th) concerning serious thefts of stereo metal. The outcome of the resumed hearing was that William Henry Pember, 41, stereotyper, in the service of the Dalziel Foundry, Ltd., Plough-court, Fetter-lane; Charles Hill, 52, carman; and his employer, Henry Caleb Peek, 38, metal dealer and cartage contractor, of Pitfield-street, Hoxton, were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on charges of being concerned in stealing and receiving metal, the property of Pember's employers, and of conspiring to steal and receive, between February and August of this year, about 53 tons of stereo metal, value about £3,000. The magistrate admitted Hill and Peek, who pleaded "not guilty" and reserved their defence, to bail.

Most of the shadows that cross a man's path in life are caused by his standing in his own light.

# Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

## Monthly Meeting.

There was a large gathering of the Association on Tuesday evening at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, Mr. H. Milton (vice-president) presiding. The principal feature of the evening's programme was a lantern lecture by Mr. G. W. Riley, Assistant Controller of Printing, H.M. Stationery Office, entitled "A Trip to Switzerland."

The minutes of the previous meeting having been disposed of, one or two items of correspondence were submitted.

Among these was a copy of a letter from Lord Riddell from the President of the Board of Education stating that the arrangements for the new technical school were well in hand; from Mr. A. E. Clifford saying he would give his lecture at an early date; from Mr. J. R. Riddell inviting the members to the distribution of prizes at the Stationers' Hall.

A new member, Mr. F. Saunders, binding and ruling department, H.M.S.O., Harrow, was unanimously elected to membership and received a hearty welcome from the chairman.

The proposed visit to Jackson's Millboard Mill on September 24th was next considered and it was proposed and seconded that the visit to Bourne End should be made by charabanc.

Mr. H. S. West said he thought the Association should support the good work being carried on at the Lloyd Memorial Home, Deal, and moved that the Association make an annual donation of three guineas.

This was seconded by Mr. W. Venum and heartily carried.

In a delightfully fascinating and homely way Mr. Riley explained with the aid of some 83 slides the many beautiful scenes of the Swiss Canton of Lucerne, the Lake and the many attractions of the surrounding district. Among the interesting pictures that were thrown on the screen was the Lion of Lucerne, the wonderful design by Thorwaldsen cut out of a solid rock as a memorial to the Swiss guard slain at the Tuileries. Other features in an absorbing lecture were the descriptions of the ascents and wanderings made by Mr. Riley on the great mountains which make Switzerland so world-renowned.

The chairman moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Riley for his interesting lecture, which brought the meeting to a close.

At the last City and Guilds final examination in papermaking and testing the students from the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C., gained two first and two second class certificates, being exactly one-third of the total successes in the United Kingdom.



## The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—Your review of the controversy on the above question, appearing in the issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for 1st September, is very interesting reading, and I want to place on record my appreciation for the frank, open, honest criticism bestowed upon both parties, and the able way you have always dealt with this much discussed question.

I regret very much if my silence on the article appearing in your journal under date of 7th July has been misunderstood, and am sorry for any personal disappointment my failure to reply may have caused you. My silence was entirely due to the fact that I subscribe wholly to the view point therein set forth, and I heartily acknowledge your efforts to raise this important question above the level of prejudice and ignorance to a clearer understanding, a more honest conception of the points at issue than that which has existed up to the present.

I am perfectly convinced that the question of the introduction of the time docket into the bindery can only be satisfactorily settled by the workers realising the imperative necessity for a scientific cost finding method in production, before the real value of work produced can be ascertained, and which is essential for the success of any business. Old-fashioned business methods of the mid-Victorian period are not applicable to present-day industrial development, and this I believe is recognised by the great majority of the workers.

Unfortunately, however, their experiences of changing methods in the past have convinced them that they have always been in favour of the employing class, as witness the immense growth of some business houses, the huge profits and dividends acquired by shareholders who toil not neither do they spin, and which leaves them, the workers, more insecure than ever before.

I am prepared to admit that modern industrial development demands more up-to-date methods for dealing with its present-day requirements, and that actual cost finding is essential to its success, but even so I am convinced that this will never come willingly from the worker, nor work smoothly, until he is assured of a more equitable share in the distribution of the results of his labour.

The introduction of the time sheet into the bindery, and the resistance of the workers to the same is but a phase of a much deeper and more complex problem, and something more than lip service from the employers that they have the workers' interest at heart will have to be forthcoming, in view of the efforts at speeding up production, cutting down wages, and the scandalous profiteering that is being

imposed at the present time, if we are ever to enter upon that period of industrial progress and peace, so essential to the interests of us all.

Thanking you for the opportunity afforded me for stating my views in the columns of your interesting journal, and the impartial manner in which you have always dealt with this question.—Yours, etc.,

GEO. HARRAWAY,  
President,

National Union of Printing, Bookbinding,  
Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.  
London, 5th September.

## Excess Profits Duty.

### Losses on Stock.

Attention of all members carrying heavy stocks of paper or other material is drawn by the Federation of Master Printers to those parts of the Finance Act dealing with E.P.D.

These are explained in a short leaflet (C.M.D.1270) issued by the Stationery Office for id.

Under pressure from the trading community, as represented by a large number of employers' organisations, the Treasury has accepted the principle that every trader shall be permitted to revalue his stock, as taken at the close of the final accounting period, on the basis of the prices current on 31st August, and to substitute under certain conditions this lower value for that at present standing in his accounts at the close of the final accounting period.

*Every business intending to avail itself of this enactment must take stock as at 31st August, 1921.*

For dealing with losses after 31st August, 1921, two alternative and mutually exclusive proposals are put forward, and each member must elect which he will employ.

(1) By the one method a period of two years from 31st August, 1921, is allowed in which to ascertain by actual realisation the value of the stock in hand at that date, and in the case of printers carrying stocks of paper it is presumed that they can charge paper out at the current market value for this purpose.

For the purpose of E.P.D. an allowance will be made in computing the profits of the final accounting period for any amount of which the sum realised is less than the cost or value at 31st August, 1921, whichever is the lesser. For the purpose of this claim obviously the whole of the stock must be considered, and valuation must be made on 31st August, 1921. Where the whole of the stock is not sold within two years, the remainder must be valued and brought into account.

(2) By the other method a period of four years is taken from 31st August, 1921, and if during that period the profits of the business are less than the "percentage standard," 80 per cent. of this deficiency will be repaid, provided it does not amount to more than 40 per cent. of the average Excess Profits Duty paid

for the two years immediately preceding the end of the final accounting period.

## No Injunction Against "Natsopa."

### Application Dismissed.

"Natsopa's" troublous experiences were again under legal consideration when, on Wednesday of last week, in the Vacation Court, London, Mr. Justice Branson heard the motion by three members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants against representative officers of the Society for an injunction to restrain the officials, until the trial of the case of Dunn v. Bevan, from acting on an alleged ballot of last May for a levy, and on ballots purporting to have been taken in August on the question of accepting a reduction of wages proposed by the employers and altering the rules of the Society.

Mr. Spender Bower, K.C., said that, to meet the drain of unemployment and the demands on their funds caused by the coal strike, the Society proposed a levy on members. A ballot was taken on May 3rd, and there was a majority against the levy. On May 18th a circular was issued in which the officers of the Society announced their intention of re-submitting the questions to a fresh ballot. The plaintiffs' submission was that a second ballot was *ultra vires*. As regarded the other ballots, the plaintiffs submitted that they were void because the ballot papers were marked with members' numbers, and secrecy was thus destroyed, and because the rules could not by rule be altered within two years from May, 1920, the date of their last amendment.

Mr. Harold Morris, K.C., for the respondents said that there was nothing to prevent the second ballot on the levy, and that the plaintiffs would have been the first to complain if the Executive had resigned without first giving the Unions notice that they regarded the previous adverse vote as a vote of no confidence. To stop the levy now would throw the affairs of the Society into chaos.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that he could see nothing to prevent the Executive in good faith submitting to members of the Society more than once questions which the Executive thought had been wrongly decided. The rules of the Society had taken scrupulous care to preserve the secrecy of ballots. The fact that ballot papers were marked with the card numbers of members did not so clearly offend against the secrecy of the ballot as to demand the interference of the Court at this stage of the proceedings, though that might have to be considered at the trial. He did not think the plaintiffs were entitled to any interlocutory relief. The application was accordingly dismissed; costs to be the costs of the action.

His Lordship said he was asked for an interlocutory injunction. Whatever he decided was not a final decision, because that would be given by the judge who tried the action.

## In the Newspaper Realm.

IN connection with the Poplar Borough Council's fight for the equalisation of London rates, Mr. George Lansbury, editor of the *Daily Herald*, finds himself with fellow councillors in Brixton Prison, where, it is reported, he has had difficulty in carrying on his editorial duties.

THE issue of a new twopenny periodical entitled the *Londoner*, recalls a previous journal with the same title, which had a brief but brilliant run of six months 21 years ago.

THE meeting of the Newspaper Golfing Society will be held over the Royal-Cinque Ports course, Deal, on October 8th and 9th.

THE autumn meeting of the London Press Golfing Society will be held over the West Middlesex Club's course at Southall on Tuesday, the 27th inst. Play will consist of an eighteen holes stroke round for three prizes and for qualifying places in the challenge cup tournament, in which the awards will be the cup and gold, silver, and bronze medals. Entries close on the 23rd inst.

AN interesting link with the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* of nearly half a century ago has been broken by the retirement of one of the firm's oldest employees, Mr. John Duckett, of Abbeydale, and last week his former colleagues, representing all departments, marked their appreciation of his valuable services and genial personality by presenting him with a handsome inscribed timepiece and a wallet of notes.

RESIDENTS of Wokingham and district who are between 65 and 68 are challenged by Mr. F. Staniland to a 22 miles walking race. St. Dunstan's Hostel for blinded ex-soldiers and sailors will benefit if the challenge is taken up. Mr. Staniland, who was formerly a missionary in Japan, has been for many years editor and proprietor of the *East Berkshire Gazette*.

MEMBERS of the *Star* foundry staff have held their annual picnic. Going to Hove by train, the party then drove to Bramber Castle. A musical programme contributed by Messrs. Crosland, Francis and Lawrence wound up an enjoyable day.

THE intention of the directors of the *Daily Herald* to reduce the price of the paper to a penny as soon as possible was announced at a meeting in Cardiff of first debenture holders *Daily Herald, Ltd.* Referring to the Northern edition, it was reported that a building in Manchester has been acquired, but it cannot be put into use until the necessary capital money has been raised. The debenture holders approved a plan for raising £100,000 by the issue of small debentures.

THE wages question in the paper industry is now definitely settled with the acceptance by the unions of the recommendations made by the Joint Industrial Council.

## Institute of Journalists.

Mr. Charles Wells, of Bristol, was appointed president of the Institute of Journalists for next year, at the annual conference, held at Bournemouth last week. The annual report of the institute, which was adopted, showed a falling off in membership from 2,119 a year ago to 2,007 on 30th June last. Commenting on the present state of employment in the profession, Mr. H. G. Cornish, consulting secretary, said they were now at the bottom of the very worst slump in journalistic interests.

The yearly accounts were adopted, Mr. F. Hinde pointing out that he submitted them with grave concern. The president, in submitting the decision of the council "that steps be taken to give effect to the proposals of a standing joint committee of the Newspaper Society and Institute of Journalists," remarked that the object of the council, which would be largely advisory, would be to promote peace and contentment, between the two bodies by bringing about a better feeling.

Col. E. F. Lawson will represent the Institute at the World's Press Conference at Honolulu. Bristol was chosen as the scene of next year's conference.

## Football.

THE first match of the season under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports' Association, was played on Saturday at New Malden. This year the Football League of the printing trade consists of 20 clubs representative of the biggest houses in London, and is divided into two sections of ten clubs each, A and B. The joint hon. sec. of the Football Section (Mr. Herbert J. Parker) is looking forward to a successful season this year and will be pleased to receive communications from those interested at 14, Berwyn-road, Herne-hill, S.E. 24.

Last Saturday's match at New Malden resulted in a win in Section B of the League of Cornwall Press over Fleetway Press by five goals to one.

AMERICAN PRINTING DEVELOPMENT.—According to the U.S. Government Census, the number of plants in the U.S. book and job printing and publishing industry in 1914 was 12,115. In 1919 there were 12,968 such establishments, or an increase of 853 plants. On the other hand, the value of the product in 1919 was \$600,503,000 as against \$307,331,000 in 1914. The number of plants increased only one-fourteenth while the value of the product nearly doubled. Another significant fact is a decrease in the number of newspaper and periodical plants, the surviving plants doing a vastly increased amount of business.

AN Advertisement is always working.

## Printers' Miniature Bisley.

The printers' annual miniature rifle meeting was held on Saturday on the range of the Wimbledon Park Rifle Club, Southfields, under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, and attracted a large number connected with the printing trade, both male and female. The competition results were as follows:—

"Field" Challenge Shield.—1, *The Times*, 891; 2, *The Amalgamated Press*, 390; 3, W. H. Smith and Sons, 389.

"Walter Haddon" Challenge Cup.—1, W. H. Smith and Sons, 769; 2, *The Amalgamated Press*, 768; 3, *The Britannia*, 763.

Monotype Competition.—1, Mr. H. Wallace, 99; 2, Mr. F. A. Fenwick, 97; 3, Mr. A. Smith, 96.

*News of the World* Competition.—1, E. Butcher, 100; 2, A. D. Neville, 99; 3, G. E. Francis, 99.

*Daily Express* Competition.—1, W. R. George, 100; 2, A. D. Cartwright, 100; 3, A. D. Neville, 100.

*Pearson's Weekly* Competition.—1, A. D. Neville, 100; 2, W. Beck, 100; 3, G. W. Downs, 99.

*The Daily Telegraph* Competition.—1, Miss Davis, 96; 2, Miss Ingram, 95; 3, Miss MacDonnell, 92.

Newlands Competition.—1, A. Beck, 100; 2, G. E. Francis, 100; 3, J. G. Phillips, 98.

Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs Competition.—1, A. D. Neville, 100; 2, A. J. Mitchell, 99; 3, G. E. Francis, 99.

Belgrave Competition.—1, A. D. Cartwright, 100; 2, W. Beck, 100; 3, A. Neville, 100.

Graphic Competition.—1, W. R. George, 96; 2, A. Beck, 96; 3, S. Walker, 96; 4, A. W. Hodson, 96; 5, A. D. Neville, 96.

T. G. and J. Jubb Competition.—1, G. W. Booth, 98; 2, W. Beck, 97; 3, A. Beck, 97.

Charles H. Roud Competition.—1, A. D. Neville, 100; 2, W. Beck, 100; 3, S. Shinn, 99.

H. F. Parker Competition.—1, W. Evans, 99; 2, G. T. Booth, 98; 3, W. B. Reynolds, 98.

*The Sportsman* Competition (Championship of the Printing Trade).—Gold medal, A. D. Neville, 299; silver medal, J. G. Phillips, 295; bronze medal, W. Beck, 295.

John Fry Challenge Cup (Grand Aggregate Competition).—1, A. Beck, 979; 2, A. G. Neville, 978; 3, J. G. Phillips, 969.

## World's Speed Record.

Number 9 machine of the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Quebec, established a new world's record for high speed production of news-print paper on August 10th, by making more than 75 tons of paper at an average speed of 1,000 feet per minute. The machine ran safely at the terrific pace. This was the first time that news-print had been produced at this rate, says the *Paper Mill*.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices.  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

## Situations Wanted.

APPOINTMENT required; experienced Cost-Finding, Statistics, Graphs, Bookkeeping, Wages, Preparing Statements of Trading and Installation of Costing System advocated by Master Printers Association.—Write Box 13847.

## Miscellaneous.

BOOKS on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

## St. Bride Foundation Printing School, Bride Lane, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

The Printing School "where things are done" re-opens on September 19th, 1921, with a curriculum suited to the needs of those engaged in the various sections of the Printing Industry. Early application should be made for enrolment at the School Office which is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and until 8 p.m. from September 12th, when Instructors will be present to advise students on suitable courses of study.

### A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held at Stationers' Hall on September 16th, at 6.30 p.m., W. Howard Hazell, Esq., J.P., in the chair. Certificates and prizes gained by technical students will be presented by Sir William A. Waterlow, K.B.E., J.P.

Those interested in Technical Education in the Printing Trades are cordially invited to attend.

## BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, LONDON, S.W.11.

Principal: ROBERT H. PICKARD, D.Sc., F.R.S.

TWO or Three Years' Full Time Day Courses in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Engineering Subjects, and Paper Technology, for youths with a good general education, preparatory to their entering a paper mill or wholesale paper warehouse. For full details see Day Technical College Calendar, post free 4d., on application to the Principal.

### PAPER MAKING. R. Marx, B.Sc.

12 Lectures and Laboratory Classes on Monday evenings, 7.15 to 9.45, September to Christmas. Commencing September 26th, 1921. Fee 10s.

### PAPER TESTING. D. R. Davey.

1st Year Course.—25 Lectures and Practical Classes Friday evenings, 7.15 to 9.45. Commencing September 30th. Fee 20/-

2nd Year Course.—25 Lectures and Practical Classes Wednesday evenings, 7 to 9.30. Commencing September 28th. Fee 20/-

### COMMERCIAL PAPER COURSE. W. A. Cuss.

12 Lectures, Monday evenings, 7.15 to 8.45. Commencing January, 1922. Fee 10s.

Full particulars on application to the Principal.

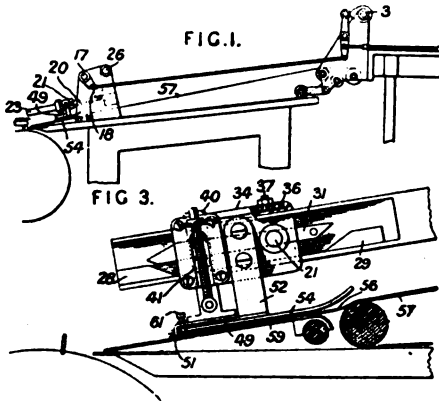


# New Inventions.

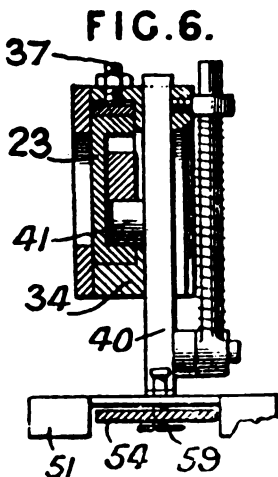
## Feeding Sheets to Printing Presses.

A device invented by the Dexter Folder Co. for slowing down and straightening sheets prior to their being registered by the

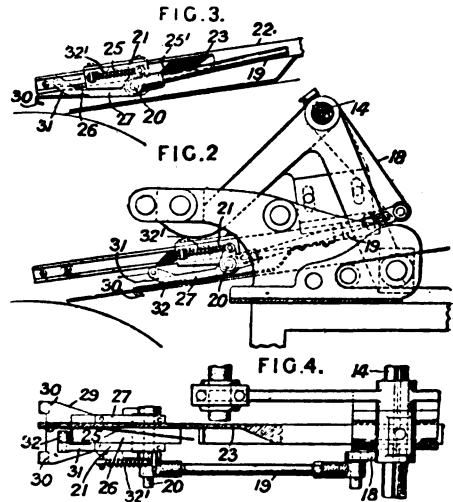
devices which are fixed to the carriages and are movable in a vertical direction by screws on the gauges. As shown, a sheet 56 forwarded by a belt 57 is slowed down by gauges 49 with down-turned flanges 51 arranged near the front end of a guide 59 fixed at its rear end to a wider shoe or plate 54 carried by a support 52 on a carriage 21 which is reciprocated over a track bar 23, two or more of which are supported by a transverse shaft 26. The carriages 21 are each reciprocated by a connecting-rod 20 operated by an arm 18 on a rock-shaft 17 which is oscillated by cam and lever mechanism from a shaft 3. The gauge 49 is carried by a spring-controlled slide 40 fitted with a cam roller 41 which as the carriage 21



front stops of a printing press or like machine comprises two or more laterally spaced carriages reciprocated at a slow speed in the direction of feed of the sheet conveying tapes



and fitted with gauges which are movable into and out of the plane of movement of the successive sheets, and also with sheet-guiding



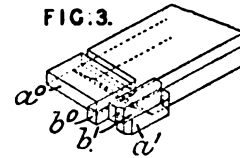
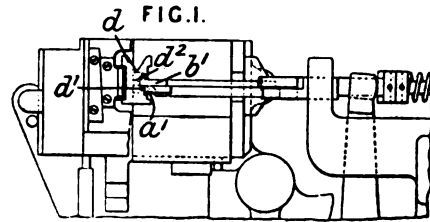
moves to the left moves down the inclined side of a cam block 29 then under a pivoted cam block 31 which maintains the gauges in sheet engaging position, and then up a cam block 28 past the end of the cam block 31, and finally as the carriage moves to the right the gauges are held in raised position by the movement of roller 41 on the upper surfaces of the cam block. The carriage 21 is fitted with flanges and a side plate to guide its motions on the bar 23, and at its upper end a gib 36 adjustable by screws 37 is interposed between the bar and upper frame 34 of the carriage. The spring 59 is maintained in the path of the sheet by a screw 61 carried by the

gauge 49, which acts through an aperture in plate 54, and the spring 59, acts as a frictional slow-down device. On the upward motion of the gauge 49 the spring 59 also moves out of the path of the sheet. The same firm has also patented an invention comprising automatic sheet-feeding devices, which also straighten the sheets prior to their being fed to front stops or the like, the devices comprising gauges mounted on reciprocating carriages moving on laterally spaced track-bars at a speed which is less than that of sheet-forwarding mechanism. Two or more movable gauges 30 are mounted on carriages 21 reciprocated along track-bars 22 by means of oscillating arms 18, and connecting rods 19, the arms 18 being on a transversely mounted shaft 14 oscillated by cam mechanism. The actual gauges 30 are flanges on a pivot 29 secured to an arm 27 mounted on a pivot 20 and formed with a cam-arm 31 and roller 32 for controlling the positions of the gauges. As the carriage 21 moves to the left in Fig. 2, the roller 32 engages an inclined cam surface 25' on a leaf spring 25 secured in a recess 23 in the bar 22 and is depressed thereby and by a corresponding incline on a guide-bar 26, so that the gauge engages an advancing sheet; and slows it down. As the several gauges move in unison, the sheet is eventually straightened by the action of the gauges. When the roller 32 reaches the end of the bar 26, it is raised by a spring 32' acting on a lever arm on shaft 20, and on the return motion it rides on the bar 26, the gauge being then above the sheet. During this return, the roller 32 presses on the spring 25 and forces it against the side of the recess 23.

#### Composing Machines.

Machines in which matrices are set up in line and then presented separately to the casting mechanism, as patented by Messrs. P. W. Druitt and W. R. Gilpin, are provided with means for casting low spaces by means of a divided mould blade. The set-notch of the space matrix *d*, Fig. 1, is stepped, the shallower part *d'* determining the set-width of the mould and the deeper part *d'* permitting the cut-off section of the blade to close the mould. The

two blades have lugs *a*, *b*, Fig. 3, arranged side by side to engage the two parts of the set-notch. For casting characters or type-high



spaces, the two parts of the notch are in one plane so that the casting ends *a*, *b* of the blades are in alignment. Specification 1903/00 is referred to.

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Limpsfield, Surrey,

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the home, including rail fare.

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**DONATIONS INVITED.**

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## Patent Lithographic and Offset Ink for Working without Dampers.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

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# Overseas Trade.

## **The Turn of the Tide.**

**P**RESENT trade depression must give way in due course to more normal conditions. Be ready for the Turn of the Tide by advertising in the Next Export Issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—Sept. 15th, 1921.

## **A Buyers' Guide.**

**A** FEATURE is "A Buyers' Guide" which gives the names and specialities of manufacturers and supply houses advertising in its pages. Firms catering for the requirements of Colonial and Foreign Printers, Box, Bag and Envelope Makers, find our export issues unexcelled as a medium with a strong business pull.

## **An Unexcelled Channel of Publicity.**

**A**DVERTISERS may, in addition to their usual displayed advertisements, book space in the form of text in the "Buyers' Guide."

*Apply for Rates to the Publishers :*

**STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4**



The Advertiser of 10-day is the Business Getter of 10-morrow!

TO REACH THE COLONIAL PRINTING, PAPER, STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING, BOOK-MAKING AND ALLIED TRADES, SUPPLY FIRMS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN  
**Quarterly Export Issues of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."**  
 Rates on Application to STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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THE  
**BRITISH & COLONIAL**  
**PRINTER**  
 FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
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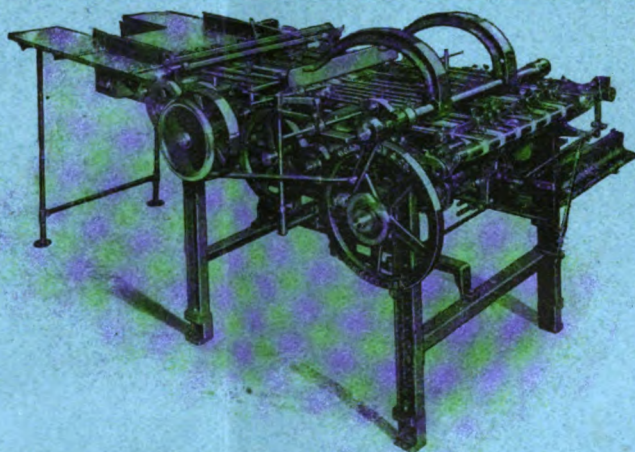
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
 NUMBER 11.

LONDON : SEPTEMBER 15, 1921. Special Export Issue 4d.

# SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd., DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES for the Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.

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Speed

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Equipped with Automatic Side Registers, Head Perforators to prevent buckling, and Automatic Counter. Two sets of Packer Boxes that really pack the folded sections.

**Equipped with 5 Sets of Folding Rollers.**

Range	-	-	-	8½" by 11" up to 25" by 38"
Speed	-	-	-	4,000 to 5,000 sheets per hour.

*All our machines are erected everywhere on an open trial basis.*

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THE LATEST IMPROVED

TRADE **"LEADER"** MARK

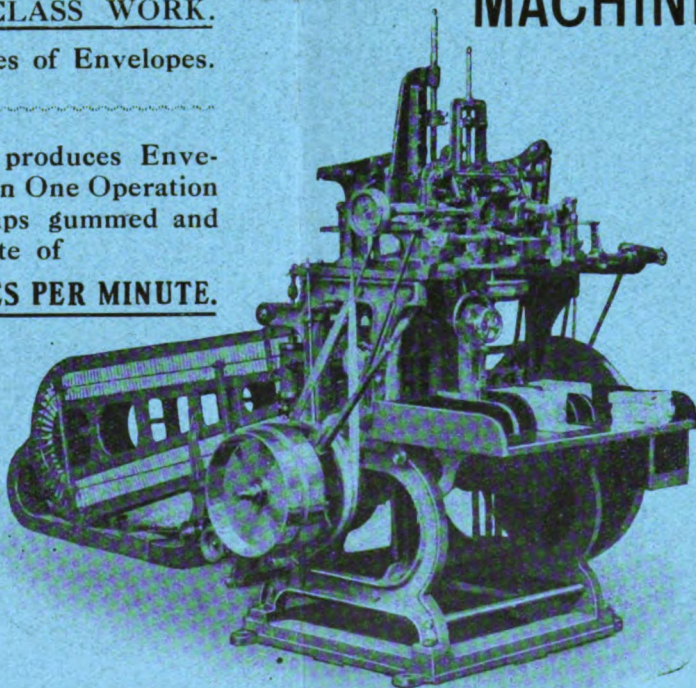
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This Machine produces Envelopes complete in One Operation with sealing flaps gummed and dried at the rate of

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**BLANK CUTTING MACHINES**

For Cutting Envelope Blanks, etc.

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ALL MACHINES ARE ENTIRELY OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 11.

LONDON : SEPTEMBER 15, 1921. **Special Export Issue 4d.**

## Notes and Comments.

### **The Lifting of Trade Depression.**

IN the trades represented by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* a severe slump has been experienced during the last eighteen months. Exporters found a sudden drying up of orders, and pressure for cancellation. The exchanges, of course, had a material bearing on the situation. With the gradual introduction of a lower level of values, the outlook is certainly more stimulating. We look to the energy and enterprise of our manufacturers to secure a fair share of that business in overseas markets, which is now gradually, if slowly, expanding.

### **British Trade Ship.**

A SPECIALLY designed exhibition ship under the title of "British Industry," will set sail from the Thames in the summer of 1923, for the chief ports of the world. During the ship's voyage of eighteen months' duration, a distance of 43,000 miles will be covered and thirty-four important trade centres visited. The table allows for a stay of from a week to a fortnight at each place, showing a total of 346 days during which the exhibition will be open. This British trade ship will be specially constructed for the purposes of an exhibition, and every detail of her equipment, from the engines to the fittings and furniture, will be an exhibit of British workmanship at its best. She will first proceed to the East Coast of South America, where there will be four ports

of call—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. She will then sail to South Africa, calling at Cape Town and Durban, and thence to Australia, where the ports of call will be Fremantle, Adelaide, Hobart, Sydney and Brisbane. After proceeding to New Zealand, and calling at Wellington, Lyttelton and Auckland, the ship will steer north by way of Fiji to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hong-kong. Seven days are allowed for docking and repairs at Hong-kong, and on the 358th day after leaving London the ship is timed to start on her home voyage *via* Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Penang and Rangoon. In India the ports to be visited are Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay and Karachi, and on the way home the vessel will make a short stay at Aden, Malta and Gibraltar.

### **South African Trade.**

SOUTH Africa's trade, both in imports and exports, shows a big falling off as compared with last year. The figures for the first five months of this year indicate that imports to British South Africa have declined about 20 per cent. on the 1920 figures for the same period, whilst exports are about 45 per cent. down. We have not the detailed figures which would show the movements of imports in printed matter, printers' supplies, etc., but these doubtless still represent a substantial volume, despite the prevailing quietude, in

respect of which the printing industry does not differ from other lines of business. It is instructive to note that a committee of Transvaal master printers, meeting recently, regarded the imports of print and paper as so serious as to necessitate a special tariff of at least 50 per cent. They stated that during 1919 the amount of printing and stationery imported from overseas was greater in value than the printing, bookbinding and stationery actually produced in the country. The volume of these imports is still very large, though the latest figures indicate that the high costs of printing in the United Kingdom have led to a decrease in the amount of printed matter we have exported, whilst our exports of printing paper to South Africa have increased. There are, however, certain items of the printers' products that South Africa must at present import, and for the supply of these there will doubtless be increasing competition. Germany, of course, is well awake to the possibilities of the situation. A sample of her go-ahead methods is to be found in the advances recently made by a German firm of lithographic printers, who addressed a Johannesburg printing house, sending high-class samples of colour lithography.

#### **New Machinery Installations.**

SOUTH AFRICAN printers have experienced a slack time in common with their confrères elsewhere, and they are advised to "scout round" for business, and at the same time equip their establishments in a manner which will enable them the better to carry out future orders. Although a time of slackness is not generally regarded as a good one for pushing business, as a matter of fact men have really more time to receive visitors and to consider new schemes. In how many cases are improvements postponed from a period of activity to a later one of ease! Moreover, the plant and machinery have exhausted their efficiency during the busy time. It may be taken, therefore, that printers abroad are now thinking out new ideas of improved service. Colonial printers understand as well as anybody the pull which good and speedy work affords, and any new device for them to improve in these directions receives attention, particularly now that everything points to the bottom of the trade depression having been reached.

#### **Printers' Type in South Africa.**

If the criticism which is offered of the type founts in South African printeries is correct, there should be good business to be picked up

in the country by type founders. "In the majority of our offices," says the *South African Printer and Stationer*, "equipment will be found that is more fitted for a museum than for taking part in so competitive a business as the production of printing. Eliminate from the composing room these small, useless founts, for the reason that any equipment in the office not being continually used is a dead weight and a cost increase that should be avoided. Let our printers scrap these obsolete founts in their composing rooms which are the principal cause of time wastage in the least profitable department of the business. They should instal the most modern and labour-saving appliances available in the composing rooms and standardise all their whiting-out material strictly on the point system." Enterprising British firms might take advantage of the hint here conveyed.

#### **Opportunity in Boards or Boxes.**

A BRANCH of South African trade which has recently made great progress is the exportation of fruit. The fruit, we learn, is at present packed for export in wooden trays or boxes made as a rule from imported timber at considerable expense. The idea has, however, been mooted that these trays could be made from pressed paper boards, such as are now used for boxmaking and many other purposes in this country. The boards could be exported to South Africa in bales for manufacture there, or it might be possible to export made-up collapsible trays or boxes to meet the requirements. There is probably a big opening in this direction for British firms able to provide the right article on the right terms.

#### **Indian Printing Trade.**

ALTHOUGH there is continual slow progress in India towards the development of her home industries to cope with her need for goods, substantial imports of printed matter and printers' supplies must continue for some time to come. Quick industrial development in that country seems impossible of accomplishment, among the adverse conditions responsible being the Indian's natural preference for the agricultural as against the industrial state of life, the intermittent and usually comparatively inefficient nature of his labour, and the difficulties raised by the caste system in the way of industrial co-operation under workshop conditions. Thus India's own resources in the way of the production of printed matter are utterly inadequate. Although, according to the latest figures, the printing

trade ranks eighth among her national industries (on the basis of the number of workers employed), yet there are less than 150 printing establishments in the whole country and their total personnel numbers but little over 30,000. In these circumstances it is not surprising that British manufacturers, naturally favoured by the authorities, have found a considerable trade field in the great Dependency. The signs of the times, however, point to increased competition in future, especially from Germany. The new national spirit favours buying in the cheapest market, irrespective of Imperial preferences, and on this basis some Continental productions in the line of print and paper have, of course, a big pull over our own.

#### **"The Indian Importer."**

Those concerned with trade with India will be interested in the new monthly, "The Indian Importer," No. 1, vol. 1 of which has reached us. This first number makes a well-produced magazine, illustrated, containing 80 medium quarto pages. An important feature is the inclusion of many pages in Indian vernacular script, the intention being to reach not only European houses but also the native trader—whose requirements in respect of the printing craft may be expected as time goes on to grow by leaps and bounds. The publishers inform us that the printing and stationery trades will be specially covered. The number before us contains a number of appreciative "messages." Lord Curzon, as an ex-Viceroy, welcomes it as an effort "to foster the trade relations between the Indian importer and the British manufacturer and producer," and looks to it for "the promotion of cordial relations between the Indian bazaar purchaser—a class very formidable in numbers and increasingly powerful in influence—and that portion of the British community that is employed in catering for his needs." Mr. Thomas Ainscough, Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, expects the new publication to "play an important part of increasing usefulness" in "the great developments of the future." Sir William Meyer, the High Commissioner for India, dwells upon the importance of bringing Indian importers and British exporters into closer touch with one another. And Sir Maneckji Byramjee Dadabhoy, as one of the leading Indian business men, welcomes the paper as a means of "promoting a mutual good understanding between Englishmen and Indians." The new journal, which incorporates the *Bazaar Trades Journal*, *Indian and Eastern Apparel* and the *Hardware and Ironmongery*

*Gazette*, is printed and published at Allahabad by the well-known Pioneer Press.

#### **Egyptian Government Contracts.**

H.M. COMMERCIAL Agent for Egypt calls attention to the fact that contracts for the supply of goods to the Egyptian Government have been lost through the failure on the part of British firms to comply with the conditions of tender. These conditions stipulate that tenders can only be submitted by firms having a resident agent in the country, and that tenders should be accompanied by a provisional deposit of two per cent. on the value of the offer in money. This deposit may be replaced by a letter of guarantee from an approved bank in Egypt, and does not necessarily involve any outlay of capital. Copies of the general conditions of tender which form the basis of the conditions which apply to all public tenders may be obtained on application at the Department of Overseas Trade, together with a memorandum of information for the use of those United Kingdom firms who are desirous of submitting tenders.

#### **British Printing Engineers' Opportunity.**

AUSTRALIAN printers are anxious about the trend of business and their future profits. A cost system is strongly advocated and closer attention to economical production. In endeavouring to overcome the trade depression some printers are accused of price-cutting shamelessly. Lower costs are essential if profits and wages are to be maintained. This seems an excellent opportunity for the manufacturers of labour-saving machinery and plant in the old country to advocate their wares in the colonies. There is a decided sympathy with British firms if their prices are right, and if any advantage is to be given it will certainly go to them. Supply houses should not lose the opportunity presented, for in helping Colonial brethren to meet the difficulties of the present situation they will be helping themselves also.

#### **Ink Supply in Canada.**

The supply of printing inks is a line in which the British exporter must have some very special "pull" on behalf of his wares if he is to find a footing in Canada, the Canadian requirements in this direction being largely catered for by Dominion manufacturers. According to a preliminary survey of "The Ink Industry," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, practically all of the printing

inks used in Canada in 1918, were made in Canadian factories, only about one-seventh of the total quantity having been imported; while not more than one-third of writing inks used were of foreign origin. Printers' rolls made in the same industry were worth \$134,835. Of the fourteen plants engaged in the production of inks and related products nine were in Ontario, two in Quebec, two in British Columbia and one in Manitoba. The total capital invested in these plants at the end of the year amounted to \$1,022,089, of which lands, buildings, fixtures, machinery and tools represented \$341,701.

### Toronto Strike Dragging On.

ACCORDING to latest advices, the Toronto printing trade is still in the throes of the strike, and British craftsmen who are desirous of emigrating to the Dominion are advised by their unions not to do so at present. The trouble is placing a great burden upon the industry, and there are yet no signs of peace. There is no prospect of either side giving way, or reaching a compromise over the matters in dispute, the most important of which is the question of the forty-four hour week. On the one hand, the employers are going ahead with the work they have in hand and are improving their plans for the future operation of their plants under conditions more to their liking than those to which the strikers will agree. On the other hand, the strikers utterly scout the idea that they may soon be forced to give up the struggle by reason of lack of funds. New heart, if they needed it, was probably put into them by the speech made the other day in the Toronto Labour Temple by Mr. John McParland, the President of the International Typographical Union, who was passing through the city, and stopped off to address the striking printers and their wives. Mr. McParland told them that "the International Typographical Union can carry on the fight for the forty-four hour week indefinitely." He said that of the 40,000 members of the union employed in the commercial printing branch, 31,000 were now enjoying a forty-four hour week, and 8,000 men in the United States and Canada were now on strike for the same principle. On the subject of the union's financial ability to continue the payment of strike pay to this big total of men, he said that the total contributions to the defence fund amounted to \$1,000,000 per month, while the disbursements to striking members totalled only \$800,000 a month. Thus a large surplus, at the rate of \$200,000 a month, was being piled up, he added, and

the union was consequently able to carry on the struggle as long as the employers wished to hold out. So there the matter stands—a very pretty example of an irresistible force meeting an immovable body!

### U.S. Tariff Bill Revision.

In some quarters the spirit of the Fordney Bill is regarded as being against trade with foreign countries, which is exactly opposite to the Republican doctrine. The Americans are now feeling a severe falling off in foreign trade, and this gives quite a different complexion to the Fordney Bill as drafted. We have already published in our pages the proposed tariff on paper and manufactures. The paragraph (1310) relating to books, etc., is as follows:—Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, slate books and pamphlets, drawings, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; books bound wholly or in part in leather, the chief value of which is in the binding, not specially provided for, 33½ per cent. *ad valorem*; books of paper or other material for children's use, printed lithographically or otherwise, not exceeding in weight twenty-four ounces each, with more reading matter than letters, numerals, or descriptive words, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; booklets, printed lithographically or otherwise, not specially provided for, 7 cents per pound; booklets, wholly or in chief value of paper, decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, whether or not printed, 15 cents per pound; all post cards (not including American views), plain, decorated, embossed, or printed except by lithographic process, 26 per cent. *ad valorem*; views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper, not thinner than eight one-thousandths of an inch, by whatever process printed or produced, including those wholly or in part produced by either lithographic or photogelatin process (except show cards), occupying thirty-five square inches or less of surface per view, bound or unbound, or in any other form, 15 cents per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; thinner than eight one-thousandths of one inch, 2 dols. per thousand; Christmas and other greeting cards, printed lithographically or otherwise, or decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The specialties of Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., it may be mentioned, find a good market in South America.

## Trade Opportunities in S. Africa.

### Trade Commissioner's Optimism with Regard to the Future.

Mr. W. G. Wickham, Trade Commissioner for South Africa, who is paying another visit to this country in order to give to manufacturers at home information as to the possibilities that exist for further extending their business in South Africa, has favoured a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* with a few observations on one or two points of interest.

#### Freightage.

On the subject of the comparative charges between British and foreign shippers the exporters in this country had nothing to fear. Important as the question was to British manufacturers and exporters of printing materials, Mr. Wickham did not consider foreign competition in shipping rates to be very serious at the present time. Having got back in volume of trade to pre war conditions he was sure the home manufacturer of printing materials, with the advantage he has of the preferential tariff, would be able to compete successfully with foreign competitors in the Colonial markets.

Regarding the possibilities of increasing printing orders in South Africa, Mr. Wickham said that the field was already well covered by the home manufacturer, nearly every one of our big houses in almost every section of the trade being represented there. The trade position, although dull at the moment in the South African market, was sound at the bottom, and Mr. Wickham was firmly of opinion that before very long things were going to get better, although he was convinced that it was no use trying to push things too fast. Everything was ready for a big business, in which the printing trade would participate in no small degree, between this country and South Africa. The money was there, and all that was now required was organisation, in which latter function the services of his department were at the disposal of the home manufacturer to give information relative to the requirements of the South African trader.

With reference to high-class printing work Mr. Wickham thought that British productions had gone up in favour enormously in recent years, and he was confident that for really high-class work no other country could compare with them. It was in this special sphere of activity also that the British printer held a strong position, for in good quality printing his productions were far superior to those executed by the Colonial printer.

#### Style of Printing Required.

Speaking of the particular style of printing required by the South African business man, Mr. Wickham said they had their likes and dislikes. The American presentation of type and illustration was too pronounced, in fact

it had been overdone. The style of printing in demand among South African tradesmen, while they always desired work of good quality, showed a preference for work which is quiet in typographic get-up and more after the style generally characteristic of the British printer, and to some extent the Dutch.

Mr. Wickham, while admitting the whole position to be difficult, with the exchanges as they were, was confident that if this country devoted its whole energies towards securing a large export trade it would have nothing to fear from foreign competition in Colonial markets.

## South African Trade Information.

### Provincial Tour of Trade Commissioner.

Mr. W. G. Wickham, his Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa, is engaged on an official tour of this country for the purpose of discussing with firms the possibilities and conditions of United Kingdom trade with the Union of South Africa. The first part of his tour includes the following towns:—Leicester on September 19th 21st; Nottingham on September 22nd-23rd; Sheffield on September 28th-30th; Leeds on October 3rd-5th; Bradford on October 6th-11th.

Firms in these centres desiring to interview Mr. Wickham should communicate immediately with the secretary of their local Chamber of Commerce. Arrangements to visit other industrial centres will be made and notified in due course.

## Overseas Exporters.

### Effects of the Financial Crisis and Exchange Depreciation.

The directors of Overseas Exporters (1919) propose to place the company in voluntary liquidation. In a circular they state that "owing to the action of certain creditors, who have commenced proceedings against this company for the recovery of their accounts, we find it necessary to call the shareholders together to consider the position and the advisability of going into voluntary liquidation with a view to reconstruction.

"Our inability to meet our accounts as they have become due is due to various causes. Among them may be mentioned the financial crisis (which has affected this company very seriously, preventing it from obtaining discount on its foreign bills), the great fall in foreign exchanges, making it difficult for the company's debtors to meet their liabilities on due date, and complications caused through the coal strike."

A resolution for winding-up is to be submitted to a meeting of shareholders in Manchester. It is proposed that Sir William Plender be liquidator.



# Paper and Print—Export Figures.

**Although Shipments Mostly Show a Decline, the Outlook is Brighter.**

The export trade has been greatly hampered during the present year by many adverse influences. The lack of buying capacity on the part of overseas markets, the exchanges, labour troubles—all have had their effect. The trades represented by this journal have suffered in the general depression, and naturally the following returns show a heavy falling off in the export of many manufactures. There is, however, a better feeling, and British firms are showing a most enterprising spirit to take every advantage of the "turn of the tide." Our colonies favour the Mother Country, and in addition the Eastern markets offer strong potentialities. America is giving attention to the East, also to new inventions to revolutionise production, and it is for us not to be behindhand in the field. What is wanted is co-operation, goodwill and intelligence on the part of employers and employed. Given this, with the usual British grit and enterprise, there need be no fear but that a great expansion in overseas trade will be realised.

## Boards.

Although at the present time boards—comprising millboard, strawboard, cardboard, etc.—are by no means in active demand for export, yet it is encouraging to find that the shipments during the eight months ended August last show an increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the respective total quantities being 59,115 cwts. (of the value of £193,502) and 52,393 cwts. (valued at £194,092). For the pre-war period of 1913 (January-August) the exports of boards were 76,394 cwts. of the value of £72,159. British mills are showing considerable enterprise in providing plentiful supplies of all grades of folding and rigid boards for the box making and allied trades.

## Boxes and Cartons.

With the growth of boxed goods, and the dainty and attractive designs put on the market by British houses, it may safely be expected, with more normal conditions ruling, that the export trade in these goods will develop in importance. The demand during the present year for boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard (including folding boxes) has been rather slack, the shipments during the eight months ended August having amounted to only 13,404 cwts. of the value of £97,682, a reduction of 2,340 cwts. and £14,866 as compared with January-August of last year. During the corresponding period of 1913 the shipments reached 32,442 cwts., valued at £54,754. Our manufacturers, however, are anticipating an improvement in the demand,

and they are to be congratulated on the up-to-date equipment of their factories to meet competition.

## Coated Papers.

The slump in trade has seriously affected the demand for printed and embossed paper hangings, the exports during the last eight months dropping to 31,070 cwts., as against 102,205 cwts. during the corresponding period of last year, the values being £256,884 and £564,047 respectively. Other sorts exported during January-August of this year amounted to 16,201 cwts., of the value of £207,700, and last year to 22,810 cwts., valued at £265,833. Taking the eight months period, the shipments in 1920 exceeded those in 1913, when the demand for hangings amounted to 93,606 cwts. (£229,592), and other sorts 19,949 cwts. (£89,396).

## Packings and Wrappings.

Very little export trade has been done so far this year in packings and wrappings. The drop in shipments amounts to nearly 70 per cent., as compared with the corresponding eight months of last year—79,491 cwts. as against 259,051 cwts., the respective values being £229,222 and £524,842. Foreign competition is very keen.

## Paper Bags.

Trade depression clearly shows itself in the export demand for paper bags, which amounted to only 10,490 cwts. (£59,924) for the eight months ended August, as compared with 21,220 cwts. (£87,272) and 34,812 cwts. (£37,995) for the corresponding periods of the years 1920 and 1913.

## Playing Cards.

Only 24,520 dozen packs (682 cwts.) of playing cards were exported during January-August last, as against 45,153 dozen packs (1,062 cwts.) last year, and 81,023 dozen packs (2,383 cwts.) in 1913, the values being respectively (£16,567, £23,902 and £18,062).

## Printed Books.

The demand for printed books for overseas markets does not show any serious reduction. For the eight months ended August of this year the shipments amounted to 184,509 cwts., and for last year 187,405 cwts., the respective values being £2,285,509 and £2,349,608. During the corresponding period of 1913 294,544 cwts. of printed books were exported, valued at £1,729,225.

## Printing Paper.

The returns relating to the exports of printing paper show a heavy reduction:—

Jan.-Aug., 1921	487,410 cwt	£1,979,516
" 1920	568,030 "	2,305,720
" 1913	1,338,084 "	1,269,030

An encouraging feature, notwithstanding the decrease in total quantity, is that an improved demand has been experienced on the part of British Possessions. During this year the shipments amounted to 387,551 cwt. as against 334,667 cwt. last year. Foreign countries took 99,859 cwt. only this year, as against 233,963 cwt. last year, there being a very heavy falling off in shipments to France.

Australia has largely augmented her purchases of British printings, the supplies this year amounting to 194,141 cwt. (£705,944) as against 60,331 cwt. (£217,110) last year.

India, during January-August of last year, took British printings to the extent of 154,824 cwt. (£570,042), but during the present year the demand has dwindled considerably, the shipments amounting to only 67,312 cwt. (£282,986).

South Africa is also an improving market. The exports for the eight months ended August of this year amount to 51,005 cwt. (£212,656), as against 40,550 cwt. (£174,513) last year.

New Zealand is also buying more largely, the quantity exported during the last eight months being 32,470 cwt. as against 19,212 cwt. a year ago, the respective values being £124,772 and £75,878.

Shipments to Canada are also on a larger scale, but supplies to Ceylon and Straits Settlements show a reduction.

#### Printing Type.

Although considerably under the pre-war period, the exports of printing type show extremely favourably compared with last year:—

Jan.-Aug., 1921	214 tons	£80,232
" 1920	168 "	46,672
" 1913	377 "	63,744

#### Stationery Exports Valued at £1,556,289.

Envelopes (not including boxed stationery) were exported during January-August to the extent of 16,760 cwt. of the value of £176,353. This falls short of the quantity for the corresponding period of last year, viz., 35,172 cwt. valued at £245,707. The returns for the pre-war period (January-August, 1913) were 24,420 cwt., of the value of £57,076.

Other sorts (including account, note and exercise books, etc.) were shipped during January-August to the extent of 90,657 cwt. of the value of £1,379,936 as against 101,870 cwt. valued at £1,224,355 for the corresponding period of last year.

#### Tissues.

British tissues hold a good reputation in overseas markets. The eight months' shipments were 7,529 cwt. of the value of £117,213. During January-August of last year the exports were 8,612 cwt. valued at £106,043.

#### Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

Over 36 per cent. reduction is shown in the exports of writings as compared with a year ago. The returns are as under:—

Jan.-Aug., 1921	86,980 cwt.	£569,998
" 1920	136,353 "	794,190
" 1913	140,607 "	306,014

Owing principally to the limited purchases on the part of France, shipments to foreign countries dwindled from 44,429 cwt. last year to 18,061 cwt. this year. Supplies to British Possessions during the present year amounted to 68,919 cwt. as against 91,932 cwt. last year.

Australia is the principal market, taking (during January-August last) 22,804 cwt., of the value of £132,014, followed by:—India, 20,508 cwt., £129,872; New Zealand, 10,293 cwt., £57,734; South Africa, 5,159 cwt., £36,246; Straits Settlements, 2,160 cwt., £18,015; Ceylon, 1,086 cwt., £7,579; Canada, 894 cwt., £6,880.

## Opportunity for British Book Paper.

### Inquiries from the Pacific Coast.

A recently organised company of merchants' importers and exporters in San Francisco have intimated to the Acting British Consul-General at that city that they are desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom firms with a view to ascertaining whether it is possible for business to be done in superfine and super-calendered book papers of United Kingdom manufacture on the Pacific Coast.

It is stated that the majority of the houses on the coast obtain their foreign supplies through the agency of shippers in New York, and it is thought that by importing direct via Panama Canal it would be possible to introduce British products advantageously into the San Francisco district.

The applicants will, it is stated, act as buyers in regard to the purchase of paper, and are prepared to arrange a letter of credit at any bank in the United Kingdom that may be indicated.

The directors and officers of the company are reported to be men of integrity and good standing. The firm was formed about a year ago, with the object of doing an import and export business with Scandinavia, but the manager and assistant manager, who are both Swedes, have expressed their strong hope of doing business with the United Kingdom.

The name and address of the company referred to may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 36, Old Queen street, London, S.W.1.

MR. W. H. SILVESTER, of West Drayton, is among the successful contributors of articles on papermaking subjects to our Chicago contemporary, the *Paper Industry*, which offered prizes ranging from \$5 to \$300 for articles published.

FORESIGHT is the product of intelligent action.

## Colonial Notes and News.

### AUSTRALIA.

A NEW union, to be known as the Printing Industry Employees' Union, is to take the place of the various trade unions hitherto existing in the printing trade. By the middle of July the arrangements for amalgamation were practically complete. The new union will include the male bookbinders, the female bookbinders and stationery employees, cardboard boxmakers, and the Typographical Society members. A provisional board of management is to be constituted, to consist of 15 delegates from each section, together with the present board of management of the Typographical Society, with two delegates from Ballarat. The existing union officials will carry on under the board of management until January 1st, when the officers will have been elected. The new organisation will consist of 3,500 members in Victoria and 8,000 throughout Australia. A special meeting will be held in October.

It has been announced officially that Mr. H. E. Powell has been appointed Acting Government Photo-lithographer of South Australia, owing to the retirement of Mr. A. Vaughan. He will succeed to the permanent position on the completion of Mr. Vaughan's period of long leave. Mr. Powell is an officer of artistic gifts, and he will bring to his new duties a valuable, practical equipment. Mr. Powell was born in 1871, and entered the service on July 18th, 1887. He has had 34 years' experience in the department. Mr. Powell's assistance in the production of much of the lithographic work for the Education Department (various children's reading, drawing, and copy books, maps, and so on) has been recognised by more than one Director of Education. A "Waite" offset machine is to be installed in this department, and it should not be long before all the old style machines are superseded by presses of more modern type.

A NOTABLE figure in Australian journalism passed with the death of Mr. Watkin Wynne, general manager of the *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, at his home at Waverley, in his 78th year, on July 8th. In 1879, Mr. Wynne, backed by a small Ballarat syndicate, started the *Daily Telegraph* in Sydney, and throughout his career took a keen interest in journalism from the Imperial as well as the Australian aspect. In recent years he was a delegate to Press conferences held abroad. From his early boyhood Mr. Wynne lived within touch of printing machines. He was only eight years old when he was brought to Geelong by his parents from Essex, England. When his school days were over, he went to work with a jobbing printer at Ballarat. His ambitious employer determined to start a newspaper in Ballarat called the *Evening Post*. In this way

Mr. Wynne began his association with newspaper work, and it lead, after experiences with several other newspapers, to his becoming chief of the great Sydney daily. In the mechanical production of the modern newspaper Mr. Wynne had an expert interest. He had long worked on the plans of a typesetting machine. He it was who installed the first Mergenthaler linotype machine in Australia. And he made some important improvements, for which he held the patents, in the linotype and the modern printing press.

MR. T. J. RYAN, M.H.R., decided, on the advice of his counsel, to appeal against the decision of the High Court in his case against the Hobart *Mercury*.

At a meeting held in the Brisbane Town Hall on July 13th, it was decided to form a Queensland Authors and Artists' Association. One speaker urged that the Education Department should be asked to have an entirely new set of school readers issued. It was decided that one of the aims of the association should be the encouragement of Australian art and literature directly by means of an alteration of the copyright law, providing for the local printing of all books with a view to securing Australian copyright.

### NEW ZEALAND.

PAPER manufacture is being carried on successfully in New Zealand by New Zealand Paper Mills, Ltd. Not being able to meet the whole of the demand in the country, the company is installing another machine made by Bertrams Limited, Edinburgh. There are three mills in operation—at Auckland, Dunedin and Maitāwhiri, with an output of some 6,700 tons per annum. The new machine is for the last named mill. Such has been the demand for the company's products that the mills have been running continuously without a break. The pulp is chiefly from Sweden, though some was received from Canada, but the quality and methods of shipment have been subjected to criticism. Considerable research has been undertaken with local fibres, and it is hoped soon to be able to employ a pulp of local manufacture.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

TENGO JABAVU, founder (in 1844) and editor of the native newspaper *Imvo Zibantu*, has died at Cape Town.

MR. L. E. NEAME has been appointed editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* in succession to the late Dr. Ward Jackson.

THE *Arrow*, devoted to sport and the stage, is a new weekly published in Johannesburg.

MR. B. K. LONG, B.A., has accepted the position of editor of the *Cape Times*. He was formerly foreign editor of *The Times*.

# A Colonial Printer Visitor.

## The Hon. Wm. Brooks, M.L.C., Discourses on the Printing and Paper Situation in Australia.

An interesting visitor to this country at the present time is the Hon. Wm. Brooks, a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, an alderman of the city of Sydney, and the holder of many other public positions in that part of the world. On the business side he is managing director of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Brooks and Co., Ltd., printers, publishers and manufacturing stationers, together with many other side lines such as envelope making, paper bag making, box making, etc. The firm have headquarters in Sydney, Viotoria and Brisbane. Mr. Brooks' name is well known in this country from the position he held as Paper Controller in Australia during the war.

During his visit to this country Mr. Brooks is inquiring into municipal affairs as well as industrial matters generally, as he has been president of the Employers' Federation in New South Wales for the past six years. On the industrial side he has had some very interesting interviews and chats both with the employers' organisations here and with a group of members of the House of Commons who are keenly interested in the industrial legislation of Australia.

"The excuse made for my trip home is business," said Mr. Brooks to a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, "but the real reason is pleasure. Speaking from a business point of view I have always found my visits ultimately profitable."

### Trade Prospects in Australia.

Speaking of trade and the prospects of business in Australia Mr. Brooks observed: "I think we are just in the same position in regard to trade as you are in this country. We had a real good time up to towards the end of last year, but the slump has now arrived. Trade and commerce in Australia are generally suffering, not exactly a recovery, but from the effects of an inflated period which followed the war. In Australia as in this country, large firms of merchants and manufacturers have this year had to write down the value of their stocks by at least one half. There is with us, as with business men in this country, quite a period of financial difficulty. The banks and financial institutions have to carry a very heavy burden; but there is nothing approaching a financial crisis. We are probably suffering in Australia, as you are here, from Government interference with business and private enterprise and also from Government extravagance. We are just as badly in need of an anti-waste campaign in Australia as you are here. This only goes to show that all British communities are built on the same lines and meet and overcome the same difficulties from decade to decade.

"What I would like the people of this country to realise is that we are just as sensible and just as foolish as any British community, that we are just as financially sound and just as hard up as other British communities, but that we are just as safe in regard to meeting our obligations as any section of British traders in any part of the British Empire. Investors can just as safely, so far as ultimate security is concerned, lend their money to a Labour Government in Australia as they can lend it to any Government they are likely to have at the head of affairs in Great Britain."

### The Printing Industry.

With regard to the printing community in Australia, Mr. Brooks described it as quite an important one, although small as compared with the industry in this country.

"We really only cater for our own local requirements," he remarked, "whereas British traders and manufacturers in all sections of industry aim at an export trade. We have all the assistance that a high tariff can give us to protect us against the printers of the outside world. We do not object to this, even though in principle we may be free traders, because we recognise fully that we can meet all our own requirements, and can turn out just as good work in Australia as they can turn out in London or any city in the United Kingdom.

"At the same time we naturally have to buy largely from outside sources, and there is a universal desire to do all the buying we can from the Old Country. Eliminating any question of friendly or unfriendly feelings towards other countries, we are obsessed—if I may use the word—with the necessity of trade within the Empire in order to maintain the position of the British people in the commercial markets of the world. This applies to all sections of traders in Australia, and if British manufacturers can give us the stuff, they will get the orders. This necessarily means that the British manufacturer must be able to supply his goods in reasonable competition with other manufacturing countries, and this should not be difficult, seeing that right throughout our tariff there is a substantial preference given to British goods."

### The Labour Situation.

Dealing with the labour situation in Australia, Mr. Brooks said: "We are meeting with just the same labour troubles in the printing industry in Australia as are being met with in Great Britain. Wages have been unduly inflated owing to the high cost of living, and there will no doubt be a good fight before they are brought back, even

though the cost of living is proved to be falling.

"We also have claims for shorter hours, and, in fact, the Australian workman takes his cue from the aims and objects of Trade Unionism in other parts of the world. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that any concession or sacrifice of trade customs which is made in this country will sooner or later follow in Australia. This tends to show us that our interests are bound up in one another; and just as in a city or in a state or in a dominion individuals or groups of employers will, for what they conceive to be their individual benefit, give concessions which must ultimately affect the whole of the industry, so concessions secured in any part of the Empire will ultimately be successfully claimed in all the countries under the British flag."

### Relations with British Printers.

Mr. Brooks has been delighted during his visit to have the opportunity to be brought into touch with the president and officers of the Federation of Master Printers in this country. He is, by the way, almost the perennial president of the Master Printers' Association in New South Wales. At all events he has held the office for quite a number of years, and any attempt to pass it on to other shoulders has, up to the present, been thwarted.

"I had a very pleasant chat with Mr. MacLehose, president of the Federation of Master Printers, at what I may term his own fireside in his business office in Glasgow," remarked our visitor. "I need hardly say that from the moment we met his attitude was one of unreserved friendship. I gleaned quite a lot of valuable information and am taking back some literature, with the promise that we will reciprocate by sending along to London any literature from our end which may seem to be useful."

### The Paper Situation.

Invited to address himself to the paper situation in Australia, Mr. Brooks said: "In regard to paper, supplies were difficult to procure during the war. The Government were also reminded by the British Government that we were using too much shipping space for the importation of paper into the Commonwealth when every foot of shipping space was required for the transportation of war materials. The Australian Government did me the honour of appointing me Paper Controller, and the intention was that all supplies of paper to the Commonwealth should be controlled and limited by the Paper Control working under a ministerial department. We got as far as drawing up plans and apportioning the quantities of paper to be used, particularly by the newspapers, by which alone we would have saved from 35 000 to 40,000 tons of shipping space per annum; but just when we were ready to put the regulations into effect the Germans caved in, the Armistice was declared, and I joyfully assured the Government that there was no further need for the control of paper.

"We paid extraordinary prices for paper in Australia; but, generally speaking, we

could get what we required provided we were prepared to pay for it. Orders were given for import without any limitation as to cost, the price to be the best possible at date of shipment. I leave it to the imagination of your readers as to what we occasionally paid in such circumstances. All that, however, is past, and we are now sharing the general reductions which have taken place, especially during this year.

### Sources of Supply.

"In paper as in other raw materials we are keenly desirous of getting our supplies from Great Britain. Of course, there are some papers which we have to get from other countries, particularly news-print and kraft and sulphite papers. In news-print and kraft we deal as largely as possible with Canada; but Scandinavia has been quoting advantageous prices for some little time past.

"It will be many years before we shall manufacture many kinds of paper in Australia. We are producing good wrapping paper and various kinds of boards; but outside that our paper production is a negligible quantity. Our consumption of paper and paper materials, printing inks, machinery and all the requirements of the printing and allied trades have grown by leaps and bounds during the past 10 or 12 years. At present the prices quoted for British machinery are too high to induce orders unless under stress of absolute necessity. We hope, however, that there will be a readjustment of prices in the near future, and that all classes of machinery required by Australian printers, bookbinders, and manufacturing stationers produced in this country will be equivalent in efficiency and output to the machinery which is obtainable in other countries.

"American printing and other machinery are pushed very keenly in Australia, just as American paper and inks are. In printing inks particularly I have always been sorry to see high-class inks imported from America when they could just as well have been supplied by British makers. It seems to me sometimes that there is hardly sufficient push or advertising of British products in this direction. The Americans are very keen when they are after business, and they are not keen to-day and slack to-morrow, but they are keen all the time. That is where British manufacturers sometimes fail. It must not be overlooked, further, that Australian printing ink manufacturers are catering well for the printing trade requirements. At the same time, the quantity of high-class inks imported is quite considerable."

**PAPER MILLS CLOSE FOR LACK OF ORDERS.**—The paper mills at St. Paul's Cray, Kent, have closed down for an indefinite period. The plant is being repaired and the office staff remain at work. A notice states that arrangements have been made to pay the workers unemployment benefit on the premises, under Section 2 of the Insurance Act. Depression in the printing trade, and consequent falling off in orders, are said to be the causes of the closing down.



## The Wage-Reduction Dispute.

### Statement by the Employers.

The resumption of negotiations opens up possibilities of important developments in respect of the wages dispute, which, as reported last week, had reached an impasse. The seriousness of that impasse is indicated in the following statement to the Press, issued by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the secretary of the Federation of Master Printers:—

"The general public and commercial community, particularly those who use printed matter, may find themselves seriously inconvenienced in the course of another week owing to the crisis in the printing industry, where notices have been posted in nearly all the houses doing book and commercial work, and in a great number where periodicals are printed, to the effect that wages will be reduced by 7s. 6d. per week. As many members of the trade unions are accepting this intimation as a notice of dismissal, it is clear that very little printing will be carried out after next week, unless wiser counsel prevails.

"The employers claim that they are not to blame for this serious state of affairs. They have been obliged to take some action in consequence of the serious condition of the industry, shown by the great amount of unemployment in the trade, mainly due to the fact that prices are so high to-day that customers have to a large extent ceased to give out printing orders.

"Moreover, the employers added 15s. to the wages of their men during 1920, as the result of the fact that the index figure of the cost of living moved up from 125 to 176, and seeing the figure has now fallen back to 122 the employers consider that they are really entitled to take 15s. off the wages, but it has been the boast of all connected with the industry that, despite all the difficulties of adjusting wages and working conditions during the war, settlements have always been amicably reached, and therefore on objection being taken to so large a reduction the employers reduced their original demand from 15s. to 10s.

"Responsible officials of a number of the unions recommended the acceptance of the 10s. reduction. When, however, 10s. had been refused by a ballot, the employers, still desiring a peaceful settlement, brought the matter before a joint industrial council of the trade, and adopted a resolution of that body further to abate their proposal bringing it down to 7s. 6d. A fresh ballot was taken on this proposal, and certain large unions accepted the reduction, but other important ones refused, mainly, it is said, because their leaders declined to make any recommendation at all as to whether the proposal should be accepted or rejected.

"The employers feel they have gone as far as they possibly can, and therefore posted notices last week saying that the reduction would begin to operate after next week. They have no intention of putting the amount saved

by the wage reduction into their own pockets, but intend to pass it on to their customers, in order to encourage the demand for printing.

"In view of the amount of unemployment and short time prevailing to-day, of the fall in the cost of living, and of the fact that nearly all other industries have accepted similar reductions, and in most instances more substantial reductions, they feel no hesitation in laying their case before the public."

### Statement by Mr. T. E. Naylor.

Interviewed at Cardiff before the week-end, Mr. T. E. Naylor, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, is reported to have said: "I venture to appeal to those London firms who have posted notices to make sure before allowing them to take effect that their interests will not be seriously jeopardised by such action, for once we have parted company there will be no return of our members to those offices until general agreement is reached."

Late news on the wage dispute will be found in this week's "Current Topics."

## Librarians and Printing.

Library officials from all parts of the United Kingdom are assembling in Manchester for the annual meeting of the Library Association. Sir Chas. Oman, in addressing the conference on Tuesday said that either all printing save of school-books and novels produced in large quantities must stop, or the wages of printers and binders must come down. He would deplore the effecting of this by something in the nature of a lock-out by all concerned in the writing and publication of printed matter; but inconvenient, as this might be, it would be better than a continuance of the present state of things, which made impossible the publication of all specialised matter.

**THE JOURNALISTS' ORGANISATIONS.**—Speaking at a meeting of journalists at Cardiff on Sunday, Mr. Thomas Jay, president of the National Union of Journalists, in dealing with recent suggestions and conversations having for their object a better feeling between his organisation and the Institute of Journalists, said that while he could not advise his executive council to meet the Institute in order to bring about a working arrangement or a working agreement between the two bodies, because he felt that that would lead to greater misunderstanding, he was quite prepared, if approached on the definite question of fusion, to bring about a preliminary meeting of the two executives to find, if possible, a basis for fusion. He believed that fusion was in the interest of the profession.

A RECENT addition to the supply houses in Johannesburg is the firm of Messrs. Seligson and Clare, Ltd., who are offering a wide range of flat papers from English mills.

## Trade Union Leaders at Cardiff.

### A Complimentary Dinner.

Mr. A. L. Carter, president of the Cardiff and District Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, occupied the chair at a complimentary dinner given at Cardiff on Tuesday of last week to the representatives of the trade attending the Trade Union Congress.

Proposing the toast of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., said the gathering was being held at a most critical period so far as their trade was concerned. It was true to say that the trade union movement was being placed on its trial. He hoped the constituent societies of the Federation would not fritter away their energy and destroy their strength by disunion. He believed not only in federation but amalgamation, and he looked forward to the time when there would be one union and one card for all employed in the printing trade. (Applause.)

### The Current Wage Dispute.

Councillor G. A. Isaacs, National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, in responding, said he thought they would still avoid the threatened disruption. He attached great significance to the fact that employees and employers were sitting down together in harmony at dinner when lock-out notices were actually posted up against the men. A lock-out would be a disaster for both of them. He had no hesitation in saying that the spirit that prevailed in the printing trade to-day was due to the conduct of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, which stood for good relationship with the employers. The spirit to-day was certainly a thousand times better than it was in 1910.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, London Society of Compositors, also responded.

Councillor George Nelson gave the toast of the Joint Industrial Council, to which the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., replied. The latter said that after the speeches of Councillors Isaacs and Nelson his advice to the employers was to take heart. (Laughter.) He had yet to learn that war had done any good, either politically or industrially (hear, hear), and he felt sure advantage would be taken of the suggestions made that night and that a way would be found out of the present difficulty in the printing trade. (Cheers.) When he looked back on the work done by the Joint Industrial Council he was more than delighted. One result was that every man, woman, boy and girl had been able to have a week's holiday at full pay, and thanks to the goodwill of the employers they were able to have payment for statutory holidays besides. He hoped no one was going to jeopardise the good feeling that now existed between the parties, and that the members of the Joint Industrial Council would go away determined to do their utmost to put things right.

Mr. H. Skinner, Typographical Association, in proposing "The Master Printers' Federation," said if there was going to be a reduction there was only going to be one. Every man in the industry was determined that they would not go back to pre-war conditions. His candid opinion was that they could not accept a 7s. 6d. reduction. The employers told them that if they accepted a reduction there would be more employment, but he did not believe it and it could not be proved. Mr. Skinner characterised the Cardiff employers as the best in the Federation.

Mr. Robert J. Webber, general manager and director of the *Western Mail*, Ltd., who responded, said he was proud to be associated with the Master Printers' Federation, and he was sure there was not a single member of it who wanted to deprive any man of a reasonable return for his labour. The question that every employer had to ask himself was what he could afford to pay. He happened to know that many employers had lost thousands of pounds during the last few months. The men's organisation had excellent leaders throughout the country, and he thought they were particularly fortunate locally in having reasonable men like Mr. James Ford, district secretary, Mr. Carter and others to look after their interests. Very good feeling existed between the employers and the men, but he thought more could be done with the object of preserving the trade financially. If undercutting was going to be allowed it would make it extremely difficult for those employers who were anxious and willing to pay good wages to carry on. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. W. Tucker also responded, and endorsed Mr. Webber's remarks in regard to the position in the Cardiff district.

## The Italian Customs Tariff.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Milan (Mr. W. A. Churchill) points out that the new Italian Customs Tariff which came into force on July 1st does not appear to be generally known or understood by United Kingdom firms. The effect of the high exchange and the high customs tariff has been to bring imports into Italy from this country, in common with others, to a standstill. Exporters in Italy should, therefore, make careful inquiries as to duties and other points before shipping. The Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1, is prepared to render assistance to inquirers in respect of these matters.

THE cinema film of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Devon Valley Paper Mill (Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, Ltd.), will be shown in London after its exhibition in Manchester.

PAPER suits, believed to be of German origin, are appearing on the British market, and some curious surprises have been experienced at laundries where the garments were sent to be washed.

# Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

## September Meeting.

### Important Current Topics Discussed.

An intended smoking concert having been struck off the evening's agenda, attention was centred, at the meeting of the P. M. and O. A. held on the 6th inst., upon a discussion on "Trade Questions." The interest of this subject, in the present critical stage of the wages dispute, drew an overflowing attendance of members.

The minutes of the July meeting having been read and confirmed, three new members were elected in the usual way. These were: Mr. E. J. Christmas (E. W. Wormald and Co., 6 and 7, Moor-street, Soho, W.1. Overseer—Composing; Mr. R. G. Cordran (Messrs. Wass, Pritchard and Co., 85, Fenchurch-street, E.C. Overseer—Letterpress Machine-Room). Mr. A. S. Thatcher (Cassell's General Press, 32-36, Fleet-lane, Ludgate-circus, E.C. Overseer—Letterpress Machine).

The question of the Dublin Centre was next raised, the secretary moving the recommendation of the Council "That the Dublin Centre be dissolved on October 31st, 1921." Mr. Whittle explained that it was practically at the request of the Dublin Centre that it was now thought advisable to settle the Association's "Irish Question" by transferring Dublin members to the Centres to which they had originally belonged. No loss of members would be involved. The motion was duly seconded and was carried without discussion.

### Overseers and Trade Disputes.

The next item on the agenda being the report of the Council in respect of the Association's negotiations with the Typographical Association on the question of overseers' notices, the secretary and the president explained the position to date. With regard to members of the Association who are managers or overseers as those terms are understood in London—i.e., not merely working overseers—these will be allowed to tender one month's notice without prejudice to T.A. membership. In regard to working overseers, however, the position is still unsettled, the T.A. having urged that these should not be allowed to work after the expiration of the men's notices. Mr. Jarvis expressed the view that it was desirable that in future merely working overseers should not be admitted to membership of the Association. He pointed out that the Association's rules do not define the term "overseer" and "manager," and he suggested that the point should be rectified at the next revision of rules. Meanwhile he asked for the formal sanction of the meeting that the Council interpret the terms as may seem good to them. A motion to this end was accordingly moved, seconded and carried *nem. con.*

The meeting being open for general business, the secretary mentioned that Mr. C. J. Gray, a past president of the Association, had for nearly six weeks been confined to bed by illness. He would be pleased to see friends at his home at South Woodford. On the suggestion of the president, the meeting agreed that a letter of sympathy be sent from the Association to Mr. Gray.

The remainder of the meeting was of a private character, the position of the Association's members in respect of the present wages crisis being freely discussed.

## Circulars from the Continent.

### High Postage and Lost Printing.

An official at the General Post Office in London informed a Press representative on Friday that large postages of circulars were received in this country from the Continent, notably from Belgium. Some of them were printed on the Continent, but a considerable section comprised circulars from British firms, which entrusted their postage to Continental agents.

"Of course, one effect of this is that the revenue goes to the country of posting," said he official. "The practice is attributable to the rate of exchange, which makes it cheaper for British firms to have their circular posting done on the Continent. I do not think the high postal rates have much to do with it."

Asked whether the Postmaster-General could enforce any restriction, the official replied that the question was a very thorny one. "Broadly speaking," he added, "it is an infringement of monopoly to send a letter out of this country by any method other than the post. The Postmaster-General has expressed his readiness to take action in any case of that kind. But there is nothing to prevent British firms from having their circulars printed and posted on the Continent, and I know of at least one Belgian firm which undertakes business of that kind. The whole difficulty lies in the rate of exchange, and the Post Office cannot fix its rates in this country on a basis of the depreciated exchanges of Continental countries."

No information is yet available as to the financial results of the dearer post, but in October the General Post Office will be in a position to analyse the figures, and arrive at some sound conclusion.

MESSRS. ABEL HEYWOOD AND SON, LTD., Manchester, send us a copy of the 1922 edition of their 32-page illustrated almanac. This publication is of the same high class as in previous years. The illustrations are reproductions of the best photographs procurable, while the matter in the almanac is instructive and interesting.



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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## The Wages Arrangement.

THERE is now every prospect that the question of reduced wages in the printing industry will be settled without resort to a strike. At all events negotiations were resumed on Tuesday, and the result is that another ballot is to be taken, the notices put up by the masters being withdrawn for the time being. Both the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and the T.A. have agreed to this course, and it is particularly significant that the latter body has agreed to recommend acceptance of the revised terms. In the case of the unions, two in London have not yet given an undertaking to recommend acceptance, but negotiations with the L.S.C. are proceeding as we go to press. It can scarcely be expected in the circumstances that the ballot will reject the masters' proposals in view of the amount of unemployment existing and the arrangements for lower wages in other industries.

## Official News.

OFFICIAL statements were issued on Tuesday night notifying the results of the conference held between the parties earlier in the day. The following agreed statement was made by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation: "At a conference held in London to-day (Tuesday), it was agreed that the employers would suspend their notices so as to enable the unions to take a ballot of their members, to be returnable by September 27th, on the question that the first 5s. of the proposed reduction shall take effect on the pay-day in the week ending October 1st. In the event of the unions recommending the acceptance of the employers' terms, the second reduction, amounting to 2s. 6d., shall take effect on the pay-day in the week ending January 7th, 1922."

\* \* \*

## Position of the T.A.

THE agreed statement by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. H. Skinner, of the Typographical Association, is as follows:—"A conference was held to-day (Tuesday) between the Federation of Master Printers and the Executive of the Typographical Association, when it was agreed that notices posted in the printing trade in the provinces affecting Typographical Association members and expiring on the pay-day in the week ending September 17th, 1921, should be suspended until the pay-day in the week ending October 1st, 1921, and that the Typographical Association Executive should, in the meanwhile, take a ballot of its members with a recommendation for acceptance of the following proposal: A reduction in wages of 5s. per week on the pay-day in the week ending October 1st, 1921. A further reduction of 2s. 6d. on the pay-day in the week ending January 7th, 1922." As already stated the new attitude of the T.A. is significant, seeing that they had hitherto rejected any idea of a reduction of wages, and the turn which events have taken offers new hope of a peaceful settlement.

\* \* \*

## Export Hindrances.

COMPLAINT is frequently made of the heavy freight rates on shipments from this country, especially in comparison with those fixed in neighbouring countries. The suggestion is put forward that exporters are at the mercy of a shipping "ring" which has no regard for the welfare of British industry. Certain it is

that freights are higher here than elsewhere, and in the case of the Australian preference which is being given under the new tariff to British news print, the whole of that advantage is wiped out by the difference in freight. It is disquieting to learn that exports of home manufactures are placed under so serious a handicap by our own shipowners. There are sufficient hindrances which exporters have to face without the creation of unnecessary barriers, and the attention of the governing authorities should be given to this matter of freights.

### News-Print for the Australian Market.

CANADIAN manufacturers of news-print are alarmed at the prospect of losing their export business to Australia, and there is a strong movement to secure the same treatment as Great Britain enjoys. Formerly, Great Britain had to meet a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, against 10 per cent. on the part of other countries. The Australian Government, however, now allows free imports from Great Britain, whilst other countries, including Canada, have to pay a specific duty of £3. This duty is on much higher scale than formerly, and Canadian manufacturers urge a reciprocal agreement with Australia, feeling that the same treatment should be meted out to them as enjoyed by British manufacturers. A soreness is also felt that they should be placed on an equal footing with European and Scandinavian countries. As a matter of fact Canada seems to have shipped much more paper to Australia than the United Kingdom during the first quarter of the year, and their principal competitor appears to be Sweden, and to a lesser extent Norway and Holland, countries reported to be favoured in the way of lower freight rates. It will remove the irritation on the part of Canadian manufacturers to know, according to a report from Melbourne, that the Commonwealth Government intends to introduce a Bill to provide that, where satisfactory reciprocity arrangements can be made, the preference now given to manufacturers of the United Kingdom may be extended to goods of British Dominions. Some idea of the progress that is being made in the production of news-print in Canada may be judged from the fact that whereas at the beginning of 1920 Canadian news-print mills had a total capacity of 2,775 tons per day, at the beginning of 1922 it is estimated that this capacity will have been increased to 3,245 tons per day, and that by 1923 the news-print production of the Dominion will total over 1,000,000 tons per year.

## Personal.

LORD GREY has denied any connection between himself and any new London or other newspaper.

SIR HARRY BRITTAIN M.P., with a party of British journalists, has left London for Bucharest, at the invitation of the Roumanian Government, to make a tour of the country.

MR. ROBERT DONALD and Mr. A. G. Gardiner, together with other well-known writers and publicists, are signatories to a petition to the Home Secretary on the subject of the imprisonment of the Poplar Councillors, among whom is Mr. George Lansbury, editor of the *Daily Herald*.

MAJOR BRAMWELL TAYLOR, who has just sailed for Canada on the "Melita," and who is the son of Salvation Army officers, commenced a journalistic career as messenger boy in the editorial department of the Salvation Army's headquarters 21 years ago. For the last 18 months he has been editor of the Army's musical paper, the *Bandsman and Songster*, and he goes to Winnipeg to become editor of the *War Cry* circulating in Western Canada.

MR. A. W. STEVENS, assistant overseer on the composing staff of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, was the victim of a shooting outrage in the early hours of Saturday, when cycling home on the lonely part of the Penarth road lying just past the Turnpike. Fortunately the assailant's aim in the dark was bad, though Mr. Stevens is suffering from a wound in the hip.

THE wedding of Miss Dorothy Kennedy Jones to Mr. George Brian Hersey took place at Llandrindod Wells on Wednesday of last week.

THE individual papermaking members of the Federation of British Industries have elected as their representative on the Grand Council Mr. C. R. Seddon, J.P., president of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE and Mr. Charles Baker have been re-elected directors of the Hartlepool Paper Mill Co., Ltd.

MAJOR MOORE is constantly exhibiting enterprise in developing the business of the Irish Paper Mills Co., Ltd., and he and Mr. Guinness attended the recent conference in Dublin to encourage the use of products of Irish industry—in this particular case Irish cigarettes packed in boxes made in Ireland of Irish board.



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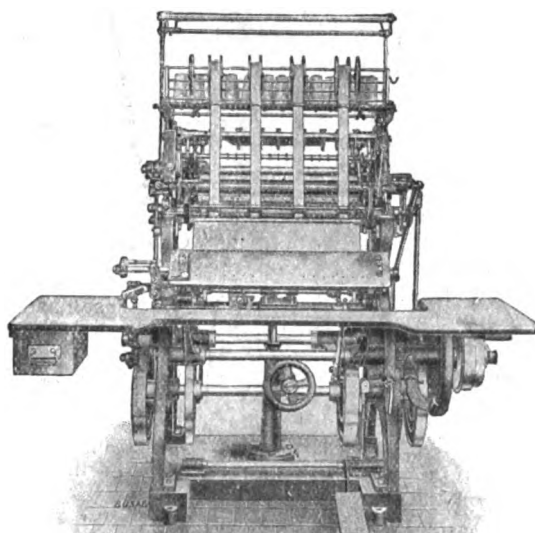
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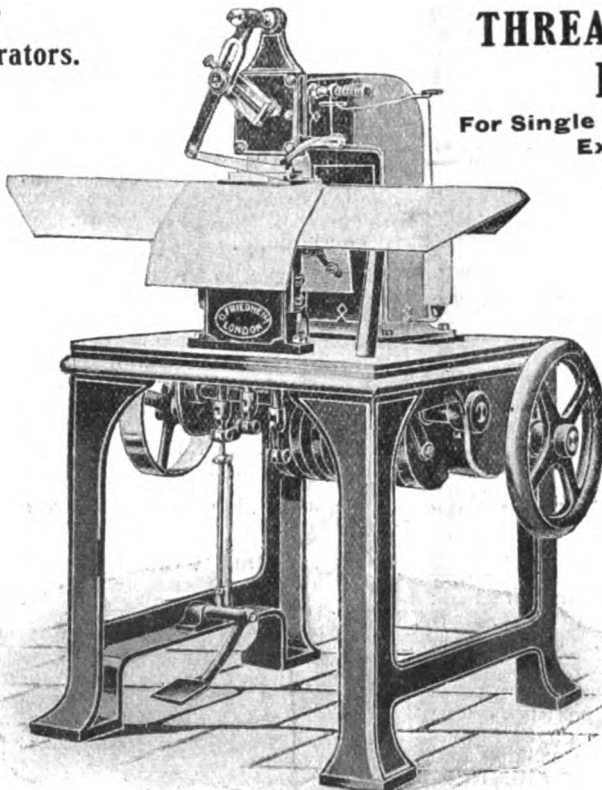
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Amalgamated Press, 98s. 9d., 100s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 9d., Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 17s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 3d., 17s. 3d.; John Dickinson, 1st Pref., 56; *Financial News*, 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 11s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 5s. 10½d., 6s. 4½d.; International Linotype, 50; Lamson Paragon Supply, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 6d.; Linotype, B Deb., 51; Odham's Press, 9s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 6d., 13s. 3d.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 5½, 5½; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 17s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 16s. 9d., 16s. 10½d.; South African Export, 1s. 7½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 6s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 9d., 15s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103½, 103½.

## NEW COMPANIES.

R. AND W. WATSON has been registered in Edinburgh as a private unlimited company having a share capital. Capital £250,000 in 250,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on in the United Kingdom or elsewhere the business of paper and pulp manufacturers, merchants, printers, publishers, proprietors of journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. First directors: Robert Watson, sen., J. H. Watson, W. Watson, and Robert Watson, jun. File number is 11,851.

SHAW AND SONS, LTD.—Nominal capital of £110,000 in £1 shares (55,000 7 per cent. pref.); to acquire the business carried on at Fetter-lane and Crane-court, E.C., as "Shaw and Sons," to adopt an agreement with R. H. Bond, E. M. Bond, H. M. Bond and F. M. Bond, and to carry on the business of Local Government, law, medical and general publishers and booksellers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. H. Bond, E. M. Bond, H. M. Bond and F. M. Bond. Registered office: 7-8, Fetter-lane, E.C.

BURROUGHS (OFFICE EQUIPMENT), LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in loose-leaf ledgers and other loose-leaf books, office machinery, equipment and supplies, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Burroughs, H. O. Burroughs and

E. S. Burroughs. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 24, Moorfields, Liverpool.

GILBERT G. WALMSLEY, LTD.—Capital £7,000 in £1 shares (6,000 preference); to take over the business of a stationer and printer, paper stamper and account book manufacturer, carried on by S. Evans, trading as "Gilbert G. Walmsley," at 54, Lord-street, and Melvill Chambers, Cable-street, Liverpool. Private company. Directors: S. Evans and S. S. Evans. Registered office: 54, Lord-street, Liverpool.

S.A.P., LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; ironfounders, printers' engineers, manufacturers of printers' and other machinery, tool-makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. J. Salmon, F. Hedger and G. P. Revens.

COLCHESTER ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in all kinds of blockmaking, engraving, pictorial production, draughtsmanship and designing machines and processes, printers, publishers, stationers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. G. Benham, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Crocker and Major H. G. M. Rew. Registered office: Eld-lane, Colchester.

J. J. WEBSTER, LTD. (Leicester).—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a paper and twine merchant carried on by J. J. Webster at 30, Charles street, Leicester. Private company. Subscribers: R. W. Andrew and F. Haynes.

R. SANDERS AND SON, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; leather goods manufacturers, paper and paper bag makers, cloth manufacturers, drapers, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. Annie Olley, H. C. Ireland and E. Olley. Registered office: 26, Red Lion-square, W.C.

TH. ERNDT, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Th. Erndt, and to carry on the business of dealers in printing and other machines and accessories and general engineers. Private company. Subscribers: Major M. A. Foster and N. G. Boggan. Registered office: Walton House, 1, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W.

ART PRODUCTS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares (500 "A" and 500 "B" ord.); manufacturers of, agents for and wholesale or retail dealers in models of all kinds and art productions in any materials, prints, photogravures

and engravings, blocks for letterpress printing, photographic and cinematographic goods, productions and appliances, fancy goods, leather, cloth and paper materials, etc. Private company. First directors: D. B. Buckland, H. J. Buckland, S. A. Hart and Samuel Reinish. Registered office: 43, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.

### **COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.**

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SUPPLY, LTD.** (London).—Particulars of £2,500 debentures authorised August 25th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**VICKERY PRESS, LTD.** (printers, London).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised August 8th, 1921, present issue £250; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**DISPATCH PRESS (CRICKLEWOOD), LTD.**—1st mortgage debenture to "Bearer" dated August 12th, 1921, to secure £400, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Also 2nd mortgage debenture of even date to secure £1,880 on above-mentioned property. Holder: C. E. Routley, 26, Dersingham-road, Cricklewood.

**BRIGHTON HERALD.**—Satisfaction in full on August 24th, 1921, of mortgage dated September 29th, 1913, securing £300.

**KIDDERMINSTER BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.**—Mortgage dated August 13th, 1921, to secure £400, charged on certain lands and buildings in Kidderminster. Holders: Mrs. R. Moxon, Shelton Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, and W. J. Moxon, Burston House, Burston, Staffs.

**EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.** (Cardiff).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised June 23rd, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

THE British Manufacturers' Representatives Association of South Africa, with offices at Remington-buildings, 96, St. George-street, Cape Town, have modified the "Allied Firms Clause" of their constitution. Representatives of British houses who sold directly or indirectly late enemy goods sent out by their principals were practically barred membership, and to prevent a probable defection of so many members, it has been decided to delete the stipulation mentioned. The Association is watching carefully the action of local manufacturers with a view of securing increased tariffs on imported goods or the introduction of a system of restricted importations under licence.

## **Gazette.**

### **A WORD OF CAUTION.**

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### **ENGLAND AND WALES.**

#### **PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

William Bolton, Arthur Bolton and Alfred Richard Bolton (deceased), printers, 67, Stanley-street, Liverpool.

William Edwin Thomas, Herbert Stuart Warden and William Beddeford, periodical proprietors, 324-5, High Holborn, W.C.

John Morrish and William Victor Mason, printers, 138, Holland-park-avenue, W.11.

### **THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.**

#### **RECEIVING ORDER.**

Thomas William Ernest Pratt, Mail Office-yard, 12, Belvoir-street, paper bag manufacturer, Leicester. September 10th.

## **Papermakers' Directory.**

Recent changes in the proprietorship of British and foreign paper mills and the creation of new pulp and paper companies render an up-to-date directory essential to all who are concerned with paper transactions. Since the Armistice there have been great alterations resulting from the reconstruction and the growth of the industry, which may now be said to have reached the stage of comparative normality. For this reason the 1921 edition of "The Papermakers' Directory of All Nations" (Dean and Son, Ltd., 21s. net, pp. lvi., 935) is all the more welcome. It is a complete guide to the principal paper, pulp and board mills of the world, and at last it has been possible to revise the Austrian and German mill sections, which, it is pointed out have remained almost in *statu quo* since the commencement of the war in 1914 so far as the entries in the Directory are concerned. This 30th edition consists of three main sections, arranged alphabetically. The first deals with mills in the United Kingdom (together with many useful lists of allied trades); the second to those in the Colonies and abroad; and the third gives a comprehensive register of mill productions under some 400 trade designations, classified according to the class of goods manufactured, country of origin, and name of firm. This third section will meet the needs of those who desire to know where and by whom certain grades and classes of paper are made, while the whole volume, published in its usual style, is well arranged and more complete than ever.



### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—I think it will be conceded by those who have followed the correspondence, that although the language may have been emphatic, my previous letters to you have at least been completely relevant to the subject. I have carefully refrained from any remark that could be construed as objectionably "personal" (will your correspondent "Foredge" please note). My one "personal" reference was complimentary to Mr. Harraway and he acknowledged this in his letter published by you on July 21st. It is therefore not now my intention to be infected with the hot air inebriation which Mr. Harraway's absence from England has apparently caused him to suffer, he certainly doesn't know me or he would hardly characterise me as "pugnacious" or as a "firebrand"; over his coarse "personal" criticism it will be charitable to pass the kindly sponge of sympathetic oblivion.

There are one or two points, however, which with your kind permission I would like to make clear.

Mr. Harraway states that the purpose of his last letter was "to correct one or two mis-statements" of mine. If that was really the purpose, the letter was superfluous; if carefully and intelligently read, the correspondence will show that I have made no mis-statement whatever and I take the strongest possible exception to the falsity of the remark.

As regards my position at the meeting in Manchester: there were other platform speakers besides Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Sever, and when they were not addressing the meeting the men were either disputing the rulings of the chair or boisterously addressing one another; you can therefore judge how hopeless it would be for a humble and retiring individual like myself to "butt in"; apart from that, however, it appears that the method I have adopted has successfully aroused the interest and concern of, at least, Mr. Harraway. I imagine that Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Sever are fully competent to take care of their own "self-respect" and have a shrewd idea of their opinion of the meeting they so philanthropically addressed; I am quite sure that neither they nor my other "reasonable friends" in the Master Printers' Federation will be likely to take on the task of dealing with me and my peculiarities which Mr. Harraway has so generously relinquished and deputed to their care.

With regard to Rule 17 of the N.U.B. and M.R.; this is not a rule as Mr. Harraway states "for the government of a trade union." It is a rule of an operative association for the government of employers, and I again submit that master binders should not rest until such an execration is expunged; it is notable that

even Mr. Harraway has no excuse to offer for it.

In conclusion, I should like to congratulate Mr. Eden on his temperate contribution and "Foredge" for his timely letter in yours of August 25th. The ventilation of this important subject which has been in a stifling atmosphere for years cannot do other than good and you are entitled to the best thanks of all your readers.

Yours, etc.,

HOWARD VICK.

(Member of the Costing Committee,  
Manchester M.P. Association).

Manchester, Sept. 7th.

## Printing Classes in Leeds.

The winter session of the Department of Printing under the Leeds Technical School opens on Monday next, September 19th. Courses arranged for the coming session include typography, linotype, monotype, lithography (including transferring and offset printing), aerograph and finishing, printing machine mechanism, photo-mechanical processes, photography, bookbinding (including forwarding and finishing), machine book sewing and cost finding.

The case-room in the School is equipped with oak cabinets and frames and will accommodate 18 compositors at one time, and the accessories include a large assortment of modern type, rules, borders and metal furniture, all on the point system.

The equipment of the letterpress machine-room includes the latest No. 4 Miehle two-revolution press, the Caxtonette Platen, the Bremner Wharfedale and other machines. The lithographic machine-room is fitted with an L. and M. rotary offset, a Mann's rotary offset, and offset proof press, a Mann's double demy flat bed machine, a Mann's Broadway press, a rotary photogravure machine and a copperplate press. The lithographic artists' department is equipped with power-driven aerograph installation, Day's mediums and all requisites for litho technique and photographic finishing. The process department includes the latest process cameras by various makers, and also a selection of up-to-date routing and bevelling machines by Penrose's.

THE Federation of British Industries are issuing a Utrecht Fair edition of *The Bulletin*, printed in Dutch and English. The Fair, which is being held from September 6th to 16th, includes two main groups, devoted to printing and allied trades (with five sub-groups) and papermaking, etc. (with seven sub-groups). Well arranged and illustrated, *The Bulletin* is designed to circulate among buyers at the Fair and in the important market of the Dutch East Indies. It maintains the spirit of enterprise and service of the Federation of British Industries.



## Australian Paper Tariff.

### The Discussion on the British Preferential Rate.

Describing the proceedings in the House of Representatives when the tariff schedule was under consideration, the Melbourne correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* refers specifically to the case of paper. He mentions incidentally that there have been informal negotiations between paper interests in the United Kingdom and the legislatures in Australia to obtain some commercial advantage over paper manufacturers in foreign countries, not excepting Canada, more particularly in respect to the import duty imposed on news-print by the Commonwealth. It was desired, it is understood, to secure a preference of £3 per ton for United Kingdom paper of this class.

Colour is given to this assumption, says the writer, by the somewhat peculiar procedure adopted in the House of Representatives when Division XIII. of the tariff schedule (paper and stationery) was approached. At the request of a Labour member the debate on the division was postponed until a day to be fixed, a later division of the tariff being proceeded with. The member stated that he had special material he desired to put before the House, but it was not at the moment complete.

#### Fixed Rate Preferred.

On the item being called on at the date fixed the Minister in charge said it had been represented to him that the Press was anxious for a fixed rather than an *ad valorem* impost. After much consideration he was prepared to make the duties: British preferential 10s. intermediate £2, and general £2 per ton. The deputy leader of the Country party moved that the rates be: British 10s., intermediate 25s., and general 30s. per ton. Notice was given by an extreme Protectionist member that he intended to move 10 per cent., 25 per cent., and 45 per cent., subsequently altered to 5 per cent., 10 per cent., and 45 per cent. respectively. The Minister later said that he "was prepared to go to the length of making the British preferential tariff free, leaving the intermediate and general rates as he first proposed, viz., £2 per ton, for the sake of revenue."

The member of the Labour party at whose instance the debate had originally been fixed then intimated that if his colleague's amendment in favour of a 45 per cent. general tariff was defeated the party would ask for 40 per cent., and they would fight the duty from point to point. "They stood for a British preference of at least £3 per ton." That, it is understood, was the suggestion of the British interests. The amendment for rates of 5 per cent., 10 per cent., and 45 per cent. was put and negatived by 23 votes to 14.

#### Extension to Canada.

An important statement was made by the Minister in the course of the discussion on this

item. He said, "The Ministry proposed to extend to Canada the British preference under the Tariff Bill," adding: "It was not proposed to extend reciprocation to any country other than a British dominion in regard to paper, but the intermediate tariff could be extended to countries other than British dominions." It is not quite clear at the moment whether Canada is to be included in British preference for all items or only for paper; but, as the concession is to be placed in the Bill itself, which has still to be presented, it is probable that the statement has the wider meaning. It is quite likely, however, that this concession, even in the matter of paper alone, will not quite please the United Kingdom manufacturers who have been moving in the matter.

## Paper Deterioration in India.

### An Examination of the Causes.

A lengthy paper on "The Perishing of Paper in Indian Libraries" forms part vii., vol. iii., of the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science. The investigation was undertaken at the Institute of Science on behalf of the Government of India by Mr. J. J. Sudborough and Miss M. M. Mehta. "Perishing" is defined as a brittleness which is so marked that folding the paper once or twice will cause it to break along the fold, and it is observed in many of the books in record offices and libraries. The conclusions which the investigators have arrived at as the result of an examination of numerous libraries in India do not differ greatly from the report of the Committee on the Deterioration of Paper in Europe published in the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts for 1898 (No. 46), or from the report of a similar committee in America which appeared as Report No. 89, Pub. 1909, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Chemical perishing, as distinct from the destruction caused by micro-organisms, was investigated, and the conclusion arrived at is that the former type of perishing, which is by far the commoner, is due to hydrolysis of the cellulose molecules of the paper and their later decomposition into simple substances rather than to a process of oxidation. The type of paper found to be most resistant in India is a rag paper the fibres of which have not been weakened in the process of manufacture. Treatment which has been found to damage the fibre is prolonged digestion with alkali, over-bleaching, non-removal of the last trace of bleach by antichlor, and imperfect washing that leaves traces of acid in the paper, while rosin and filling material should not exceed a small fixed percentage. It is recommended that all books and documents of permanent value should be removed to libraries in hill stations with temperate climates or placed in special buildings in which complete air control can be maintained.

# British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	AUGUST.		JAN.-AUGUST.		AUGUST.		JAN.-AUGUST.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	568,076	297,742	2,235,645	1,722,675	1,732,756	464,145	5,728,696	3,275,333
Packings and Wrappings	306,577	184,739	3,065,159	788,149	1,036,173	330,580	8,640,957	1,907,731
Coated Papers ...	9,817	3,612	96,050	30,362	80,841	20,910	598,462	194,161
Stationery ...	2,257	2,746	18,775	22,097	22,260	16,004	137,071	123,695
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	121,921	39,767	1,216,950	320,439	262,805	77,203	2,177,785	604,091
Strawboard ...	184,018	144,457	2,702,082	899,527	201,185	83,357	2,520,475	684,496
Other Sorts ...	28,201	23,240	264,128	162,084	176,669	114,118	1,405,350	964,152
Totals ...	1,220,867	696,303	9,598,789	3,945,323	3,512,695	1,106,317	21,208,796	7,813,659

## Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	62,538	56,659	321,895	362,486	154,056	69,157	647,217	658,355
Norway ...	34,604	35,015	446,066	156,437	101,016	58,774	1,060,142	315,520
Germany ...	25,307	3,884	84,505	40,545	77,593	5,174	241,532	94,799
Belgium ...	1,048	8,852	11,880	52,506	8,484	21,703	50,956	119,135
United States ...	4,195	204	54,504	5,064	18,875	979	178,095	23,518
Canada ...	3,934	—	130,126	5,203	10,383	—	259,758	15,671
Newfoundland ...	363,580	82,480	629,305	410,150	1,181,910	135,846	1,972,528	754,893
Other Countries ...	72,270	110,648	557,364	690,284	180,439	172,512	1,318,466	1,293,442

## Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	29,713	30,099	340,440	104,920	85,958	47,794	767,592	212,034
Sweden ...	153,412	72,799	1,502,202	300,400	108,117	122,143	4,112,139	672,192
Norway ...	62,955	44,900	732,343	145,052	202,542	81,318	2,102,266	333,539
Germany ...	18,789	14,417	151,500	91,661	76,428	18,313	471,862	228,853
Belgium ...	6,062	5,957	68,072	49,726	29,643	20,960	281,830	180,758
Canada ...	8,251	302	93,270	10,803	26,931	662	233,677	25,806
Other Countries ...	27,395	16,235	177,332	85,517	106,574	39,392	671,591	254,549

## Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	2,235	290	21,483	6,851	14,474	21,25	104,920	29,771
Belgium ...	4,483	1,439	34,164	9,430	32,941	7,202	217,127	48,709
France ...	1,258	613	11,004	3,170	12,341	4,744	93,210	27,564
United States ...	812	18	5,929	4,338	10,451	1,227	81,283	49,462
Other Countries ...	1,029	1,202	23,470	6,573	10,634	5,612	101,922	38,655

MESSRS. A. L. WISE AND SON, paper agents and merchants, of 43, Fleet-street, E.C.4, hold the important agency in the United Kingdom for Wargon's Aktiebolaget, of Wargon, Sweden. The annual output of this mill is 30,000 tons, embracing well-known brands of M.G. sulphite papers, M.G. bag reels, M.G. caps, M.G. envelope papers and news in reels or sheets.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD AND CO., paper merchants, of 11, Pilgrim-street, E.C.4, have recently added further commodious warehouse room to their existing premises in Broadway. The new premises, which are at 4, Evangelist-court, Pilgrim-street, will enable the firm to extend very considerably their ranges of stock of art papers, printings, writings, banks and boards.

## Football.

Played at Kidwell, Lee Green, on Saturday, St. Clement's Press (2nd eleven) secured a win over Fleetway Press by 2 goals to 1. The fixture, in the Printing and Kindred Trades Football League (Section B), was keenly contested, and according to opinions expressed by both sides, should have resulted on the run of the play in a win for the latter team.

**BRITISH EXHIBITS AT LEIPZIG.**—In a report on the Leipzig International Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts, 1914, at which the British exhibits included a valuable collection of rare editions of Shakespeare's works, the Department of Overseas Trade state that 98 per cent. of the objects displayed at the British Pavilion and the Graphic Arts Building have been returned. Claims for damage and missing objects amount approximately to £650 only. In view of the fact that the exhibits were stored in Germany during the war, these results are, it is added, as gratifying as they are surprising, and most creditable to all concerned.

### BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, LONDON, S.W.11.

*Principal:* ROBERT H. PICKARD, D.Sc., F.R.S.

**T**WO or Three Years' Full Time Day Courses in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Engineering Subjects, and Paper Technology, for youths with a good general education, preparatory to their entering a paper mill or wholesale paper warehouse. For full details see Technical Day College Calendar, post free 4d., on application to the Principal.

**PAPER MAKING (Engineering).** R. Marx, B.Sc.  
15 Lectures and Laboratory Classes on Monday evenings, 7.15 to 9.45. Commencing October 10th, 1921. Fee 10s.

**PAPER MAKING & PAPER TESTING.**  
D. R. Davey  
*1st Year Course*—25 Lectures and Practical Classes. Friday evenings, 7.15 to 9.45. Commencing September 30th. Fee 20/-  
*2nd Year Course*—25 Lectures and Practical Classes. Wednesday evenings, 7 to 9.30. Commencing September 28th. Fee 20/-

**COMMERCIAL PAPER COURSE.** W. A. Cuss.  
12 Lectures, Monday evenings, 7.15 to 8.45. Commencing February, 1922. Fee 10s.

*Full particulars on application to the Principal.*

### LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

#### TYPOGRAPHY.

Day and Evening Classes are held at the undermentioned Institutions:

**Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts,** Peckham Road, S.E.4.—Afternoon Classes for Apprentices; Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices.

**Central School of Arts and Crafts,** Southampton Row, W.C.1.—Day Technical Schools for Boys preparing to enter the Book Production (Bookbinding and Printing) Trades. Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices. Early Evening Classes specially arranged for Apprentices.

**St. Bride Foundation Printing School,** Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Evening Classes in Printing, Typography and Lithographic Printing. Day Classes for Apprentices and others.

Full particulars as to fees, etc., may be obtained on application at the various institutions.

September, 1921

JAMES BIRD,

*Clerk of the London County Council.*

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order.

**ADVERTISERS,** by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

**LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, Etc.**—Two Shillings per line.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Situations Vacant.

**P**APER BUYER wanted by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London; must have a thorough knowledge of all classes of Paper and be of good business ability. Liberal salary and permanent position to an efficient and experienced man.—Apply, Secretary, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., 26, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. 13850

### Situations Wanted.

**A**PPPOINTMENT required (home or abroad); experience includes Wages, Statistics, Graphs, Bookkeeping, Trading Accounts, Installation and Working of Costing System as advocated by M.P.A.—Write Box 13848.

### Machinery for Sale.

**E**MBOSSED PLANT for sale.—Almost new.—Apply, St. Clement's Press, Portugal-street, W.C. 13849

**G**UILLOTINE CUTTING MACHINES for sale, by Furnival, Crossland, Salmon and Greig; 18-in., 20-in., 30-in. 42-in. and 48-in., both power and hand; offers wanted.—Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Battersea, S.W.11. 13851

### Miscellaneous.

**B**UCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**W**ASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

## Trade Notes.

THE *Carmarthen Weekly Reporter*, which was established 60 years ago, has suspended publication.

A PROPOSAL has been mooted that the co-operative movement should launch or acquire a daily newspaper.

REPORTS from Berlin on Monday stated that owing to a strike of electricians the Berlin newspapers cannot appear.

THE first number of the *Times of Mesopotamia* was issued on Monday, July the 11th. It is published at Basra, and with it is incorporated the *Basra Times*.

TO ASSIST the University, Messrs. Andrew Reid and Co., Ltd., have printed, free, for Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a calendar in handbook form.

COST OF LIVING.—To the criticisms made at the Trade Union Congress anent the Government's cost of living figures, it is understood that the Ministry of Labour is to issue an official reply.

ATTEMPTING to board a moving motor-bus in Oxford-street, Mr. Joseph Wilson (78), the well-known Oxford-street print seller, fell and fractured his skull, dying later in Middlesex Hospital. At the inquest a verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

AN inquest was held on Saturday evening at Box on the body of a man who was found lying dead in a field. It was stated deceased had a National registration card bearing the name of George Bancroft, 3, Clove-court, Canal-street, Stockport, machine paper ruler. The inquest was adjourned until September 27th.

MR. MEREDITH T. WHITTAKER, of the *Scarborough Evening News*, the well-known president of the Linotype Users' Association, has purchased the *Scarborough Daily Post* and the *Scarborough Weekly Post*. The *Daily Post* (an evening paper) will cease publication after October 1st. The *Weekly Post* will be published as hitherto.

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL.—We have received a copy of the Prospectus and Time-Table for 1921-2 of the London Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row. As usual, a section of the school's activities is devoted to the subject of book production, there being day and evening instruction in a variety of printing and allied crafts relative to the making of books.

THE Governor of the State of New York has signed a Bill which exempts women proof-readers and linotype and monotype operators from the law prohibiting women from working after 10 o'clock at night and before 6 in the morning. Thus hereafter they can work any and all hours of the day, the same as men. The other provisions of the law for the protection of women in industry remain in force.

LOEBER, LTD., are sending out a comprehensive price list for September, together with samples of cover papers, fancy papers, blottings, boards, tissues and transparents, etc.

ROBERT ERIKSON AND Co., LTD., have removed their offices to Midland Bank Chambers, 71a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone number and telegraphic address are unchanged.

SUPPRESSED GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.—The Committee of the Reichsrat, which has been hearing appeals in connection with the recent suppression of certain newspapers, has decided to reverse the Government's decision in the case of six journals which were suppressed in respect of articles published before the issue of the President's decree. The most important of the six is the organ of the Pan-Germans, the *Deutsche Zeitung*.

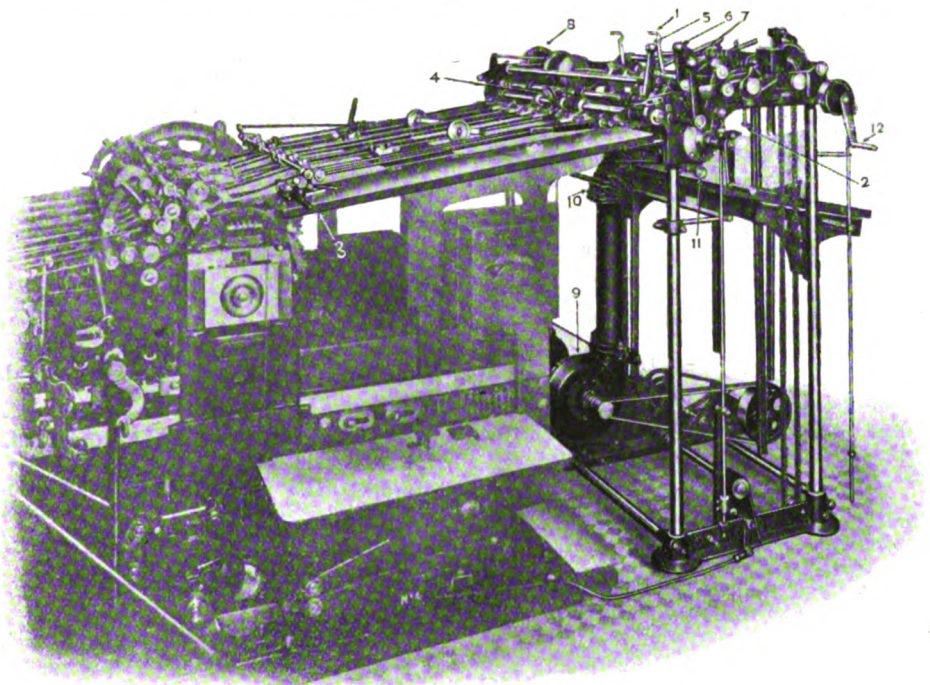
WORLD'S PRESS CONGRESS.—It is now definitely arranged that the Press Congress of the World is to be held in Honolulu from October 11th to 25th, with a possible extension of the visit to twenty days. Among the British speakers will be Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., M.C., assistant managing proprietor of the *London Daily Telegraph*, who will represent the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Empire Press Union of Great Britain and the Institute of Journalists; Major Alexander Steven, proprietor of the *Northumberland and Berwickshire Newspapers*, England; Mr. B. G. Horniman, president of the Press Association of India.

PRINTERS' ADVERTISING.—In these days of keen competition printers are, in increasing numbers, taking their own medicine and sending out in their own behalf printed publicity matter to prospective customers. The latest example of printers' advertising to come into our hands is an admirably designed booklet issued by Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd. It is enriched with excellently printed three-colour illustrations from the firm's own originals, and its general get-up and production bear out the message it carries as to the effectiveness of high-class printing in impressing the reader with the "quality" character of the goods or service advertised.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.—Mr. Robert Donald's recent critical remarks about the Institute of Journalists (summarised in a par in our issue of September 1st) have drawn forth a vigorous reply by Mr. George Springfield, the president of the Institute. Mr. Springfield writes from Bournemouth: "We do not need to come here to 'inquire into the position and prospects of the Institute.' That is our constant care. We know that, like other societies, our finances are in a less flourishing condition than we could wish; and we have already taken effective steps to remedy that, in these days, not uncommon state of affairs." Re membership figures, Mr. Springfield adds: "We are undoubtedly losing old members, but it is by death; and to say that we are not getting new ones is simply untrue. I am today reporting to the council the election of 44 new members since its last meeting."

# **“SLOGGER”**

## **AUTOMATIC SHEET FEEDER**



### **Latest Improvements on the “SLOGGER.”**

1. Aluminium Stroker Arms avoiding all bending.
2. More accessible Pile Raising Adjuster. Absolutely self-locking. No lock nuts to work loose.
3. Automatic side lay giving perfect register.
4. Fine thread Caliper Adjustment which immediately stops machine and feeder if two or more sheets are stuck
- 5, 6 & 7. Stopping, Starting and Trip Handles. All controls in one place.
8. Bevel Drive instead of Chain.
9. Fan for air draft mounted in one unit on Base of Feeder.
10. Leather collapsible joint to allow air-box movement without the use of perishable rubber.
11. Air throttle control adjusted in a few seconds for any thickness of paper or board
12. Pile Raising Handle for raising pile to starting height at the commencement of each loading.

### **BRITISH THROUGHOUT.**

**Perfect Automatic Register. No continual re-loading.**  
**Can be attached to any make of sheet-fed press or folding machine.**

*Manufactured and Supplied by*

## **The Slogger Engineering Co., Ltd.,**

**Head Office : . . . . . 26, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4.**

*Telephone : Central 641.*

*Telegrams : Cent. 641, London.*



# A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

## BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

- BRITISH LOOSE-LEAF MANUFACTURERS, LTD.  
27, Finsbury-street, London, E.C. Loose-leaf metal parts and accessories.
- JAMES BRANDWOOD AND CO., 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.
- THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.
- FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.
- GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.
- WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold blocking.
- NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.
- T. WILLIAMSON AND CO., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.
- WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

## COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

- LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43 and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.
- LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

## ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

- BADDELEY BROTHERS, Moor-lane, E.C. Dies, embossing, perforating presses, relief stamping.
- BURLINGTON ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 322-326, Goswell-road, E.C.1. Process blocks, in colour, half-tone or line.
- B. DELLAGANA AND CO., LTD., 11, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Dellanick and Steeletto nickel steel printing surface, block makers, etc.
- DIRECT PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 34, Farringdon-street, London, E.C. Photo etchers, artists, designers.

## ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

- G. H. MADDIN AND CO., LTD., 10 and 11, Middle-street, Aldersgate street, London, E.C. Engravers, die-sinkers, cameo printing, embossing blocks.
- MARSHALL ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 12-14, Farringdon avenue, London, E.C. Embossing and process engravers, artists and photographers.
- W. MILES AND CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.
- JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.

## ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

- DAVID CARLAW AND SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow. "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine.

## PAPER AND BOARDS.

- HENRY FEATHERSTONE, 13, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4; Cables, "Fetipapmill, Fleet, London." Paper agent and merchant.
- W. LUNNON AND CO., 59, Carter-lane, London. Paper merchants. Supply Lunco paper in colours and white.
- J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.
- JOHN H. SMYTHE, 2 and 4, Tudor-street, London, E.C.4. Paper contractor, engine and tub sized writings.
- THAMES PAPER CO., LTD., Purfleet, Essex. Paper boards for home and export.
- HARRY B. WOOD, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.
- A. O. WRIGLEY AND CO., 20 and 21, Queenhithe, London, E.C.4. Paper agents and merchants.

## PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

- STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe-lane, London. Publishers of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* and the *World's Paper Trade Review*.

The up to-date Colonial printer is naturally anxious to have information as to the latest

**PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.**

improvements in machinery, new processes, and all labour and time-saving devices. He is also very desirous of having a knowledge of paper prices and trade movements generally. There is a fund of information in the weekly issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, which appeals to printers, stationers, box makers, envelope makers, bookbinders, etc. Why not have the journal regularly delivered to your office or works? It is a good investment at a low price—13s. for one year (subscription 8s. 8d., plus 4s. 4d. postage). Send the publishers a remittance at once.

In the Colonies quite a number of movements are on foot to build pulp and paper mills. Who are the makers of special machinery? What is the selling price of wood pulp and other papermaking materials? What are the conditions of the world's pulp and paper markets? All this information, and much more, will be found in the *World's Paper Trade Review*. Interviews with leading men associated with the industry are published, latest inventions described and illustrated, new processes dealt with; in fact, its pages teem with practical information and commercial intelligence relating to paper, pulp, paper stock, engineering and the allied trades. Order the *Review*, which is published weekly, for a year, and send a remittance of 32s. 6d. to cover cost (subscription 26s. plus postage 6s. 6d.).

**PLANT AND MACHINERY.**

**BENTLEY AND JACKSON, LTD.**, Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancs. Papermakers' engineers.

**ROBERT BROWN AND CO.**, 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Printers', stationers' and general engineers.

**BUMSTED AND CHANDLER**, Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs. Paper bag making machinery.

**EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD.**, Crown Point-road, Leeds. Hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished and gummed sheets.

**AUG. BREHMER** (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City-road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.

**OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD.**, 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Cables, "Friedheim, London." Machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades.

**A. T. GADSBY**, 42a, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.5. Bronzing machines, all-steel waste paper balers, gumming machines, etc.

**JOHN HADDON AND CO.**, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printing machinery, type and sundries for the printer.

**PLANT AND MACHINERY.**

**HEWITT BROS.**, 6, Field-street, King's-cross, London, W.C.1. Cables: "Typochase, Phone, London." Stereotyping and electrotyping machinery.

**HOLLINGS AND GUEST, LTD.**, Thimble Mill-lane, Birmingham. Baling presses for waste papers, etc.

**LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.**, 43, and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.4. The Miller automatic feeder.

**WM. J. LIGHT AND CO., LTD.** (incorporating Robt. Bateson and Co.), 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. Dry flongs for all classes of stereotyping.

**LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED**, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The Miehle, Centur-et, offset, two-colour offset, and litho offset rotary. L. and M. automatic metal furnace.

**GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD.**, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C. Rotary offset machines, flat-bed, bronzing, litho machinery.

**JOHN T. MARSHALL**, 36, Powell-street, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Supplies duplicate parts of well-known bookbinding machinery.

**EDWARD L. MEGILL**, 60, Duane-street, New York. Platen machine gauges.

**PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LTD.**, 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Pictograph, London." Lithotex process and plant. Plates for printing.

**JOHN SHAW AND SONS**, Honley, near Huddersfield. New "Imperial" disc ruling machines.

**T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN CO., LTD.**, 63-69, Mount Pleasant, W.C. Leather and embossing machines, wrapping machines, paper box making machines.

**SLOGGER ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**, 26, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4. The "Slogger" Feeder has been fitted with much success on two-revolutions, Wharfedales, intaglio presses, etc.

**SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.**, 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Sewing, folding and guillotine machines.

Smyth Book Sewing, Case Making, Casing-in, Cloth Cutting and Gluing Machines. Seybold New 3-Knife Trimmers and Dayton Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. Marresford Automatic Tipping Machines. Chambers Quadruple Book Folding Machines with "King" Continuous Automatic Feeders. Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine Juengst Gathering Wire Stitching Wireless Binding Machines.

**VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE CO., LTD.**, Victory Works, Birkenhead. Type-high numbering machines.

**WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**, Julien-road, Northfields, Ealing, London, W.5. Cables: Wilnodis, Cent. London. Nodis Comp-room Equipment.

Nodis Comp-room Equipment, consisting

### PLANT AND MACHINERY.

of Nodis Typecaster, Moulds and Matrices enables every printer to have New Type for every job.—Plenty of it for any job.—Ample supplies of leads and quotations, thus permitting the printer to eliminate distribution, picking, etc. Forty-eight hours Composition on the job cost sheet for every 48 hours' pay. Let us tell you all about it.

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- LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, 17, Took's-court, London, E.C.
- WM. MAYALL AND CO., St. Stephen-street, Salford, Manchester. Inks, pastes and adhesives.
- SHACKELL, EDWARDS AND CO., LTD., Red Lion-passageway, Fleet-street, E.C.
- SLATER AND PALMER, 4, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.
- B. WINSTONE AND SONS, LTD., 100-1, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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- DURABLE PRINTERS' ROLLER CO. LTD., 14, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London E.C.1. Rollers and composition for home and export.

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- RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD., "Raphael House," London, E.C. Cards, books, toy novelties.
- WIDDOWSON AND CO., Leicester. Date blocks.

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- A. CHRIS. FOWLER, 6, New Union - street, Moorfields, E.C.2. Punching, graining, three-colour printing.
- T. J. HUNT, 17 and 18, Paradise-street, London, E.C. Machine ruler and account book manufacturer.
- LANGLEY AND SONS, LTD., Euston Press, 6 and 8, Euston-buildings, London, N.W.1 Trade printing.
- PERKINS, BACON AND CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge buildings, S.E. Printers and Engravers.

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- TAYLOR BROS., Leeds. Telegrams: "Almanac Leeds." Colour printing, etc.
- WILLIAMS, LEA AND CO., LTD., Clifton House, Worship street, E.C. Printers of French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew and all foreign languages.

### TYPE AND METALS, etc.

- BRITISH SMELTING AND REFINING CO., LTD., 13, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1. "Stanley Process Type Metal."
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- C. W. SHORTT AND CO., LTD., 8, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Linotype, autotype and stereotype metals.
- TAYLOR AND WATKINSON, Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds. Leads and clumps.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- EASON AND SON, LTD., Dublin. Commercial indexes, "File" indexes, "Systems" indexes.
- LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N. Paste for printers and stationers.
- PNEUMATIC RUBBER STAMP CO., LTD., 18b, Queenhithe, London, E.C.4. "Durapad" series of stamp pads.

*Approved "Firms' Own Announcements" may be inserted under the above or other headings in our Export Issues, the additional space occupied being charged at special advertising rates to be obtained on application to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.*

## Paper in South Africa.

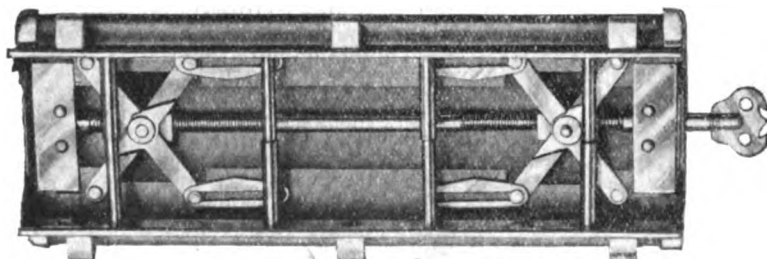
The Department of Overseas Trade has sent out a report on the economic and financial conditions in South Africa as sketched by Mr. W. G. Wickham, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa. Very little is said about the allied trades or the prospects of paper manufacture in South Africa, although paper is included among several industries in which it is pointed out developments are or may be pending. A statement showing the imports into the Union shows, however, that paper was imported during 1920 to the value of £1,555,517, which compared with £1,018,740 in the previous year. In addition, stationery and stationers' goods were imported to the value of £1,871,291.

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## S. African Government Printer.

### Colonial Career of a London Apprentice.

A recent visitor to this country, a printer who learnt his trade in our metropolis and who is now numbered among Londoners holding important Colonial appointments, is Mr. F. W. Knightly. On his taking temporary leave of South Africa, where he is Government Printer for the Union, Mr. Knightly was given a send-off dinner at Johannesburg by his friends in the printing trade, and he has just returned to his adopted country after an interesting visit to England, during which, by the way, he was able to attend the recent Printing Exhibition, where doubtless he picked up valuable suggestions for the improvement of the equipment of the Government Printing Works of South Africa. His career has been briefly outlined in a recent number of the *South African Printer and Stationer*, from which we clip the following particulars.

Born in London, Mr. Knightly was educated at Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, and, at the age of 16, was apprenticed to Sir Philip Waterlow, of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., for a period of seven years, to learn the trade of printer and stationer. His apprenticeship was served in the Finsbury Market factory where he passed through the binding department, case room, litho department, machine department and paper warehouse. At the termination of his apprenticeship he was placed in charge of some of the railway contracts then held by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London.

One memorable event occurred during his apprenticeship with Messrs. Waterlow, and that was the installing of a battery of linotype machines. These were put in a special room and covered round with fine wire gauze, as a precautionary measure against type or other missiles being thrown into the machines, and were generally looked upon with the greatest disfavour by the employees. However, in those days the management did not appear to realise the great power of the linotype, for, after a year or two, they were disposed of, to the great relief of the compositors.

In 1901, during the South African War, Mr. Knightly was engaged in London by Sir Percy Girouard, the then Director of Imperial Military Railways, to proceed to Pretoria to start a printing plant to supply the railway requirements.

At the conclusion of the South African Campaign Mr. Knightly removed his plant to new and larger premises at Germiston. Unfortunately, in November, 1903, the whole plant and stock of stationery was destroyed by fire, and a new start had to be made in wood and iron sheds alongside the old site.

In 1907, Mr. Knightly was offered the position of Government Printer of the Transvaal, to take over control of the Government Printing Works in Pretoria, and as the Rail-

way Department did not wish to lose his services, it was finally decided to amalgamate the two plants and staffs in Pretoria.

In 1908, the Government appointed Mr. Knightly a member of the Transvaal Tender Board.

On the consummation of Union, in 1910, Mr. Knightly was appointed Government Printer for the Union of South Africa, which comprised taking over control of the printing and stationery establishments of the other three Provinces who had contracts in the capital towns of the Provinces for their printing requirements. On the expiration of these contracts the work was largely concentrated in Pretoria, and the offices in Maritzburg and Bloemfontein were finally closed.

Mr. Knightly still retains a large staff at Capetown, who supervise the contract printing for Parliament, and the issuing of all Parliamentary publications, and where there is also a large stationery store for supplying the various Government Departments throughout the Cape Peninsula and the South-West Protectorate.

In 1910, Mr. Knightly was appointed a member of the Tender Board for the Union of South Africa, and in 1918 he was elected chairman of the Board.

This board deals with all tenders for supplies to the various Government Departments throughout the Union, which total several millions sterling per annum, and forms no small part of Mr. Knightly's official duties.

Under Mr. Knightly's direction considerable expansion has taken place in the Government Printing Works. Linotype and monotype installations and a rubber stamp-making plant have been introduced, and self-feeders have been affixed to printing and ruling machines. Other labour-saving devices in the shape of an auto-knockup machine and a Kelly press have been added to the plant, whilst a rotary printing machine, capable of printing and numbering in two colours one side of a job and printing and numbering in one colour on the other side, perforating, cutting and folding, all in one operation, is at present on order.

Mr. Knightly is a member of the Master Printers' Association and has always taken the keenest interest in the various trade problems.

**THE SHIPPING EXHIBITION.**—At the opening of the Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition at Olympia, last week, Sir Trevor Dawson, managing director of Vickers, declared that when recently in Germany he found workshops which were hives of industry, that labour worked harmoniously, and that output was very high. When it was considered that the average wages paid to our workmen were at the rate of say, 1s. 9d. an hour as against four marks current in Germany, equal at to-day's exchange to about 3d. it would be seen that our difficulties were enormous.

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# New British Patents.

## Applications.

- Campbell, P., and Veal, J. L. Envelopes. 23,184.  
Chapple, W. A., Cornwall Press, Ltd., and Reed, S. Knife trimming mechanism for typographical composing and type bar casting machines. 23,487.  
Cook, T., and Foot, J. E. T. Mechanism for registering sheets in printing, folding, ruling, etc., machines. 22,835.  
Gladwell, D., Gladwell, T., and Gladwell and Sons. Poster type. 22,301.  
Halden, J. B., and Halden and Co., Ltd., J. Electric photographic printing or copying machines. 22,825.  
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Magazines of typographical composing machines. 22,519.  
Hawkrigg, W. H. Fountain pens. 22,793.  
Hemming, E. J. Rollers for printing machines. 23,404.  
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.). Plate-finishing and cooling machines. 22,515.  
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.). Plate finishing and cooling machines. 23,435.  
Imrie, H. (Markem Machine Co.). Printing machines. 22,282.  
Le Boeuf, F. Fountain pen. 23,007.  
Marshall, E. J. Machines for marking perforated music rolls. 22,403.  
Spiess, G. Lifting or feeding sheets of paper from a pile. 22,225.  
Waldes and Co. Adjustable show card. 23,424.  
Wilson, G. L. Book covers or temporary binders. 23,441.  
Winhurst, E. N. Tabs for loose-leaf ledgers, index cards, etc. 23,216.  
Wrigley, H. W. Record cards for visible card indexes. 22,652.

## Specifications Published.

1920.

- Bovy, A. Manufacture of cardboard boxes. 143,265.  
Butler, J. H., and Phythian, T. E. Inking-mechanism for printing machines. 168,173.  
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing and casting machines. 167,651.  
Imray, O. Y. (Sieber Products Manufacturing Co.). Loose-leaf binders. 167,672.  
Imray, O. Y. (Sieber Products Manufacturing Co.). Loose-leaf binders. 167,684.  
Klein, F. J. Paper filing and binding device. 146,470.  
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Semi-tic type-casting machines. 158,539.  
Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Billington J. E. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 167,633.  
Litchfield, I. W. Printing plates and methods of making same. 146,247.  
Maas, W. A. Means for binding together sheets of paper. 142,864.  
Martin, B. G. Loose-leaf books. 167,814.

- Mills, C. K. (Dexter Folder Co.). Sheet-feeding machines. 167,914.  
Orstrom, G. Folding devices for bag or capsule-making machines. 167,971.  
Pritzke, J. Rubber stamps. 147,930.  
Salmon, H. J. Rotary printing machines. 167,323.  
Somers, W. H., and Fisher and Sons, Ltd., F. Folding boxes. 167,396.  
Swift, Jun., G. W. Machine for making double-faced cellular or corrugated paper board. 153,556.  
West, E. L., and West, J. Printers' tables. 167,630.

1921.

- Haddan, A. J. H. (National Cash Register Co.). Consecutive number-printing devices for ticket printing and issuing machines. 168,012.  
Haddan, A. J. H. (National Cash Register Co.). Re-setting mechanism for ticket-printing and issuing machines. 168,013.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.**

1921.

- Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Printing forms and the art and means for producing same. 168,297.  
Spiess, G. Method of and device for lifting or feeding sheets of paper from a pile. 168,069.

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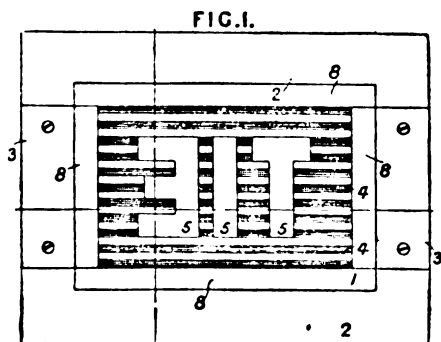
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## New Inventions.

### Setting-up Forms.

An invention has been patented by R. Mc Kay covering a device for setting up forms for contents bills, posters, and the like for stereotype work. The device consists of a bed-plate 1 which is originally type-high, but, with the exception of end strips 2, is cut away to the depth of one pica, and the recess so formed is provided with grooves 4, each one pica in width and depth and spaced apart the distance of one pica. Letters 5 for use with the device are formed on plates the soles of which are provided with ridges to mate with

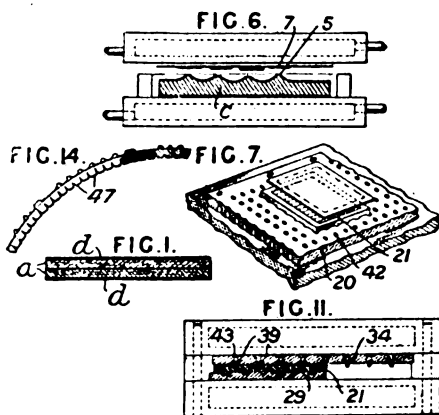


grooves 4, the letters being held in position by friction. Adjustable side strips 3, also formed on their underside with ridges to mate with the grooves 4, are provided, and in conjunction with the end strips 2, constitute a chase. When the type is set, the device is used for the preparation of the matrix in the usual way, a recess 8 on the end strips 2 and side strips 3 forming a ridge on the matrix to engage with the check on the casting box.

### Printing Plates.

Mr. A. E. Alexander has patented an invention in which a printing plate comprises a body or backing of fibrous material impregnated short of saturation with a phenolic condensation product and having a facing layer of phenolic condensation product or of metal. The plate is moulded under heat and pressure against a matrix or mould and in the preparation of the matrix from the type form an underlay may be employed so that the moulded plate is made ready for printing. Alternatively, the plate may be "made-ready" by subjecting it to pressure with an overlay in contact with its printing surface. The

plate may also be formed with means by which it can be easily registered on the bed of the press. Fig. 1 shows one form of plate blank comprising a number of sheets *a* of fibrous material, preferably fibre board made from old newspaper stock, impregnated short of saturation with phenolic condensation product and secured together by an adhesive consisting of phenolic condensation product, wood flour, and a solvent such as amyl alcohol, mono-nitro naphthalene or penta-chlorophenol. The outer faces are coated with layers *d* of phenolic condensation product and the blank heated in a press for about one minute to harden the layers *d* into a smooth non flowing skin. The mould or matrix preferably consists of a fibrous backing impregnated with phenolic condensation product and faced with an alloy of equal parts of tin and lead. Before moulding the

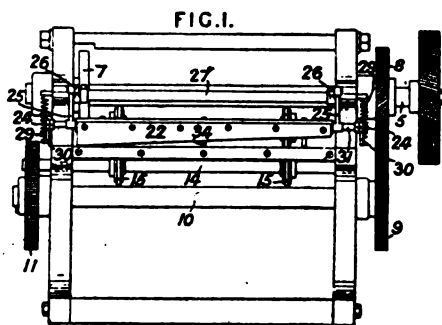


plate, the face of the matrix is treated with a solution of bicarbonate of soda and is then coated with a layer of a composition consisting of phenolic condensation product, a solvent of phenol such as mono-nitro-naphthalene or penta-chlorophenol, and small quantities of stearic acid and of fillers such as lamp black, iron oxide or copper peroxide. The matrix is then heated until the layer forms a dry skin. The matrix and plate blank are then placed face to face in a heated press to mould the blank and cause the layer to adhere firmly to the plate. The heating is continued until the phenolic condensation product in the plate is hardened to infusible form and the plate is then separated from the matrix while hot. Instead of facing layers *d* of phenolic con-

densation product, metallic facings secured to the body by the adhesive described above may be employed, but in this case the matrix is used without the coating layer described above. The plate may be "made-ready" for printing before the phenolic condensation product in the body of the plate is set to infusible form, by placing the plate C, Fig. 6, in a steam heated press with an overlay 7 in contact with the printing surface 5. The non-printing hollows of the plate may afterwards be deepened by a sand blast, the printing parts being protected by a paste of bees wax and resin oil. To facilitate registration of the plate 21, Fig. 7, on the bed 20 of the printing press, the bed may have a number of sockets 42 and the plate 21 is moulded with corresponding bosses 39, Fig. 11, by means of the specially formed moulding press plate 34 and the matrix 29 is positioned in the moulding press so that the bosses are formed in a predetermined position with respect to the marginal lines of the printing characters on the plate. Screws 43 in the plate 34 may be provided to form threaded bores in the bosses 39 to receive fastening screws for holding the plate on the printing press bed. In the manufacture of curved printing plates, the plate is moulded in the flat condition with grooves 47, Fig. 14, on the back, and while still flexible is bent over a cylindrical mandrel and held thereon by a weighted cover or hood.

#### Cutting Paper.

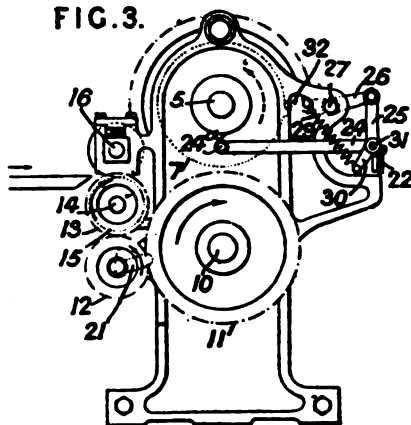
A patent recently granted to C. R. Pasquier (Paris), relates to apparatus for cutting into sheets, strips of paper, etc., such as are fed from a papermaking machine or the printing machine described in Specification 148,832, and consists in employing change-speed gearing, comprising a single removable toothed wheel, so that the speed of the rollers may be adjusted to vary the length of sheet cut. A



driven shaft 5 carries a wheel 8 driving through a similar wheel 9 a countershaft 10 bearing the detachable wheel 11 driving through a pinion 12 a wheel 13 on the shaft 14 of the lower feed rollers 15 against which the upper rollers 16 are spring pressed. To allow different sized wheels 12 to be used, the shaft of the wheel 12 is carried in a slot 21 formed concentrically with the shaft 14 of the roller 15. The cutter 22 is mounted on a bar supported at each end by links 24 pivoted at

24° to the framing and suspended by links 25 from arms 26 secured to a shaft 27, the knife being held in the raised position by springs 29 connected to arms 30 secured to the shaft 31 on which the links 24, 25 are pivoted.

FIG. 3.



Spring pistons 34 carried by the knife supporting plate are provided to clamp the work during cutting. Downward movement of the knife is effected by a cam 7 on the driving shaft 5 engaging a roller on an extension 32 of one of the arms 26.

#### Delivering and Feeding Sheets.

Under an invention by the Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt. Ges., a stripper for removing printed sheets from the impression

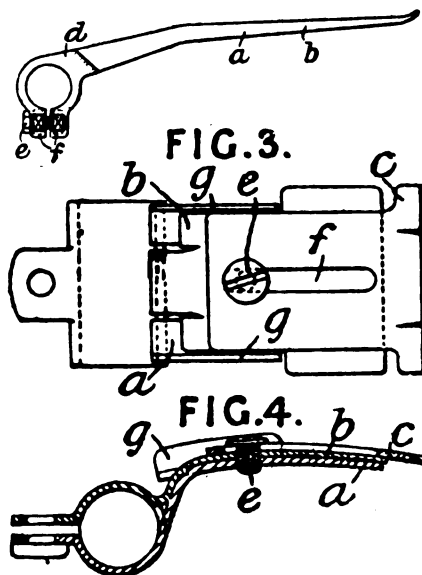


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

cylinder of a printing machine consists of two similar pieces of sheet metal a, b welded or otherwise firmly united face to face and formed at one end d so that they may be clamped

upon a supporting spindle. As shown, the ends *d* are spaced apart and connected by two plates or bars *f* carrying a clamping screw *e*. Another invention by the same firm refers to a gauge for guiding sheets fed to high-speed printing presses formed of three superimposed pieces of sheet metal *a*, *b*, *c*, of which the lower two are rigidly connected for a portion of their length as by means of welding, and at their other ends are capable of encircling and being clamped to a holding spindle. The upper part *c* constitutes the gauge, and is held to the plates *a*, *b* by a screw *e*, and is guided by a slot *f* and lateral guides *g* while being adjusted in position.

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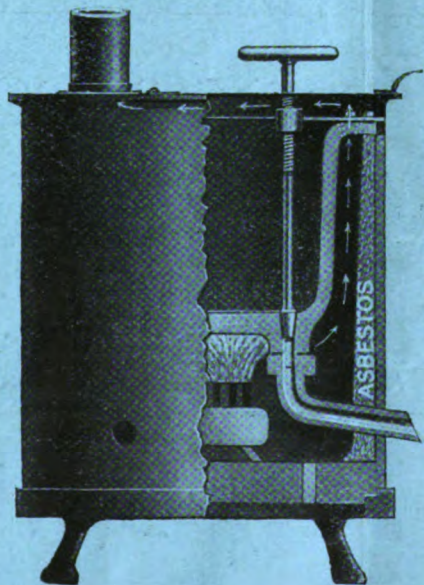
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 12.

LONDON : SEPTEMBER 22 1921.

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EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

## Printers' Educational Festival.

**Prize Distribution at Stationers' Hall Evokes  
Interesting Speeches from Leaders of the Trade.**

The historic Stationers' Hall was the scene of a crowded and very interesting meeting on Friday evening, when among those on the platform were many prominent master printers, trade union officials and others holding important positions in the printing industry. The gathering had been called together in the cause of technical education, and the principal item on the programme was the distribution of prizes and certificates gained by examinees of the Saint Bride Printing School and of the newly-constituted Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Examining Board, under whose combined auspices the function was held.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., was to have occupied the chair, but found himself prevented by business. An emergency chairman was obtained in Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., whose genial and able presidency at such gatherings is always welcome.

### **Ginger Among the Stationers.**

After tendering Mr. Hazell's apologies, Mr. McAra referred to the unfortunate fact that some of the historic buildings of the London livery companies were practically mausoleums so far as concerned the trades they were supposed to represent. He offered the thanks of the meeting to the Master, Wardens and the Court of the Worshipful Company of Stationers for the use of their historic hall, and mentioned also that the recent examination under the Joint Examining Board had been held in the same building, when some 400 students presented themselves. This welcome progressive movement on the part of the Stationers was the outcome of the efforts of some of the younger spirits of the Company. Mr. Unwin, for one, had, during his

year of office as Master, been introducing "a little ginger"; he wished their "young friend" every success in his efforts. At the Joint Examining Board examination, seven St. Bride students had been successful in gaining the special medals and prizes given by the Worshipful Company of Stationers, and four students from St. Bride had won the City and Guilds of London Institute's medals. In conclusion Mr. McAra called attention to "that very interesting confection," "Saint Bride Students' Cake" given to contributors to the Saint Bride Students' Printers' Pension Fund. He added that contributions to this fund would go to swell the subscription list of the next Printers' Pension Festival at which Sir Wm. Waterlow was to preside.

Mr. Edward Unwin, who said the Master of the Stationers' Company would have been present had he been in London, assured the meeting of the desire of the Company to do all they could to advance the craft of printing. He was thankful to know that the plethora of students at St. Bride would in the near future be housed in a much larger and more up-to-date building than St. Bride School. He urged the desirability of students' imbibing the spirit underlying the motto of the Rotary Club—"Service, not Self."

Mr. C. W. Bowerman remarked that he never entered the historic Stationers' Hall without a strong feeling of regret at the thought that no one, when he completed his time as a City apprentice, had advised him to apply to the Stationers' Company to be admitted as a Freeman of the City of London. He commended this course to the apprentices of to-day, laying stress on the dignity of the printer's craft which had rendered magnificent service to the civilisation of the world.



### Employers and the Trade Unions.

In view of the current wages dispute, special interest attached to the appearance together on the platform of the respective leaders of employers and trade unions.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the London Master Printers' Association) tendered congratulations on behalf of the L.M.P.A. Council to the Committee of the St. Bride Printing School and its "most admirable Principal, Mr. Riddell," on the excellence of the work accomplished. He emphasised the willingness of the L.M.P.A. to give their share of assistance in the building of the great new school on the south side of the river, the contribution asked for having been gladly voted. Referring to the wide range of instruction available, he drew attention to the facilities for the study of economics by master printers and raised the question of their also learning the art of negotiation—so frequently in requisition of late. Drawing attention to some of the qualities demanded of those participating in negotiations between employers and employed, he mentioned straightforwardness, courtesy, patience—and sometimes even considerable physical endurance, on account of protracted sittings. In the printing trade, he said, the representatives of each side were able to recognise these qualities as being possessed by the chief representatives of the other side.

Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary, London Society of Compositors) said he was glad to be in a position to say that, so far as the trade unions of the printing trade were concerned, they were heart and soul with the technical education movement. They were not altogether occupied with the art of negotiation, not always considering the best way of increasing wages and reducing hours of labour. They believed there was something in the trade of printing quite above any considerations either of money or time. (Applause.) Printing was not merely a trade, or a profession, but an art that had to be cultivated, understood, appreciated and studied in order that the worthiest ends might be achieved. Technical education was a means of adding some pleasure to the humdrum life of the compositor, or machine minder, or litho worker. The more one learnt, the more pleasant one's work became.

### "Ca' Canny" Policy Condemned.

Mr. Naylor turned next to the question of increased production, remarking that there was an opinion abroad amongst a large section of the workers that to produce more was a mistake because it put men out of work. He would rather say, he declared, that every means for economising production and reducing the quantity of labour necessary was a gain not merely to the firm, and to the trade, but actually to the men engaged in the work of production. It was a mistaken policy that led to the assumption that by doing less you employed more men.

Mr. Naylor concluded with some words of encouragement to any students who might, last session, have failed to gain any reward. He advised them to "keep on keeping on,"

assuring them that the aim of the thoroughly practical instruction available was to make them master craftsmen, a proud title which could be claimed by the efficient journeyman just as rightfully as by anyone else engaged in the craft of printing.

Mr. Ernest Judd (Master Bookbinders' Association), who remarked that "a well-printed book is a thing of beauty, and a well-bound book is a joy for ever," testified to the high quality of the papers in the bookbinding examination of the Joint Examining Board. As one of the examiners, he said these papers indicated that the teachers had a thorough knowledge of all branches of bookbinding, combined with the patience of Job.

Mr. E. H. Berryman (representing the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association in the absence of Mr. A. E. Jarvis) expressed the interest of the P.M. and O.A. in technical education. He stressed the value to the printer of general knowledge, and recommended wider use of the excellent technical library at the St. Bride Institute.

Sir William Waterlow, before beginning the formidable task of distributing the numerous certificates and prizes, commented upon Mr. Naylor's speech, saying that he had listened to it with great admiration, and adding that the student who took Mr. Naylor's words to heart need have no fear for the future. It must be obvious, said Sir William, that the more technical education we had in the printing trade the better it would be for the worker and for everybody. He went on to recall some of the past history of printing trade education and told of the arrangements for building a new central institute and of the large measure of support that had been forthcoming from the whole trade, ensuring that the scheme would be put into effect. By means of education, he said, it would be possible to renew the old craft spirit which gave a man real pleasure in the production of good work.

After the prize distribution, Rev. A. Taylor, the Vicar of St. Bride Church, expressed the thanks of the meeting to Sir Wm. Waterlow and the other speakers. His short speech, interesting and humorous, gave indication of those amiable qualities which have made Mr. Taylor highly popular with his printer parishioners. It drew from Sir Wm. Waterlow a very appreciative response, with which the meeting ended.

**WELFARE WORK EXHIBIT.**—A number of members of the Welfare Workers' Institute are serving on a section of the Industrial Committee in connection with the World Service Exhibition which is to be held from October 3rd to 16th, in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and the assistance of the Institute as a whole has been sought. Members are therefore urged to forward to the hon. secretary of the Liverpool branch, Miss K. E. Wilkinson, Messrs. Ayrton and Saunders, Ltd., 30-44, Duke-street, Liverpool (not later than September 25th), information, forms, records, statistics, charts and other material in regard to any working schemes of welfare work.

## The Wages Position.

### Ballot Results Awaited.

As announced last week, conferences between the Federation of Master Printers on the one hand, and the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation and the Typographical Association on the other, resulted in agreement being reached that the notices posted by the employers intimating that a reduction in wages would take place in the week ending September 24th should be suspended, in order that a fresh ballot could be taken by the unions, the executives of the unions undertaking to recommend the acceptance of a reduction in wages of all their members of 5s. per week on the pay-day in the week ending October 1st, and a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per week on the pay-day in the week ending January 7th, 1922, with corresponding reductions in the wages of learners and piece-workers. The representatives of the unions also gave an undertaking that the ballot would be immediately taken and the result communicated to 24, Holborn, not later than the 27th inst. It was also agreed that the usual conditions as to short time and over-time should throughout this period be resumed.

Negotiations have had to be continued in the case of the London Society of Compositors, in respect of whom the position is increased in difficulty by the fact that there are in operation elaborate piece scales which are affected by any adjustment of the time rates. The Electrotypers and Stereotypers also have prolonged their negotiations with the employers.

The notices, it will be observed, have been suspended, not withdrawn, and presumably must come automatically into effect after the pay-day in the week ending October 1st, in the event of the employers' offer not being accepted.

The balloting of the unions is now being proceeded with, and results are awaited with much interest. Views on the present position will be found on our "Current Topics" pages.

**BOOKS NOT "DUMPED" IN U.S.**—Under date of August 6th, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury issued instructions that his investigations have shown that books are not competitive in the sense intended by the provisions of the Anti-Dumping Law and therefore that appraisers need not treat book importations differently from the method employed under the old tariff. This opinion was given after the National Association of Book Publishers had taken the matter up with the Secretary of the Treasury. The publishers still suffer under the unfortunate rulings made under the present tariff law, which makes duties payable on two-thirds of the English list price rather than on the price paid for the goods.

## Envelope-Making & Manufacturing STATIONERY.

### New Wages Agreement.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time past between the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers with regard to the amendment of the schedule of wages originally issued by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee in the industry. As the Federation and the Union had not arrived at a mutually satisfactory agreement in the matter, a meeting of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee took place on September 15th, when after very careful examination of the condition of the industry, the following resolution was unanimously accepted: "That the reductions in the rates of wage made in accordance with the notices posted in the factories be incorporated in the schedule of wages appropriate to the industry, and that this committee recommends that the third reduction, of which notice had been given for September 24th, 1921, shall be deferred until January 14th, 1922, and that a further meeting of this committee shall take place on January 4th, 1922." It was arranged that the general secretary of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee should revise the schedule.

The arrangement thus made is another tribute to the Whitley organisation, which, if it is allowed to operate, can ensure peace and harmony in industry. In this particular industry both sides have met under the auspices of the Interim Committee and have arranged matters with regard to wages on an amicable basis, a reasonable attitude having been adopted by all parties. It is particularly necessary, in view of the depression through which the trade is still passing, that everything possible should be done to keep the wheels of industry moving. Envelope-making and the manufacture of stationery have suffered like other industries, and it needs the united efforts of both sides, employers and employees alike, to bring back an era of activity.

**N.Y. PRINTING TRADE WAGES.**—Although New York printing houses have escaped a struggle on the 44 hours' demand, the employers having kept to their promise to yield the shorter week, a new threat of trouble confronts the trade. Printing trade workers of New York demand that, when present agreements come to an end on October 1st, a five-dollar increase be given. As this demand follows a shortened work, and reduced costs of living, there will doubtless be vigorous resistance on the part of the employers—especially as publishers in New York, as in London, threaten to withhold orders unless printers' charges are reduced.

### THE NATIONAL Association of Wholesale Stationers AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

#### National Council Meeting.

The twentieth meeting of the National Council took place at the Council Chamber, 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London, E.C.4, on Thursday, September 8th, when a number of matters affecting members of the Association were under discussion.

Various schemes for insurance against fire, under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and against employers' liability generally, whereby a considerable saving in premiums would accrue to members, had been examined by the sub-committee set up at the previous meeting, and their report was now laid before the Council, the general secretary (Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham) being instructed to communicate with the individual members on the matter.

It will be remembered that at the previous Council meeting the negotiations with the shipping companies as to the adoption of ton weight rates had been reported upon, and the Council was now informed that although the Calcutta Conference saw certain difficulties in adopting the principles now proposed, at the same time they had made a considerable reduction in their rates. The matter was fully discussed and the sub-committee was requested to continue negotiations.

A letter from the Ministry of Labour was read requesting all members to furnish the managers of local employment exchanges with any vacancies which might occur.

The attention of members was called to the British Industries Fair to be held in London in February and March, 1922, and also to the Commercial and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Brazil in 1922, information in connection with both of which could be obtained from the general secretary.

#### Paper Standardisation.

The question of standardisation which has been of late very prominent in the trade press was again carefully considered by the National Council and it was reported that Mr. Howard Hazell intended shortly to get in touch with the Association on the matter. A special committee was formed to go into the matter with him when the occasion arises.

The Council had before them a report of the present position as regards wages.

The National Wrapping Paper Section and the National Printings and Printings Section had held meetings on the same day, and it was arranged that the next meetings of the National Council and of these national sections should take place on October 13th.

A SERIES of practical articles on factory organisation and kindred subjects is now appearing in the *Journal of Industrial Welfare*, under the heading of "Health in the Workshop." Some matters of great practical importance are discussed.

### Trade Union Matters.

MR. W. ARDERN, secretary of the Hyde Branch of the Typographical Association, retires from the position after 20 years' service.

At the forthcoming annual delegate meeting of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, Mr. G. A. Isaacs, general secretary, will debate the financial position of the society with Mr. L. Smith, of the *Daily Mirror*.

MR. G. W. TATHAM having been appointed to a position in Liverpool by the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, has resigned his seat on the committee of the North-Western Group of the "T.A." Mr. J. A. Pilling will fill the vacancy. As a mark of appreciation of Mr. Tatham's services the committee presented him with a pipe and case, bearing testimony to the good work Mr. Tatham had rendered in the cause of trade unionism.

THE Trade Boards, which have served important purposes in the regulation of minimum rates of wages, etc., in various trades, including those of paper bag making and box making, are to be overhauled. Trade union circles view with much apprehension the setting up of Dr. Macnamara's committee of investigation.

MANY trade unions have difficulty in getting back from the Ministry of Labour the money which, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, they have expended in the payment of benefits. The Typographical Association, however, reports a different experience, the reimbursement in their case having generally been prompt. The suggestion is made that this reimbursement is facilitated if branch secretaries of Trade Unions make their claims without delay, signing the necessary certificate V.I.A. 75.

THE Ministry of Labour has issued a defence of its cost-of-living figures against the criticisms made by the Joint Committee appointed by the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Co-operative movement. It is in the form of a long article in the current *Labour Gazette*, detailed objection being taken to some of the data on which the Labour index figure is calculated, and the allegation being made that as regards the supposed under-statement of the increases in the prices of certain items of expenditure, miscalculations by the committee are responsible for the differences revealed. It should be noted however, that the Joint Committee, in its report, advocated the adoption of a new basis on which to calculate the cost of living, and the Ministry of Labour views this suggestion with favour.



## In the Newspaper Realm.

A FIRE broke out on the premises of the old-established *Reading Observer* on Saturday night, and much damage was done.

THE latest journalistic amalgamation is that of the *Music Student* and *Musician*. The resulting joint magazine, priced at 1s., will be issued by the *Music Student*, Montague House, Russell-square, W.C.1.

THE history of the *Manchester Guardian*, which recently celebrated its centenary, is told by Mr. W. Haslam Mills in a book announced by Chatto and Windus.

THE *Saturday Review*, as reorganised, is under the editorial control of Mr. Filson Young, and among regular contributors will be Mr. Sydney Brooks and Mr. Hartley Withers, editor of the *Economist*.

A NEW monthly journal entitled *Russian Information and Review* is to appear next month, being issued by the Trade Delegation to Russia.

MR. C. H. HANSON, of 68, Osency-crescent, N.W., for many years a member of the editorial staff of *The Times*, and for some years on the editorial staffs of the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Scotsman*, and afterwards editor of the *Scottish Leader*, left £1,383. He was the son of the late Mr. James Hanson, for many years chairman of the Bradford School Board and founder and proprietor of the *Bradford Examiner*.

TO APPEAR shortly is the *Post Annual*, a new illustrated magazine under the management of Mr. Geo. Middleton, editor of *The Post*, the organ of the Union of Post Office Workers. Mr. Middleton is Labour Parliamentary candidate for Carlisle.

"DARWEN GAZETTE."—The jobbing machinery, and plant, and copyright of the *Darwen Gazette* were offered for sale by auction on Tuesday of last week. The opening lot consisted of the copyright of the newspaper, the *Darwen Gazette*, and the goodwill of the jobbing printing business. For these only £1 was offered, and the lot was withdrawn, the auctioneer pointing out that it would cost that to interview the solicitor, let alone the cost of the necessary deeds. The plant was sold piecemeal.

PRESERVING NEWSPAPERS.—The last issue of the New York *Public Library Bulletin* tells of the experiments made in 1914 to determine the best method of preserving the modern newspaper. In the end it was decided that the best method for both old and new stock was to cover both sides of the sheet with thin transparent Japanese tissue paper using a rice paste for this purpose. The treatment increases the strength of the sheet, cuts off the air from the paper, and reduces the legibility but slightly.

THE Berlin Communist daily paper, *Die Rote Fahne*, having had its publication

stopped by the police, the journal is appearing under a different title, which is changed every day.

LATEST statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Census show that more than eleven and a quarter billion copies of daily newspapers are printed annually in the United States, averaging one copy a day for every three and one-fifth persons of the country's total population.

THE story of the building up of a great American newspaper, one which has been said to have "probably the largest income of any newspaper in the world," is told in the "History of the *New York Times*, 1851-1921," published in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs's association with the paper as publisher.

WHY NEWSPAPERS DIE.—Investigating the cause of the high mortality among newspapers in the United States and Canada, an editor over the other side has figured out the position thus: In 1907 wages were at 100. In 1914 they had advanced to 178, and in 1921 the figure was 393. News-print from 100 jumped to 177 in 1914, and to 623 in 1921. Newspaper postage, which cost the normal of 100 in 1907, was 147 in 1914, and 337 in 1921. Ink was 100 in 1907; 200 in 1914, and to-day stands at 331. Editorial expense advanced from 100 in 1907 to 120 in 1914, and 241 in 1921. Miscellaneous expenses went from 100 in 1907 to 125 in 1914, and to 244 in 1921. By taking the average of all newspaper costs, it was found that while the average or index number of 1907 was 100, in 1914 it was 159, and in 1921 it reached the high mark of 411. More than 4,000 newspaper publications have thus gone out of existence in the United States and a corresponding number of them in Canada.

## Stole 53 Tons of Metal.

### Stereotyper Gets Fourteen Months.

At the Old Bailey on Wednesday of last week. William Pember (stereotyper), Charles Hill (carman) and Henry Caleb Peek (metal merchant), pleaded guilty to charges relating to the stealing of stereotype metal, the property of Dalziel's Foundry, Ltd.

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., stated that some 53 tons of stereotype metal, valued at about £3,000, had been stolen.

Pember was employed by the prosecutors. It was alleged that he stole ingots of metal, which were taken to the premises of Peek by Hill.

The Common Serjeant sentenced Pember to fourteen months' hard labour, Peek to six months in the second division, and Hill was bound over in his own recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon on the charge.

AN Advertisement is always working.

## Printers Visit Isle of Wight.

### Home Counties Alliance Outing.

The Home Counties Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers is, as we recently announced, holding a series of very attractive outings for its members. The first of these took place on Saturday, when, by invitation of the Isle of Wight Master Printers' Association, Home Counties printers visited the Isle of Wight. There was a considerable gathering of representatives and their wives from the adjoining counties. The day's programme commenced with a business meeting in the Council Chamber at the Guildhall, Newport, by kind permission of the Mayor, Mr. E. Munden, J.P., a cordial welcome being extended to Mr. D. Greenhill, President of the Alliance. The ladies of the party meanwhile visited Carisbrook Castle and toured the town, and at one o'clock there was a general assembly at the Unity Hall, St. Thomas's-square, where a very attractively-arranged luncheon was enjoyed. Mr. Greenhill presided, and amongst those present were his Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, Mr. P. D. Michael, secretary of the Home Counties Alliance, Mr. W. Blake, president of the Isle of Wight Association, Mr. G. A. Brannon, past president, Mr. F. H. W. Yelf, hon. treasurer, and the committee to whom the arrangements had been entrusted. Char-a-bancs awaited the party in the Square, and at two o'clock, despite the pouring rain, a start was made for Blackgang, where the Chine was visited, followed by a delightful walk through the Undercliffe, Ventnor, the rain by this time having ceased. At Shanklin tea was provided at the Rylston Gardens, and the beautiful Chine visited, after which the party separated, those travelling via Portsmouth being conveyed to Ryde by char-a-bancs, and the remainder for Southampton to Cowes. Despite the elements, which for a portion of the afternoon threatened to spoil the excursion, the proceedings of the day were a pronounced success. The beauties of the island, unfolded in the motor tour of about 45 miles, were greatly enjoyed, and very hearty thanks were accorded to the Isle of Wight Association for its unbounded hospitality and perfect arrangements, which contributed so largely to the success and harmony of the gathering.

Similar meetings and excursions are being arranged in other parts of the Home Counties.

WHAT is expected to be the largest printing plant in America is to be set up in Chicago by the Cuneo Hunneberry Co.

A REMARKABLE product of the printer's art is the latest edition of the Bible Society's booklet, "The Gospel in Many Tongues." Biblical selections in no less than 543 languages are included.

## London Printers Amalgamate.

We are officially informed that the well-known firms of Blades, East and Blades, of Abchurch-lane, E.C., and Finsbury, and W. W. Sprague and Co., of Bread-street-hill, E.C., have arranged a fusion of interests as from October 1st next and the two businesses will be converted into private limited companies under the titles of Blades, East and Blades, Ltd., and W. W. Sprague and Co., Ltd. The firms, although united, will thus retain the titles under which they have established their respective reputations, and both concerns will be conducted upon the same lines as hitherto, but with the advantage of being able to give better service and also to place greater resources at the disposal of their connections.

The new companies will be under the management of all the present partners of the two firms. The directors will be: Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P. (chairman), Alfred F. Blades and A. J. B. Hubbard (joint deputy-chairmen), E. Sprague Oram and Laurence H. Blades.

There will be no issue of shares to the public.

Both firms have been established in the City of London for upwards of a century and carry on business as bank note engravers, security cheque printers, export stationers, etc. The fusion of two such important houses must materially strengthen their position and cannot fail to be conducive to their continued prosperity under united management.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

An application has been recorded at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, for the name of manufacturers of the following (among other) articles:—Washable slate material, made of cardboard, as used in diaries, etc. British manufacturers of this material now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the name of the inquirer at the Department, where a sample may be inspected. (Reference No. D.O.T./755/T.M.Z.)

### SOUTH AFRICA.

A Cape Town manufacturers' representative, who is at present in this country, desires to obtain additional agencies for fancy goods, paper bags, stationery, etc. (Reference No. 186.)

# Trade Notes.

THE "Renown," on which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is to sail for India, is equipped with a special printing office.

"FLEET WOOD," at Burnham Beeches, which Lord Burnham has given to the Corporation in memory of his father, will be dedicated on Monday, October 10th.

WARRILLOWS' NEW ISSUE.—It is announced that the issue of 50,000 new shares in Warrillows was largely over-applied for by that company's shareholders.

AMONG the week's partnerships dissolved is that between Arthur James Cullen and James John Lane, printers' suppliers, 121, Cathall-road, Leytonstone, Essex.

THE late Capt. William Edward Rolston (2/5 The Buffs), of Cambridge, founder and editor of the *Cologne Post*, the English newspaper published for the British Army on the Rhine, left £441.

INSTRUCTION at the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, St. John-street, E.C., covers the subjects of electrotyping, stereotyping and metallurgy, as well as general engineering and other branches of technology.

TWO ARTICLES by Sir Charles Marara, Bart., on "The Industrial Crisis and the Remedy," which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century and After* (July and September), have been reprinted as a booklet, published by Constable and Co.

THE Lancashire and Cheshire Master Printers' Alliance has arranged a big week-end rally at the Savoy Hydro, North Shore, Blackpool, from October 7th to 10th, and it is expected that Mr. J. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., president of the masters' Federation, will attend.

MESSRS. WIGHTMAN AND Co., in addition to their Regency-street premises, now used for the ruling, account book, and binding sections of their work, have started a second factory known as Dugdale Works, Dugdale-street, Kennington, S.E.5, where they specialise in high-class printing.

A LITHOGRAPHIC artist named Morecroft was the victim of an attack alleged to have been committed in the darkness near Bristol Cathedral by a man armed with a knife or dagger. Albert Pritchard, 26, and his wife were, at Bristol on Friday, committed for trial on charges of attempted murder, unlawfully wounding, and demanding money by threats.

MESSRS. R. ROBINSON AND Co., LTD., the well-known Newcastle firm of manufacturing stationers, printers and bookbinders, have issued a centenary souvenir to celebrate the completion, in 1918, of "One Hundred Years of Progress and Development." It takes the form of a handsome brochure outlining the firm's history and containing a profusion of excellent illustrations showing the past and present premises and personnel of this progressive business house.

THE 113 tons of census papers are to be stored instead of destroyed.

A LARGE collection of Hogarth prints collected by the late Mr. Austin Dobson, of Ealing, has been presented to the London Library.

A PRINTER in Cape Town recently received the following inquiry: "Please quote for printing and binding one copy of a book written in ink." We have no record of what the costing expert said when he read this request!

CHARLES MORGAN AND Co., LTD., are sending out samples of their "September bargains" which deserve attention. Various papers and envelopes are included, which it is desired to clear in order to make room for new qualities now being manufactured.

THE New York Employing Printers' Association wishes not only to capture new recruits, but also to retain the enthusiasm of existing members. Accordingly it is announced that fifty two-man teams will be appointed to visit each member and bring the services of the Association to his attention.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK MOFFATT, of George-street, Edinburgh, and of Alyth and Lasswade, chartered accountant, a director of The Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., and of the Carron Grove Paper Co., Ltd., who died on March 9th last, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £169,961.

PRINTERS PICKET CHURCHES.—Standing outside the doors of the Methodist churches of Toronto on a Sunday morning and evening in August last, striking printers distributed among the members of the various congregations ten thousand circulars entitled, "Is It Nothing To You?" The distribution of the circulars was part of a concerted effort on the part of the striking printers to induce the Methodist Book Room and the book steward, the Rev. Dr. S. W. Fallis, to abandon their opposition to the 44-hour week.

At a well-attended meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association on Tuesday, the main part of the proceedings was of a private character. Messrs. W. C. Warren and G. Maidment, general secretary and London chairman respectively of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, made a clear and able statement of the history and present position of the wages dispute as concerned their own section of the trade. They received the very cordial thanks of those present.

THE PRESS IN INDIA.—In the Indian Legislative assembly last Thursday, Sir William Vincent, the home member, introduced a Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the committee appointed some months ago, in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly, to consider the working of the Press Act. This committee, in its report, recommended the repeal of the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910, though advising the retention of the power to confiscate openly seditious literature and the subjection of editors to the same liabilities as printers and publishers.



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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The Wage-Reduction Movement.

BALLOTS on the latest proposals of wage-reduction in the printing and allied trades are now proceeding, as reported in detail on another page. The accepting of a cut in wages is, of course, never a matter for jubilation, and it was only to be expected that much opposition would arise when the time came for experiencing the downward arc of the high-costs curve. And, since the raising of the printer's status, if effected on a basis economically sound, must ultimately redound to the good of the whole industry, this opposition was a healthy sign, and not to be deplored. Status, however, is inseparably bound up with the factors of the cost of production and the demand for the printer's product. Wages can be raised without detriment to the industry only within certain definite limits, these limits being enforced by the natural processes of economics, whereby the over-enhancement of

costs is inevitably followed by a consequent drop in public demand; a healthy industry cannot be maintained if demand be allowed to drop below the necessary minimum. The employers' claim is that this minimum has been overpassed. In this they are supported by users of printing who express themselves both by verbal protest and by the withholding of orders. Moreover, the claim finds further support in the large body of unemployment in the trade, and in the general cost-cutting movement in other industries. And now the last-ditchers among our trade unionists are faced with the fact that an impressive volume of trade union opinion in the industry has expressed itself in favour of the case for reduction. A large number of workers have actually accepted reduced wages, and almost all the trade union leaders at last advise the adoption of this course. Some reduction of wages is now inevitable.

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### The Position in London.

THE Typographical Association having recommended acceptance of the employers' revised proposals, the spot-light seems now to centre on London. It looks as though the ultimate difficulty may perhaps be found in the question of whether or not certain London workers shall be given preferential treatment. The flat rate system does not seem to us to be based on reason, and we have already put forward considerations in favour of some broad differentiation between different classes of workers on the basis of skill and training. But to make differentiation merely in favour of London workers as against similar workers in the provinces is a course that must give rise to very formidable objections. It must lead to still further aggravation of the disadvantages already suffered by London printers in respect of country competition. May it not be that if London trade unions succeeded in this direction they would be bringing about the compulsory exit of some of their own members out of London into the provinces? Book printing has already been largely driven from London into the country; the more leisurely orders in lithographic work have, we believe, gone in the same direction; periodical printing, also, seems increasingly inclined to follow suit; Stationery Office work, too, is steadily leaving us, and the establishment of a large distributing centre in Manchester seems likely to make it harder than ever for the London printing contractor to bid successfully. This aspect of the wages question is worthy of serious consideration, and we commend it to those who tend to favour the creation of still

further disparity between London and country printers' wages bills.

### Proof-Readers and Carbonic Acid.

THE comprehensive discussions of the British Association have not allowed even the humble printer's reader to escape notice. A not very complimentary light was thrown upon his efforts last week by Professor Waller who claimed that expenditure of energy bore direct relation to the amount of carbonic acid discharged. He added that at Printing House-square he had found that the output of carbonic acid in the *Times* proof-readers' room during  $7\frac{1}{2}$  continuous hours of night-work was hardly in excess of the output of the same men while at rest. However, before concluding that the readers' exertions were practically *nil*, we think the learned professor might satisfy us of the accuracy of his assumption that  $H_2CO_3$  bears the same relation to *mind* as it does to *muscle*.

### Paper Standardisation.

THE attention which has been drawn recently to the question of standardisation of paper is having some result, and negotiations between the printers on the one hand and the wholesale stationers on the other are likely to be resumed, it is to be hoped, with a more definite conclusion than arose from the previous conferences. Mr. Howard Hazell, it will be remembered, on the occasion of the World's Printing Congress in London, cast the blame for past failure upon the wholesale stationers and the papermakers, his scheme having, he said, been sent from committee to committee and finally shelved. Evidently the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants are anxious to clear themselves of this reproach, and at the recent meeting of the National Council they appointed a special committee to go into the question of standardisation with Mr. Hazell. The attitude adopted by the papermakers all along has been that it is for the paper users to instruct them as to their requirements and the manufacturers will endeavour to fulfil them. In the meantime Mr. Hazell is probably pretty well occupied with the wages problem in the printing industry, though he can generally find time to do any piece of work the interests of the trade demand of him. It should not be long, therefore, before the parties are again in negotiation, and perhaps this time some practical scheme based upon Mr. Hazell's proposals may be found acceptable.

## Personal.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday evening to Sir James Campbell Percy, joint managing director of Mecedry, Percy, and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Motor News* and *Irish Cyclist and Motor Cyclist*. During the evening Sir James Percy was presented with a silver salver, and a suitable present for Lady Percy.

MR. J. CROWLE-SMITH, of Hazell, Watson, and Viney, Ltd., was one of the speakers at Friday's meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, when discussion centred on the position of the churches in relation to modern industrial problems.

ON October 4th, 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Petty, of Far Headingley, Leeds, were married by the Rev. Canon Temple at St. John the Evangelist's, Briggate, Leeds. Out of their family of eight sons and four daughters (three passed away in infancy) there are now 21 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Their five sons during recent years have greatly developed Whitehall Printeries.

MR. PETTY, born in 1847, was apprenticed to Webb, Millington and Co., printers, of Otley. He is chairman of Petty and Sons (Leeds), Ltd., and past-president of the Leeds and Yorkshire Master Printers' Association.

THE Printer-Mayor of Southwark (Mr. George A. Isaacs) recently approached the authorities of Southwark Cathedral, and offered to raise a body of voluntary window cleaners to clean the windows of the church, which have not been touched for twenty-five years. The dangers were pointed out, and the Mayor realised that it would be unwise for any but professional cleaners to attempt the work. Mr. Isaacs therefore determined to raise £100 in order that the work might be done before the winter. He has received £40 from local business men.

MR. PERCY BARRINGER (John Walker and Co., Ltd.), president, and Mr. Clifton Tollit (Tollit and Harvey, Ltd.), vice-president of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom, are sailing for America on the "Adriatic," to represent British stationers at the forthcoming conference of the National Association of Stationers of the United States at Atlantic City in October.

THE names of Mr. Frank L. Polk, under secretary of State during the Wilson administration, and Mr. Victor Lawson, newspaper publisher and owner, are mentioned in connection with the American Pulp Wood Commission to Canada.



# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 17s., Pref., 14s. 3d., 13s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 17s. 9d.; Byrom, 14s. 3d.; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 87s. 6d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 10s. 6d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 5s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 6d.; John Dickinson, 21s. 3d., 22s.; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 11s. 6d., 12s.; *Illustrated London News*, 6s., 6s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 20s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s. 6d.; Charles Marsden, 16s. 3d., 6 p.c. (tax free to 6s.), 1st Mort. Debs. R. g., 99<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Nelson Bros., 30s.; George Newnes, 12s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg. 95; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 3d., 15s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 58s. 9d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 9d., 15s. 6d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ST. NEOT'S PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—The directors have issued the following notice to shareholders in connection with the second interim dividend of 2½ per cent.:—"Owing to the fact that in the case of the above company the year ending April 30th. 1921, is the last of the seven years fixed by the Government for adjusting Excess Profits Duty, and two or three important questions in connection therewith remain unsettled, the directors deem it desirable to postpone the issue of their annual report and accounts until these questions have been disposed of, but have decided to pay a second interim dividend of 2½ per cent. (free of tax), and enclose warrant therefor on amount of your holding."

## NEW COMPANIES.

TRADE STUDIO, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of artists and designers, process workers, photographers, block makers, and die sinkers, carried on by W. C. Perkins and W. Shillabeer at 75 and 179, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Private company. Permanent governing directors: W. C. Perkins and W. Shillabeer.

DAWSON, PAYNE AND LOCKETT, LTD.—Capital £40,000; to take over the businesses

of printers' engineers carried on in London by Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., as "Payne and Sons (Otley), Ltd.," and "Hopkinson and Cope," and "William Dewsnap and Co.," and by W. H. Lockett and A. W. Lockett as "W. H. Lockett and Co.," and to adopt an agreement with Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., and W. H. Lockett and Co. Subscribers: Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., W. H. Lockett, and A. W. Lockett. Private company. First directors: W. Payne and E. Stott (Dawson directors) and W. H. Lockett and A. W. Lockett (Lockett directors). In case at any time prior to August 1st, 1935, any of the "Dawson" and "Lockett" directors cease to hold office, the holders of shares No. 1-17,500 may appoint a successor to the "Dawson" directors, and holders of shares Nos. 17,501-35,000 may appoint a successor to the "Lockett" directors.

JAMES M. HAY AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £10,000; papermakers, manufacturing stationers, wholesale, retail, and export stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. Subscribers: James M. Hay and James M. Hay, jun. Private company. First directors: J. M. Hay and J. M. Hay, jun. Registered office: 38, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow.

SHEDDEN BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £10,000; wholesale paper merchants, bookbinders, furnishers, stationers, printers, lithographers, boxmakers, etc. Private company. First directors: Thomas W. Shedden, Thomas L. Shedden, E. R. Shedden, and W. St. J. Shedden. Registered office: 176, Ingram-street, Glasgow.

F. HILL SELLAR, LTD.—Capital £500; to adopt an agreement with F. H. Sellar and H. J. Dormer and to carry on the business of printers, stationers and general office suppliers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. H. Sellar and H. J. Dormer.

CINEMA ART, LTD.—Capital £750; makers of and dealers in artistic photographs for the use of or re-sale by kinemas, printers, publishers, stationers, booksellers, lithographers, stereotypers, photographers, engravers, die-sinkers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Ralph Aaron Solomon. Private company. Subscribers: Ralph Aaron Solomon and Stanley A. Jarrett. First directors: Ralph Aaron Solomon, David Albert Abrahams and Alfred Edward Bundy. Registered office: 25, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

EXPORT SAMPLING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,000; exporters and dispatchers of samples

of British goods to buyers and others in all parts of the world, also advertising agents and contractors, printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, art journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: G. F. Storey and P. F. Jackson. Registered office: 15, Piccadilly, Manchester.

**BOOKBINDERS' MUTUAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**—Registered September 13th as a company limited by guarantee. Objects: to indemnify employers of labour against the payment of any claims in respect of accident or disease causing or alleged to have caused personal injury or death to any person in their employ. First directors: A. S. Colley, E. B. Judd, D. Leighton, P. H. Whiting and E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf. Registered office: 24, Basinghall-street, E.C.

**H. J. B. CRAVEN, LTD.**—Capital £1,000; to acquire the business of publicity specialists, general advertising, printing and stationery contractors, commission agents, etc., carried on at 43, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, W. Private company. First directors: H. J. B. Craven and Capt. A. Illingworth. Registered office: 43, Great Portland-street, W.

**MOTOR TECHNICAL RECORDS, LTD.**—Capital £3,150; to carry on and publish a card index of technical records of pleasure and commercial motor and motor cycles, and to carry on the business of motor and general printers, publishers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Brown and M. Bergl. Registered office: Sheffield House, 158-162, Oxford-street, W.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1918, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP CO. (1920), LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,250 on March 7th, 1921, of debentures, dated January 10th, 1921, securing £200,000.

**CORNWALL PRESS, LTD.**—Land registry charge on 27-31, Stamford-street, S.E., dated August 30th, 1921, to secure £8,500. Holder: Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell, 8, Bouverie-street, E.C.

**ELLAMS DUPLICATOR CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,775 on August 31st, 1921, of debentures, dated October 16th, 1919, securing £15,750.

**NORTH-WESTERN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on August 22nd, 1921, of mortgage or charge and supplementary deed, dated October 28th, 1910, and November 21st, 1917, respectively, securing £10,000.

**GROSVENOR PRESS, LTD.**—Particulars of £1,000 3rd debentures, authorised September 6th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to prior 1st and 2nd debentures).

**WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON, LTD.** (news-paper proprietors, etc., Plymouth).—Mortgage dated August 20th, 1921, to secure £700

charged on 6, Hillsborough, Plymouth. Holders: W. F. Harvey, 10, Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh; and others.

**LONDON AND CONTINENTAL MUSIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised August 26th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**LAWRENCE BROS. (WESTON-SUPER-MARE), LTD.** (printers).—Mortgage dated August 17th, 1921, to secure £1,200, charged on 67, Orchard-street, Weston-super-Mare. Holder: W. H. Tucker, "Normanton Villa," 18, Stackpool-road, Southville, Bristol.

**JACKSON, HARTLEY AND JACKSON, LTD.** (paper manufacturers, etc., London).—Issue on August 16th, 1921, of £2,000 debentures, part of a series.

## Boxmaker's Affairs.

**Re John Bannister and Co. (George Newton Osborne.)**

A sitting for the public examination of this debtor (boxmakers and printers, 96, Laburnham-road, Kingsland-road, N.), was appointed to be held on Sept. 13, at the London Bankruptcy Court. The receiving order was made on the petition of Barclay's Bank, Ltd. At the first meeting of creditors held in July last the debtor's liabilities were estimated at £20,000, and the assets at £12,900, apart from a claim of £14,000 against an insurance company in respect of a fire which occurred at his business premises.

When the case was called Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Senior Official Receiver, said that the debtor had not yet lodged a statement of his affairs, and a letter had been received from his solicitors giving as a reason for the delay the debtor's serious indisposition. "No doctor's certificate is forthcoming," added the Official Receiver, "and I cannot regard this as a satisfactory explanation."

The debtor, who was in court, went into the witness-box and, in answer to the Registrar, said that he was suffering from diabetes and heart trouble and was under the care of a specialist. The statement of affairs was being prepared by a firm of accountants and would shortly be completed.

Mr. Tindale Davis, for the trustee in the bankruptcy, suggested that the reason for the delay was that the debtor had been attending to another printing business which he had purchased for his son.

The debtor denied this allegation. He said that the business in question was bought by his wife for his son. He had only been to the business two or three times in the last month.

The Registrar: Your first business is to attend to this bankruptcy and to help your creditors, and you must give your attention to this statement of affairs at once.

The examination was adjourned to October 20th with an order for the statement of affairs within 14 days.

## The Salon Exhibition.

The exhibition of the London Salon of Photography, which is now open at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5a, Pall-mall East, S.W., contains a remarkably fine collection of pictorial work produced by the aid of the camera. British workers are, naturally, well represented, and pictures have also been contributed from many overseas countries, including Italy, Egypt, Australia, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, and the United States. From the last-named country there are a considerable number of exhibits, a good proportion emanating from workers in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Some of the American work, while it may be called original in selection of subject, does not appeal to the average pictorial sense; a bit of a lattice bridge girder, or the columns of a gasometer possess but little artistic value to the ordinary individual. "The Boulogne Boat," by F. J. Mortimer, is a fine piece of work, and shows what can be done by judicious selection, while "Tarring the Boat," by Mrs. Ambrose Ralli, a gum print, is an excellent example of what can be done in the way of picture making by the camera. Many fine portraits have been contributed, and the landscape work shown is above the average. As a fair representative collection of modern photographs, the exhibition is worth inspecting, as all schools, from the fuzzytype to the critically sharp, are represented. Those interested in illustrative work should certainly visit the show, as many original ideas may be gained from an inspection of the pictures. The exhibition will remain open till October 8th.

A RECENT article in a New York contemporary is evidence of the fact that a very simple "printer's error" can turn the effect of a whole page upside down. The copy made the page-heading say that a certain firm would "now" adopt a certain policy. As the comp set it, however, the heading read that the said firm would *not* adopt this course!

CUSTOMERS might perhaps be a little more patient with printers' errors if they stopped to calculate the number of mistakes the comp *might* have made in his setting. An American writer has pointed out that in the short sentence, "To be or not to be," by transposition alone it is possible to make 2,759,022 errors.

"WELFARE" AND TAXATION.—The cost of structural alterations or additions to factories and other expenditure in connection with the welfare requirements of operatives, ought to be a charge on revenue, not on capital account, as at present, declared the Association of Joint Industrial Councils at its meeting on Tuesday. A resolution incorporating this decision was sent to the Income Tax Commissioners, and the meeting also decided to continue to press for legislation making compulsory the acceptance of Joint Industrial Council awards.

## Caxton Home, Limsfield.

In memory of the late Mr. Robert W. Minter, at one time chairman of the L.S.C., the South London Caxton Musical Society have endowed a bed in the above institution, and the unveiling of the tablet placed over it took place on Saturday last. Mr. Minter was one of the pioneers of the movement some 30 years ago for the establishment of a Convalescent Home for the Printing Industries, and was first chairman of the committee of the Caxton Home, Limsfield. Mrs. Minter, who is over 80 years of age, in the presence of 24 members of the family and many friends, unveiled the memorial tablet. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., was present, and bore testimony to the earnest work of the late Mr. Minter for the Home and the printing trades generally, and conveyed the thanks of the committee of the Home to the Caxton Musical Society for thus honouring the memory of one of its early workers.

The "B.S.C." Fund also dedicated their bed on the same afternoon, the unveiling ceremony being gracefully performed by Mrs. Punnett, wife of the chairman of the Auxiliary. Votes of thanks were passed to the society for their effort, and acknowledged by the secretary, Mr. Clow. Visitors to the Home on the occasion numbered nearly a hundred, and opportunity was taken to visit the memorial room and screen, which aroused much admiration.

## The Ideal Working Seat.

Those who have followed with any interest recent researches in motion-study and fatigue in industry will realise how important in their bearings upon industrial economy are even small details of the workers' equipment and conditions. The seat upon which the worker sits is something more than a detail, as any unnecessary strain, discomfort or inconvenience it may cause is liable to have a big detrimental effect on output. Thus it is important to know what are the desirable qualities of workers' seats. On this subject the New York Industrial Commission has just published an illustrated report in which the general requirements are given as follows:—"The seat should be broad and not too deep, slightly saddle-shaped, and with the front edge rounded; the feet resting comfortably on the floor or on a broad foot-rest attached to the floor or bench; the bench at a height to allow plenty of room for the knees between the top of the seat and the underside of the bench; no brace or other obstruction interfering with a comfortable position of the feet and legs; a back-rest supporting the small of the back, and not extending far enough up to interfere with free movement of the arms; supplies so arranged that no excessive reach is involved in the work."

## Printed Matter for New Zealand.

### British Producers Gaining Ground.

Although the recently increased rates of postage for printed matter are of importance in hampering this country in its efforts to maintain its trade and its moral influence in respect of its oversea dominions, yet there are welcome indications that British publishers are gaining ground on those American producers who managed to slip into their places during the War.

After recalling that, eighteen months ago, the market for periodical literature in New Zealand was almost entirely in American hands, a correspondent of *The Times* states that there has since been a quiet, almost imperceptible, but yet thorough, reversion to British literature. The head of a big publishing agency—dealing in both British and American publications—explained, he says, that while the war was in progress, while America had paper to burn, and while British publishers were husbanding their paper supplies and British writers were mostly propagandists—then it was that America came into this market with a showy basket of the latest in literature. This was supplied to the booksellers "on sale or return." British publishers offered no such terms, so the shelves were loaded and the windows dressed with the pink product of the American Press.

Statistics give the rest of the story. In 1914 Britain supplied four-fifths of the books, papers, and music imported by New Zealand. Australia came second, and America a poor third, with 6 per cent. In the war years the British supplies fell away, and the American trade increased to over 20 per cent. of the whole. With the end of the war the American trade slackened, and the British recovered, and in 1920 the import of British goods was doubled. Probably 1921 will show Great Britain with a lead even greater than before the war.

In advertising and printed matter, other than books and papers, there was the same movement, even more sharply marked, and the same British recovery. It was the war which created the conditions favourable to America in this and in other branches of trade, and the advantage has not proved enduring.

### Trade Journals and Postage.

British magazines are now rivalling the American for the colour and attractiveness of their garb, and they are ousting the Americans from the front places in the bookstalls. In about a year the British supremacy has been re-established here in all departments, except the technical and trade Press. This is where the Post Office comes in. Magazines come to New Zealand mostly in bulk, as the mails offer only an uncertain advantage of early delivery which is not of great importance in this class of literature. But trade

publications come by mail, direct to subscribers. America has several advantages in the circulation of these journals, apart from any mail charge. The American product is, speaking generally, more attractive in make-up, sometimes it is bulkier, sometimes cheaper—and the whole method of doing business seems to have the underlying idea that the publisher wants readers (either with profit or loss), and the advertisers will pay.

Anyhow, the American trade and technical journals seem to be better established here than any other class of publication. The ascendancy thus gained is important, for, with markets at this distance from the source of supply, trade journals are vehicles for trade propaganda of a most effective sort—continuous, cumulative in its effects, and one might almost say insidious. Even without heavier postal charges British publishers have some ground to catch up.



### Mr. J. D. Appleby.

A leather trade representative well-known and respected by many printers and bookbinders passes from us by the death, on Saturday, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Mr. Jos. Drew Appleby, in his 72nd year. The deceased gentleman entered the service of Messrs. Edward and James Richardson, Elswick Leather Works, as an apprentice, and gained a sound practical knowledge of tanning and all branches in the leather trade. He continued in their service up to the time of his death, and was the chief representative of the firm in London and the Midlands, spending nearly the whole of his time in the metropolis. Mr. Appleby was well known in the leather world, and was a regular attendee at the Librarians' Conference, and frequently read papers, particularly with reference to leather suitable for bookbinding. He edited a complete and unique glossary of terms used in the leather trade and bookbinding, as an appendix to Mr. Philip's book "The Business of Bookbinding." On completion of 50 years' service, in 1913, he was presented by Messrs. Richardson with a handsome silver salver, and below the inscription are engraved the words "Fidelity, Perseverance and Urbanity," which sum up the characteristics of the deceased.

MESSRS. JAMES SPICER AND SONS, LTD., 50, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4, send us a comprehensive range of papers and cards, which are included in their special stock-taking sample set. The paper user should experience no difficulty in finding in this varied selection the special class of goods to suit his requirements, both as regards quality and prices.

## The Printing Trade's Opportunity.

### Alleged Waste in Printing Offices.

Mr. E. J. P. Benn, C.B.E., of Messrs. Benn Bros., Ltd., can wield a trenchant pen, and some of the little ways both of masters and men in the printing industry come in for interesting criticism in an article he contributes to the current issue of the *London Typographical Journal*. Surveying the present chaotic state of trade in general he points out the comparatively favourable circumstances that surround the printer, and suggests that the present juncture provides the printing craft with a heaven sent opportunity to give to mankind an illustration in practical economics which would add enormously to the great debt which the world owes to Caxton and all his followers. He continues as follows:—

Printing is suffering from unemployment, machinery is idle, works are on short time, and orders are difficult to get. The simple fact is that the buyers, all the way from the girl who used to revel in the penny novelette, right up to the managing director of the big store who used to issue his two-thousand-page catalogue broadcast, are not prepared to pay the prices which the printing craft now put upon their products. No legislation, no Minister of the Crown, no new economic system, no direct action, no strikes, no lock-out, can force the girl to buy the novelette or the managing director to put his catalogue in hand. The only way to bring these things about is for the printing craft as a whole to put them on the market at a price which will induce the girl and the man, of their own free will, to buy.

This looks like an argument for the reduction of wages, but it is nothing of the kind. I believe that in some departments of the printing trade wages have been pushed to a totally uneconomic level, but on the whole, I am one of those who think that the printers are underpaid. I have a very wide experience of industrial matters, and I have yet to find a class of work that requires a higher grade of skill or a higher type of intelligence than printing, and I know of no worker who is entitled to a higher rate of pay than the printer.

It may perhaps be necessary, for the time being, to accept a lower wage in order to get things going again, but that is a matter of which I am no judge. I merely want to register my opinion—and I am entitled to have one in printing—that the printer is at the top of the list of skilled workers and is undoubtedly entitled to the top wage on the list. How, then, can prices be reduced?

I spoke of the skill required by the printer. I have grave doubts, however, after recent experiences, as to the intelligence with which that skill is directed. As an outsider, with many opportunities for observing, I venture the opinion that the printing trade to-day is crammed full of waste, that that waste is

largely responsible for high prices, and that the high prices are entirely responsible for lack of orders and consequent unemployment. There is waste, padding, inflation, water, call it what you like, all through the printing trade.

To begin with, the master printers have a costing system which is the most perfect example of a blessing turned into a curse—that I know. Costing systems were designed to enable manufacturers to know their costs, and thus discover where economies could be effected. But, thanks largely to the bad example of the Ministry of Munitions, costing systems have in later days been used to kill competition and stereotype prices. A costing system which has the effect of forcing a standard price upon an industry is slowly murdering that trade. If the costing system were used by the master printers in order that each of them might discover the true cost per hour in each establishment of every job, then there would not be an hour's unemployment in any printing shop in England.

The next trouble, and an even bigger one, is the costing system of the employees which is demoralising the men, ruining the trade, and driving custom away. Every one of my readers will be acquainted with a hundred illustrations in support of my point. There is no, or very little, "ca' canny" in printing in the true sense of the word. Every printer does his best within the rules; but the rules are the trouble. The time wasted, the money spent, the cost incurred by a hundred different rules which prescribe exactly what every man is to do, and exactly what every man may not do, add enormously to costs, keep wages down, and are more responsible than anything else for the present troubles of the printing trade. The other night I found a labourer asleep under a machine while a minder was putting in four hours' work preparing for a run. I found, a little further on, a skilled stereotyper, whose wages were £6 a week, sweeping up the shop. I know a machine which is regularly run considerably below its capacity because trade union rules so decide. I am aware that many people hold that all this is making work, and that is why I venture to write on the subject. I want to ask those people how much trouble, how much unemployment, how much loss, and how much starvation, they will consider necessary before they will admit the utter folly of that line of argument.

If the printing craft as a whole, masters and men, would put their heads together and determine that from henceforth every bit of waste, every bit of deflation, every bit of demoralising slackness should be driven out of their honourable craft, my belief is that prices could come down at least 30 per cent. and work go up 100 per cent. to-morrow.

I venture to put forward these thoughts, first, because of my deep interest in the printer's craft; secondly, because of my interest and your interest in the welfare of British industry as a whole. It seems to me that printers now have a unique opportunity to take their place at the head of British indus-



try and give to the whole world an object-lesson in sound economics. I have just come back from America, where the workers and everybody else believe and know that every piece of work done makes more work. That is a doctrine which it is a little hard to see when warehouses are stocked with unsaleable goods, but it is none the less true, and it can be seen in printing. Will the printers rise to the great opportunity which is now theirs?

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Berkshire Printing Co., Ltd., and Smyter, V. A. Envelopes. 24,131.  
Brightling, C. J. Combined notepaper and envelope. 23,665.  
Coleman, H. T. Envelopes. 23,602.  
English Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Folding bags. 24,092.  
Feeney, V. F. (Winkler, Fallert, et Cie Soc.). Means for holding matrices in casting boxes. 24,047.  
Harvey, F. H. Envelopes. 23,736.  
Kelly, J. Intaglio printing machines. 23,611.  
Krupp Akt.-Ges., F. Shifting mechanism for paper roller of typewriting machines. 23,586.  
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Newton, S. Means for finishing curved stereotype printing plates. 23,877.  
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typographical composing machines. 24,066.  
Rogers, H. F. Inking arrangements for platen printing presses. 23,563.  
Trist, A. R. Photo-mechanical printing processes. 23,616.  
Watkinson, R. A. Means for feeding and delivering blanks of cartons, etc., to and from box-folding and glueing machine. 23,558.

### Specifications Published. 1920.

- Broadmeyer, A., and Hickok Manufacturing Co., W.O. Gauge-mechanism for use in connection with feeding sheets to ruling and like machines. 168,405.  
Benno Schilde Maschinenfabrik und Apparatebau Ges., & Boleg, A. Drying of materials, particularly cardboard, by means of air currents. 155,251.  
Eberhardt, F. Holders for inking and dampening pads. 168,423.  
Wycherley, S. R., and Spicer Bros., Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 168,389 and 168,390.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1921.

- Renck, H. Process for the production of gelatine printing plates. 168,578.

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"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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### Miscellaneous.

BOOKS on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long) in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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**St. Bride Foundation Printing School**, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Evening Classes in Printing, Typography and Lithographic Printing. Day Classes for Apprentices and others.

Full particulars as to fees, etc., may be obtained on application at the various institutions.

Evening Classes open 15th September, 1921

JAMES BIRD,

Clerk of the London County Council.

## Printing Trade Waste.

### Striking Evidence from America.

We have given space of late to expressions of opinion from several different points of view to the effect that there are big possibilities of betterment ahead of us in the way of eliminating existing waste in the printing industry. Strong support is given to these contentions—while also the importance of standardisation of paper and other materials receives additional emphasis—by the recently published report of a United States Governmental Committee which has been investigating the general question of the elimination of waste in industries. The report states that in six typical printing plants in the book, jobbing and periodical fields there is an average waste of effort and time of 57·8 per cent., i.e., that printing equipment as judged from this sample study is about 42 per cent. productive. This study of the printing industry has been made by John H. Williams, consulting engineer in New York and a member of the committee appointed by Secretary Hoover to conduct a nation-wide assay of waste in industry. It will be realised in giving percentages of this kind that much of the waste is unavoidable, but the statistics indicate that printing plants are much less efficient than many other industries studied, and the report may indicate some of the directions in which the improvement should be sought.

"The crux of waste," says the report, "within the individual printing establishment is the lack of accurate production standards constituting a fair basis of appraisal for the individual worker.

"Labour unions and the socially-minded public have been critical of all efforts to establish production standards. A little of what can be done by standardisation of equipment can be indicated by the results accomplished when type bodies were standardised. It is said to have involved an expense of three million dollars to the type foundry to change from the old system to the point system, yet it is universally conceded that this expenditure has been saved many times over. Impressive results have also been achieved in the standardisation of colours for printing. In the field of paper perhaps the most practical immediate step seems to be the limiting of plants and watermarks by the mills themselves." It is cited that the American Writing Paper Co. has reduced its grades from 237 to 41 since 1917. The report criticises some of the methods resorted to in the printing industry by both employer and employee, deploring "the profiteering which has existed during the last few years and the extortion of the law of supply and demand as well as the curtailment to which labour has undoubtedly resorted."

"Labour's responsibility for waste," says the report, "is noticeably less in non-union

plants because of the lack of restriction emphasised by the unions, and the resulting flexibility in maintaining a balance between labour and production." The responsibility for the heavy sagging below complete efficiency has been laid, in almost equal parts, to causes inherent in the industry, to causes related to the management of the particular plant and to causes connected with the inefficiency of labour.

## Censorship by Printers.

### The Liberty of the Press.

The thorny subject of the liberty of the Press and interference therewith by printing trade unions has been under discussion at Vienna at the eighth International Congress of Printers.

The Congress addressed to the organisations of all countries an urgent appeal to collaborate in the interests of the proletariat against capitalism. The British colleagues especially were requested to join the professional International in view of the distinguished position of the English trade unions.

In important discussions on the liberty of the Press, the printers asserted that they were in favour of absolute liberty. For ideal reasons, it was pointed out, no cultural progress is possible without liberty of the Press. In particular, compositors and printing men must not be fined or imprisoned for reprinting forbidden matter. But though they were for perfect liberty of the Press, there are, it was explained, times when they must apparently be against it; for instance, when by the order of their organisation they refuse to print slanderous articles which attack their comrades on strike, or to print articles directed against the interests of the workmen or of humanity. A resolution to this effect was carried.

During the course of the discussions many expressed the desire to fight the present reactionary Press, and it was asserted that if all the papers were obliged to write the truth and nothing but the truth for one single fortnight only, genuine "industrial democracy" could be established at once.

## New French Paper Companies.

Under the style "Fabrique de Pâtes à Papier de la Somme," a limited liability company has been formed for purchase and sale of rags and manufacture of pulp. Capital 1,500,000 francs.

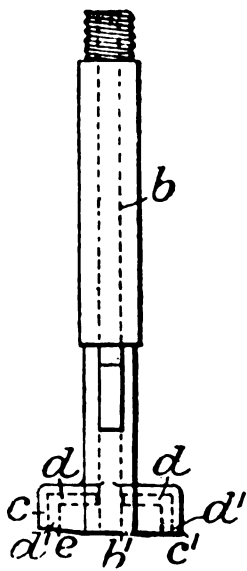
Veuve Henri Noirot et Cie.—Manufacture of boards. Capital 500,000 francs.

Sargès-Durif et Naudin. All transactions relating to the paper industry and sale of paper. Capital 1,200,000 francs.

# New Inventions.

## A Suction Separator.

A suction separator for feeding labels, etc., from a pile of the kind in which one face of the separator is bevelled or set back so as to prevent the feeding of two labels at a time, is formed as shown with two or more radiating arms *c, c'*, some or each of which are provided with a suction orifice as *d'* communicating by internal passages *d* with a central suction



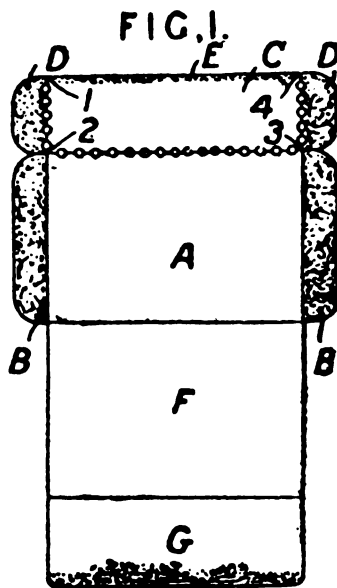
passage *b* which leads down to a central suction orifice *b'*. As shown, one of the arms *c* has a bevelled suction face *e*. Two arms may be provided at right angles to the arms *c, c'*, one of these may be bevelled and suction orifices similar to those in the arms *c, c'* may be formed in these arms. Messrs. R. Powley and Sons, Ltd., and Mr. M. Powley are the patentees.

## Cardboard Making.

A British patent has been applied for by Soc. E. Veuve Baron et Cie. by which in the manufacture of impermeable and rigid cardboard, ordinary cardboard is immersed in a boiling bath containing paraffin, ceresene, stearine and resin, pressed and "dried." The product may be used for roofing, packing-boxes, partitions, "protecting floors," electric switchboards, and the like.

## Reply Envelopes.

As patented by J. Wareing, a reply envelope of the kind formed from a blank with four parts *C, A, F, G*, the two outer parts *C, G*, of which receive the initial and return addresses and act as initial and return closure flaps respectively, is provided with side flaps *BB, DD* on the upper two *C, A* of four rectangular parts and with perforations along the lines 1,

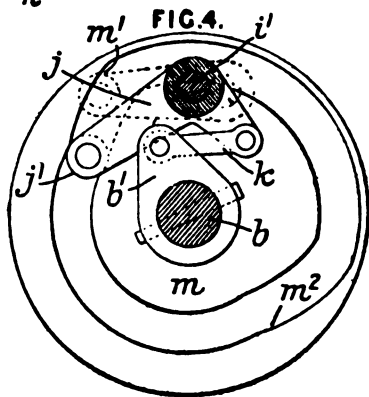
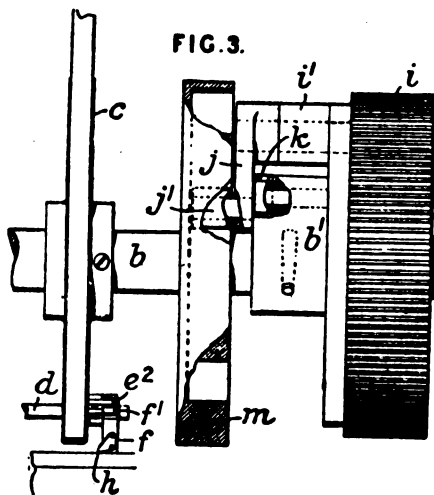
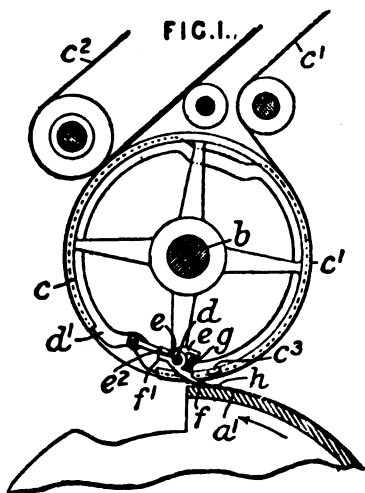


2, 3, 4 as shown, the remaining free edge *E* of the upper part *C* being reinforced. The parts *A, F* and flaps *B* form the pocket, and initially the flap *G* is folded within the pocket, the flaps *D* being folded around the edges of the envelope and sealed down. The envelope is opened by tearing away the part *C* along the perforations and is reclosed by the gummed flap *G*.

## Delivering Sheets.

In an invention by the American Bank Note Co. there is a sheet delivery apparatus for rotary intaglio plate printing machines in which the sheets are stripped from the printing plate by a set of pivoted grippers on a rotating delivery member; the grippers are so constructed that when opened they yieldingly engage the plate so that each gripper adapts

itself to any inequality in the surface of the plate, and means are provided to retard, stop,



or reverse momentarily the movement of the delivery member while the sheets are being

taken and to accelerate it after the sheet is delivered. As shown, the delivery member comprises a series of discs  $c$  with gripping surfaces  $c'$  for the gripping fingers  $f$ . Tapes  $c'$  passing round the discs  $c$  co-operate with tapes  $c^2$  to deliver the sheets. The gripper fingers  $f$  are loosed upon a rock shaft  $d$  operated by a fixed grooved cam  $d'$ , and have stops  $f'$  normally held in contact with stops  $e'$  on members  $e$  fixed to the shaft  $d$ , by springs  $g$  arranged between the fingers  $f$  and members  $e$ . As the fingers approach the sheet taking position shown they are opened by the cam  $d'$ , and owing to the springs  $g$  bear resiliently on the printing plate  $a'$ . Spring metal tongues  $k$  secured to the fingers also ensure close contact with the plate  $a'$  and serve to guide the sheets on to the fingers. The delivery member is retarded, stopped or reversed momentarily while the sheet is being taken, and to effect this the shaft  $b$  of the discs  $c$  is driven from the gear  $i$  by a pin  $i'$  on which is a bell crank  $j$ , one arm of which is connected by a link  $k$  to an arm  $b'$  fixed to the shaft  $b$  and the other arm of which has a roller  $j'$  bearing in a cam groove in a fixed member  $m$ . The cam groove has two concentric parts of different diameters connected by a rise  $m'$  and fall  $m''$ . While the roller  $j'$  is moving in the concentric parts the speed of the shaft  $b$  is the same as that of the pin  $i'$  but as the roller  $j'$  moves along the rise  $m'$ , which occurs when the grippers  $f$  are opened to take a sheet, the link  $k$  receives a backward thrust to retard, stop or reverse the movement of the shaft  $b$ . When the roller  $j'$  moves down the fall  $m''$ , the shaft is correspondingly accelerated and this occurs after the delivery of the sheet to the tapes  $c'$ ,  $c^2$ .

#### A New Pulp Board.

A pulp board suitable for lathing for plaster, stucco and like material has been invented by Mr. Carl G. Muench. The material preferably used is waste material of a fibrous nature such as wood pulp tailings, screenings, waste paper, bark straw and the like. The finished board has prominent ribs, with deep channels between which receive the plaster, etc., after the board has been nailed in position.

**PAPER CINEMA FILMS.**—Mr. Martin Harper, the London inventor, is developing his idea for using opaque paper in the manufacture of cinema films. By thus removing the risk of fire, it is urged that moving pictures should be used in educational establishments and the home. Mr. Harper claims that he has overcome existing obstacles to the domestic use of cinemas by the invention of a non-inflammable process, in which opaque paper, similar to ordinary photographic print, becomes a substitute for the celluloid film and the picture is reflected instead of being directly transmitted on to a screen.

THE autumn session of the School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4, commences on Monday, September 26th.

## Perishing of Paper in India.

The Journal of the Indian Institute of Science contains a report on "The Perishing of Paper in Indian Libraries." In their main conclusions the investigators (Mr. J. J. Sudborough and Miss M. M. Mehta), do not differ greatly from the report of the committee on the Deterioration of Paper in Europe, published by the Royal Society of Arts in 1898. The type of paper found to be most resistant

to "perishing" in India is a rag paper, the fibres of which have not been weakened in the process of manufacture. Treatment injurious to the fibre is prolonged digestion with alkali, over-bleaching, non-removal of the last trace of bleach by antichlor, and imperfect washing that leaves traces of acid in the paper, while rosin and filling material should not exceed a small fixed percentage. It is recommended that all books and documents of permanent value should be removed to libraries in hill stations with temperate climates, or placed in special buildings in which complete air control can be maintained.

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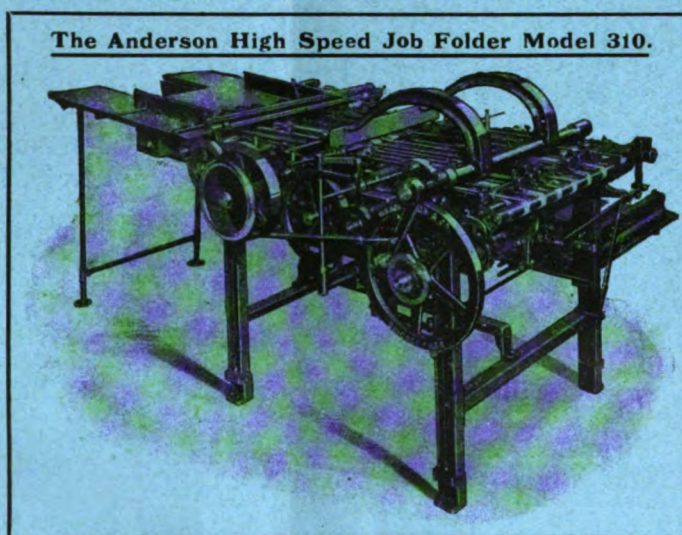
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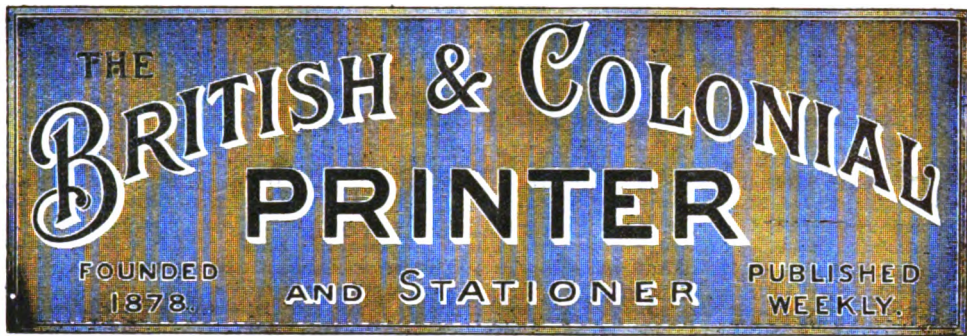
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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 13.

LONDON : SEPTEMBER 29 1921.

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## Blocking v. Printing of Book Covers.

**An Important Principle in Dispute Respecting Bookbinders' Costs of Production.**

In the impressing of gilded or inked titles, ornamentation, etc., on book covers, the old-established practice of the bindery is, of course, to effect this by the process of "blocking" in special blocking presses. Lately, however, owing to the urgent need for reducing binding costs, coupled with the advent of heavy platen presses capable of doing satisfactorily much of the work which had previously required the aid of the blocking press, the platen machine has been increasingly used in this class of work, with a very considerable consequent saving in costs. This development has been eyed askance by some of the trade unionists particularly concerned with the work of blocking, and the matter has recently been brought to a head by definite action on the part of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers (now incorporated in the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers). This union addressed to its members a specific warning on the subject of the growing practice of printing on cloth. The union's executive expressed the opinion that the practice deprived the blocker of his legitimate work, and members were accordingly instructed to inform the union whenever a case occurred in which any material other than paper was introduced into a shop ready printed (or was sent out to be printed), in order that such action could be taken by the union as was deemed necessary for the purpose of preserving the status of the trade and assisting in the elimination of unemployment. This instruction has now been acted upon, and an issue is thereby raised which is of serious concern to the whole of the printing and bookbinding industry. Not only is the

vital matter of cost of production involved, but at the root of the dispute is a question of principle which is of first-rate importance.

### **Specific Cases of Stopped Work.**

The council of the Federation of Master Printers were recently confronted with a case in point. The Master Bookbinders' Association communicated with them in respect of a dispute in which a firm's bindery workers had refused to handle a job because covers had been sent to a printer to be printed—as was specified in the publisher's order, and as the firm in question had been doing for 20 years in respect of the same job. The master bookbinders naturally argued that the work should be executed on whatever machine would do it most economically. Eventually, we understand, this particular case has been submitted to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation as being a matter that should be fought out between the unions concerned.

An illuminating instance of the same kind has been brought to our notice by Mr. G. J. Mathieson, the principal of the firm of Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd. It appears Mr. Mathieson's firm accepted an order for the printing and binding of 12,000 books in regard to which certain plate-marking of the cover was specified. The firm's bindery workers took up the matter of the plate-marking and insisted that it should be done on a blocking machine, a course which would have added very considerably to the cost of production. The aid of the Master Printers' Association was sought by way of arbitration, but without a satisfactory solution being found. The matter is now, we believe, being rather vigorously debated between the repre-

representatives of the bookbinder's union and the Platen Machine Minders' Society, and the dispute will probably be carried to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. A particularly interesting feature of this case is that when the customer was told of the added cost for having his job done by blocking, he decided to cut out the intended plate-marking altogether; thus not only did the blocking workers fail to get the work they aimed at, but they also deprived the platen workers of a job that was due to them, and many hours' employment were lost to the trade.

### The Principle in Dispute.

We wish to treat this matter impartially; with a single eye to the ultimate good of the trade as a whole; therefore fair publicity will be given in these pages to any appropriate statements of fact or opinion in the matter which may be submitted to us, setting forth the different points of view existing. Such discussion must tend to facilitate a satisfactory settlement of the point in dispute. For our own part, however, we regard the union's action in the matter as being ill-advised. We do so because we believe it represents a short-sighted policy which will not in the end serve the good purpose to which it is directed; moreover, the principle on which it is based is one which has already been discredited in practice.

It must be admitted as very generally true that the adoption of more economical methods in industry—though it may temporarily, or in individual cases involve some hardship—must in the end benefit the whole body of workers concerned. To refuse to produce bindings requiring to be printed or plate-marked in a platen machine is likely to result, on the whole, not in the giving of more work to the blockers, but in the withholding or curtailment of binding orders, thus being detrimental to the whole trade. Only last week we reported a very plain statement by the secretary of the London Society of Compositors, which set forth the sound economical principle which applies to this and similar situations. Mr. Naylor said, at the recent educational gathering at Stationers' Hall, that every means for economising production and reducing the quantity of labour necessary was a gain not only to the firm, and to the trade, but actually to the men engaged in the work of production. If economised production is to be resisted by the blockers because they do not want work to be given to the platen minders, we see no logical stopping place in the application of this dangerous principle. Shall the compositors refuse to allow the stereotypers to deprive them of resetting work, or refuse to allow the litho men to take a transfer of letterpress matter? Or shall the boxmaker refuse to allow the printer to employ in his work anything in the nature of the production of boxes or cartons? And shall heavy platen presses be declared illegitimate?

The principle underlying this reactionary attitude in matters of cheapened methods of production is one which has been repeatedly proved to be unsound. It was the acceptance

of this principle that led to the attacks on the first linotype machines, which had to be specially protected from wanton destruction by hand compositors. Yet to-day one of the proud claims of the linotype firm is that their machine has been instrumental in largely increasing the number of men employed in the printing craft and raising wages in the industry. The only sound principle in all matters of changing methods or improved machinery is the principle of the survival of the fittest. The fittest methods of production will survive, and the economy resulting from that survival will benefit the whole of the industry concerned.

## The State of Employment.

Employment in the printing, paper and bookbinding trades during August continued bad generally, and in some districts was worse than in the previous month. Short time was again largely worked in all three trades, but was not quite so prevalent as in July.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, is stated by the *Labour Gazette* to have been 7.7 at August 26th as compared with 8.5 at July 29th. In addition, 1.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at August 26th, as compared with 1.7 per cent. at July 29th. With letterpress printers employment was generally very slack in London, and worse than in July, and although some overtime was worked by a considerable number of compositors, others were on short time or totally unemployed; in the provinces, also, employment was very slack, and a good deal of short time was worked. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued bad, and short time was worked in most districts. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour relating to nearly 7,400 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades showed that slightly over one-third of these workpeople worked, on an average, nearly nine hours per week short of full time.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was bad, and worse than in the previous month. Of over 3,900 workpeople covered by returns received, over 40 per cent. were working, on an average, nearly 15 hours per week short time.

Of a total membership of 77,693 in printing trade unions reporting to the Ministry of Labour, 7.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, this being an increase of 0.5 per cent. on the previous month and of 6.0 on a year before. Of 14,850 bookbinders, 9.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, this being an increase of 2.2 on the previous month and of 8.7 on a year before.

An Advertisement is always working.



# Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during August:—

## Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.—Binding 12,000 copies Abridged Nautical Almanac 1,250 Pilot Books.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

10,350 Diaries, 4,000 Army Book 122, 2,000 Books, P. 1,086.—John Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,400 Diaries, 458,500 Litho Plates, 6,156,000 Health Insurance Cards.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge and London, E.C.

9,500 Diaries.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

2,000 Cash Books, 2,000 Savings Bank Ledgers.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

6,000 Diaries, 473 Pads, Receivable Order Cheques, 78,800 File Covers, 6,000,000 Forms, P. 430, 2,000,000 Forms, P. 436, 750,000 National Savings Card, 75, 2,000,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms, 10,000 Pads, Forms 575 C, Binding 102 Army Record Books, 6,500 Military Engineering, Volume III.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

40,000 Books, Form Med. 40.—A. Bryson and Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

Binding 2,265 Committee Reports.—Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., London, S.E.

400,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms.—S. Hill and Sons (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool.

10,000 Pads Pension Forms.—H. Blacklock and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

75,000 Books, Med. 40a.—S. Harrison, Manchester.

H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, E.

2,500,000 Forms T. 23.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

2,000 Savings Bank Ledgers.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

6,883,000 Health Insurance Cards.—John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.

150,000 Books, Med. 40.—Arthurs Press, Ltd., Stroud.

Bookwork Printing for Post Office, Group 89 (1921).—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

Do., Group (1921).—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Do., Group 91 (1921).—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

350,000 Forms, Accounts 193/1920.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

Miscellaneous Printing for G.O.C. at Aldershot.—W. May and Co., Aldershot.

Printing Foreign Office Passports, Group 213 (1921).—T. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

379,200 Ring Papers.—Merser and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

500,000 King's Letter re Memorial, 1,000 Army Book 482, 1,725 Pads, Form S.D. 2002.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

REPAIRING TYPE CASES.—T. J. Weeks and Sons, Ltd., London, N.E.

TRACING LINEN.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

CARBONS.—Crusader Mfg. Co., London, E.; Pencarbon Co., Leicester.

CARDS.—Ford Paper Works, Hylton, near Sunderland.

LABELS.—Fisher, Clark and Co., Boston, Lincs.

LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS.—W. Gibbons and Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; John Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.; Lamson-Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E.; Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co. Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Fletcher and Son, Ltd., Stoneclough; Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge; Drayton Paper Works, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; W. Wright and Sons, Marlow Mill, Bucks; Grove Paper Mill Co., Stockport; Ulverston Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ulverston; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts; S. Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; W. H. and A. Richardson, Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne.

PHOTO PRINTS OF TRACINGS AND DRAWINGS (N. Area).—Allott, Jones and Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

PORTFOLIOS.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

STRAWBOARDS.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

## Crown Colonies.

PRINTING MACHINE, ETC.—Messrs. Harrild and Sons, London, E.C.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

## India.

MACHINE, WHARFEDALE.—Harrild and Sons, London, E.C.

MOULDS, ETC.—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.

PAPER, CARBON.—Caribonum Co., Ltd., London, E.; Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

PAPER, LANCASHIRE LEDGER.—Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., London, E.

TAPE, PAPER.—H. Erhardt and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

AMONG the many bequests made by Mrs Laura Elizabeth Stuart, is the following:— "One hundred pounds to the editor for the time being of the *Eastern Daily Press*, Norwich, and £200, as her executors may decide, amongst other members of the editorial staff, as a small mark of her appreciation of the way in which they have conducted the paper." The deceased was the widow of Professor James Stuart, and daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah James Colman, of Norwich. She left £84,835.

MR. WILLIAM J. DODGSON, Mayor of Workington, and editor of the *Workington Star*, died suddenly at Workington, on Friday, aged 58. He started life as a railway signalman.

## College of Technology, Manchester.

### Presentations to Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc. Tech.

Nineteen years' strenuous work in one institution is bound to show the failure or success of the efforts of an individual, and when such person wishes to change his sphere of usefulness it is then the time for those amongst whom he has been the guiding light to show in some form or another their appreciation. In the present instance there is not only appreciation but admiration for Mr. Fishenden in the splendid work he has accomplished in connection not only with the printing crafts but also the photographic arts in the College of Technology. Amongst the many expressions of regret at losing so genial a friend there has not been any more sincere than the gathering of the day staff and part time instructors in the afternoon of Saturday last, and the six hundred supporters of the Printing Crafts Guild who held a concert in the College of Technology in the evening of the same day. Mr. Fishenden was the guest for the afternoon and evening, and after an excellent tea, Mr. A. Trickey, a senior instructor, was deputed to make a presentation of a five-tier bookcase to the retiring director of the photographic and printing departments. In his remarks he stated there was a certain amount of sadness in having to part with the friendship of Mr. Fishenden who had accepted an appointment in London. Of those present at that gathering there were only three who were appointed when first the School of Technology was opened, and they were Mr. Fishenden, Mr. Jas. Begg, and the speaker. In those early days no one was able to prophesy what the outcome of the venture would be, but Mr. Fishenden had himself during the whole period been the life and soul of the departments which were controlled by Mr. Chas. W. Gamble. Their guest that afternoon had always been deeply interested in research and progressive work. When the Great War commenced Mr. Gamble deemed it his duty to offer his services to the country and, they being accepted, he passed on to Mr. Fishenden the reins of office. During those trying years the photographic and printing section not only maintained the standard of efficiency, but increased in usefulness, so that when Mr. Gamble was able to again take up his appointment he found that the fabric in which he has so much interest had been extended and improved during his absence. On behalf of his colleagues he (Mr. Trickey) presented to Mr. Fishenden the bookcase, also a portfolio produced by Mr. W. Mellor, junr. (artiste and embellisher) and Mr. W. M. Menzies (art bookbinder), and to them he added wishes of success and God-speed.

Mr. Jas. Begg, the senior instructor in the printing departments of the College was reminiscent in his remarks, and, although after

nineteen years close friendship with Mr. Fishenden, he would miss the kindly greeting on each class evening, yet he hoped that success would follow success in the new duties which Mr. Fishenden was going to undertake.

When Mr. Fishenden rose to return thanks the acclamation was so sincere that for a short time words failed him. Then he said that the gathering that afternoon would be one of the kindest reflections which he would treasure. He thanked Mr. Trickey for the very sincere manner in which he had spoken. It was a very happy thing to know that friends appreciated the efforts he had put forth and had pledged themselves to such sacrifice on his behalf. His aim had been quality, quantity and right presentation. With the assistance of the instructors the aim had gone high, and in all the work that had been carried on he did not forget that there was one lady—Miss Ada Lodge—who had steadfastly devoted her energies in the forward path and had been his most efficient help in every possible way. (Applause.)

### Printing Crafts Guild's Tribute.

In the evening, under the auspices of the Printing Crafts Guild, a concert was held in the large hall, the artistes being Mdme. Hetta Cowpe (soprano), Miss E. Pollit-Crowley (contralto), Mr. W. A. Stark (tenor), Mr. Urquhart Hough (baritone), Miss Mollie Hough (pianist) and Mr. Horace Dobson (violinist). Just before the interval there was a classical display of dancing by the pupils of Miss Winifred Pasley.

Between the first and second part of the programme Mr. John Taylor, the popular president of the Guild, said he had a duty to perform which combined sadness with pleasure. It was with regret that the Guild was losing the valuable help of their chairman, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, who was taking up in London a new appointment. During the fourteen years the Guild had been in existence the membership had advanced from 104 to 444 at the present time, a great share of its success being due to the constant assistance and guidance which Mr. Fishenden had bestowed upon it. The pleasure to him that evening was the fact that the humblest members of the Guild had been subscribers to the beautiful silver tea and coffee service which would be handed to Mr. Fishenden in recognition of the work he had done for the Printing Crafts Guild in the Manchester and district areas. On the platform that evening he had the support of Mr. W. R. Cannell, the first Guild secretary, and Mr. F. J. Hughes, the present secretary. The Guild had been well served by its chairman and the members desired to show their appreciation by a memento of their sincere regard for Mr. Fishenden. A pleasant interpellation was the gift to Mrs. Fishenden of a bouquet of rich bronze-coloured chrysanthemums by one of Miss Pasley's tiny tots.

Mr. W. R. Cannell historically reviewed the period from student to instructor and gave great credit to Mr. Fishenden for such constant help.

In returning thanks Mr. Fishenden expressed

delight with the appreciation accorded him for his efforts during the nineteen years of his residence in the city of his adoption, to bring the printing crafts to the highest ideal. His severance after so long a period would be a great trial, but when he would reflect upon their good wishes that evening, he would take heart again, and carry on in London the work assigned to him.

Mr. Marsh (president of the Manchester T.A.) was the mover of a vote of thanks to the artistes.

The concert party was arranged by Mr. Edgar Ashton who voluntarily carried out the programme with success. What a labour of love!

The souvenir programme was printed and presented free by Mr. John Taylor, president, the inside cover having impressed upon it the latest portrait of the popularly known director of printing and photography "R. B. F."

WEE MAC.

## Appeal for More "Welfare."

In view of the very critical state of the industrial world to-day, an earnest appeal for the extension of the "welfare" movement is made by the Council of the Industrial Welfare Society. The appeal takes the form of a manifesto which has been issued to the Press over the signatures of the members of this very influential council, including Sir William A. Waterlow and Mr. G. A. Isaacs. After indicating the need for, the nature of, and the possibilities that lie ahead in "welfare" activities, the appeal concludes as follows:—"Although the promotion of mutual co-operation along the lines we have indicated is the concern of those actively engaged in production, yet we believe that a heavy obligation rests upon shareholders, bankers, professional men, to take a part in extending this movement. The Industrial Welfare Society, which during the last three years has made a deep impression upon the minds of men, not only in this country but throughout the world, exists for the purpose of fostering the work to which we have referred. We, as members of the council, feel that the time has come when the burden of maintaining the organisation should be shared by all who have at heart the future well-being of industry. The Society propounds no pedantic theory of economic control, but attempts to deal in a practical way with industrial problems as it finds them; bringing to bear upon their solution a new spirit, or rather, the remembrance of an old-world spirit of comradeship and humanity, which, in an age of material progress, had almost been forgotten."

THE death took place on Saturday, at his residence in Hampstead, of Mr. Edward Ledger, formerly well known in theatrical circles as the proprietor and editor of the *Era*, who retired in 1905.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

### The Wages Position Considered.

A good attendance of members marked the September meeting of this Association, which took place at the St. Bride Institute on the 20th inst. The chief interest of the occasion lay in the presence of Mr. W. C. Warren, the very live secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, and Mr. G. Maidment, London chairman of the same, who attended, together with other of the Society's officials, to offer an explanation and answer questions with regard to the wages dispute as it affected the trade of electrotyping and stereotyping. The Association's president, Mr. A. Chadwell, was in the chair.

The proceedings opened with the usual reading of the minutes by the secretary, Mr. W. Bullett, and after these had been approved the chairman recalled that at the last meeting it had been decided to invite the officials of their trade union to attend and explain certain points with regard to the wages dispute. He then lost no time in calling upon Mr. Warren to address the meeting.

### Trade Union Officials Speak.

Mr. Warren thereupon presented a most clear and able summary of the whole history of the dispute so far as his own section of the trade was concerned, and his success in satisfactorily meeting members' doubts or difficulties—chiefly relating to the phenomenally heavy levy called by the Society—was shown by the very hearty approval which his remarks evoked.

A few questions followed Mr. Warren's statement, these and later discussion giving evidence of a markedly outspoken though generous attitude on the part of the speakers.

The London chairman of the Society being called upon to speak, Mr. Maidment quickly warmed to his subject, and in eloquent fashion set forth his own view of the position. He chiefly emphasised matters of principle which in his opinion underlay the dispute and which justified the course taken by the union. His words called forth cries of "bravo" and tumultuous applause as he resumed his seat.

A very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Warren, Mr. Maidment and the other union officials present was proposed by Mr. A. Latimer, seconded by Mr. J. Black and carried unanimously.

The next business was an addition to honorary membership, Mr. C. E. Goddard, of Messrs. Monnery and Co., London, being duly elected.

With regard to the forthcoming dinner of the Association, the chairman announced that it would be held on November 26th at the Holborn Restaurant. He expressed the hope that it would be a bumper affair, and urged members to give in their names as early as possible and to arrange to bring their friends.

## Fleet Street War Heroes.

**Tribute at the Offices of the "Daily Chronicle" and "Lloyd's News."**

For service in the Great War 500 men from various departments of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's News* joined up and 50 of them died in the service of their King and Country. The memory of their great sacrifice has not been allowed to fade away by their colleagues, and on the anniversary of the death of each of the heroes wreaths and flowers are placed in the vestibule of the offices in Salisbury-square. It may be remembered that just three years ago when the late Mr. Niel Turner passed out of the offices for the last time he remarked upon the appropriate display of flowers. Mr. Turner was to live only another hour, for after a hurried journey to King's Cross he collapsed on the platform and died suddenly.

The anniversary of Mr. Turner's death and that of Mr. S. W. Cartwright, also for many years connected with Edward Lloyd, Ltd., and who met his death by his ship being torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay, and of three of the employees who were killed on the same day, was observed on Tuesday last. As in previous years there was a magnificent display of flowers and wreaths in honour of their memory. The three comrades who died at the front were W. J. Beckwith, F. J. Hose and G. A. Mascord, the latter being the son of Mr. George W. Mascord, general works superintendent, Salisbury-square.

The display of flowers on Tuesday was, as we have said, of a very attractive and appropriate character. Every department of the firm sent a floral tribute, and the widows of those who were being honoured also made contributions. Mrs. Turner, for instance, sent a beautiful bowl of flowers from her own garden. There were also wreaths from the Board of Directors, Mr. Frank Lloyd, Mr. W. S. Robinson (editor of *Lloyd's News*), and other friends. Photographs of the fifty men who made the supreme sacrifice were hung up in the vestibule and appropriately surrounded with flowers and patriotic emblems. Among the many visitors who called during the day were Mrs. Turner and widows or friends of the three heroes who had died on the same day.

The flowers are usually made to serve a double purpose, being afterwards sent to various London hospitals, where they are much appreciated.

Designs have been prepared for a permanent brass memorial in the vestibule of the *Chronicle* buildings, which, it is anticipated, will be set up in the near future.

THE Bulgarian Minister for Education has decreed by means of a Bill that every Bulgarian boy or girl must undergo a week of manual and agricultural labour every year. Among the things the children will learn during the week is the binding of books.

## Trade Union Matters.

THE members of the Scottish Typographical Association have unanimously elected Mr. Robert Watson as general secretary, in place of the late Mr. John Watt. Mr. Watson has, during Mr. Watt's secretaryship, occupied the position of financial secretary, discharging the duties with great satisfaction to the Association. Thus it was natural that, on the death of Mr. Watt, Mr. Watson should put forward his claims for the post of general secretary, and the membership has without opposition approved his application. Mr. Watson is a very logical speaker, with a firm grip of trade union matters. He is an ardent co-operator and a member of the town council of Kilmarnock.

In appreciation of the work of their secretary, Mr. Daniel Pointing, the News Department of the London Society of Compositors have named a bed in the Caxton Home, Limsfield. The chairman of the Branch (Mr. Sid Long), prior to unveiling the tablet, spoke very highly of the work of Mr. Pointing as secretary, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., added a tribute of praise, with reminiscences of the period when he held the secretaryship of the News Department. Mr. Pointing was presented with a framed certificate, entitling him to nominate a patient annually for life to occupy the News Department Bed.

REPRESENTATIVES of printing trade unions were among those taking part in the latest week-end conference of the Industrial League and Council (of which Viscount Burnham and Mr. G. H. Roberts are presidents). This society has been seeking to advance its object of improving the relations between employers and employed by holding a series of informal week-end conferences. One of these was held last week-end, the entertainers of the league being Mr. H. V. Roe, the pioneer in aviation, and his wife, Dr. Marie Stopes, the well-known scientist, who, at their beautiful home, Givons Grove, near Leatherhead, received on Saturday, the following, who were invited to take part in the conference:—Messrs. C. E. Hodgkin (the Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd.), H. W. Howes (secretary, the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society), J. Kelly (general secretary, National Union Bookbinders and Machine Rulers), F. W. Kimmins (chairman, Leatherhead Council), A. J. King (head postman, Leatherhead), T. H. Middleton (assistant secretary, National Society Electro and Stereotypers), A. S. Powell (National Foremen's Association), S. Ratcliffe (chairman, works committee, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.), A. Wilkinson (Messrs. Barker and England), C. Young (Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., Ltd.), and J. Ames (general secretary, Industrial League and Council). Discussion centred chiefly upon the utility, functions and scope of works committees.

## Trade Notes.

TWO CASES of lead poisoning occurred in the printing industry during the month of August.

THE death has occurred of Mr. R. Dick, retired printer and stationer, at his residence, Belmont Park-road, Hamilton.

MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR FIELD, of Bournemouth, late of Baildon, Yorks, and of Bradford, printer, late of Messrs. Field, Sons, and Co., Ltd., of Bradford, left £5,566.

MR. JAMES MOORE, J.P., head of a leading printing and stationery establishment, died at Belfast last week, aged 77. He was ex-president of the Ulster Reform Club, a member of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, and was actively associated with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

READERS' PENSIONS DINNER.—The twenty-seventh annual dinner in aid of pensions for printers' readers and their widows will be held in the Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, October 8th, 1921, when the chair will be taken by Sir William E. Berry, Bart. There is already an imposing list of acceptances.

FIRE IN STATIONERY PREMISES. — An outbreak of fire occurred in the premises of Messrs. G. Duncan and Son, Ltd., manufacturing stationers, 190, High-street, Edinburgh, shortly after half-past nine on Friday night. Although the outbreak was not of a very serious nature, a considerable quantity of stationery in the ground floor of the premises was damaged by fire.

PRINTED MATTER POSTAGE.—The Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, Ltd., has passed a resolution against the increased postal rates on inland printed matter, and urging a reconsideration of the facts upon which the increase was made. The resolution suggests as an alternative to the restoration of former rates the granting of rebates to traders who facilitate the work of the Post Office staff by pre-sorting postal matter before delivery to the Post Office.

LOWESTOFT PRINTERS' STRIKE.—Owing to a dispute regarding the dismissal of two men at a Lowestoft printing office, officials of the trade union branch on Wednesday of last week called out all their members in the town. This appears to have been a distinct breach of national agreements. The attention of the executive of the Typographical Association being called to the matter, it was arranged to refer the dispute to the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council convened for to day (Thursday). A dispute at Exeter is also being referred to the Conciliation Committee.

THE inaugural meeting of the new society called the "International Association of Journalists accredited to the League of Nations" took place at Geneva on Saturday. The object of the society is to protect and

uphold the interests of members in their relations with the League and with the States, members of the League. The society will have its headquarters at the seat of the League of Nations.



**Mr. William Bradley.**

We regret to record the death, at the age of 69 years, of Mr. William Bradley, who for so many years represented Messrs. Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., the well known paper merchants of Great Earl-street and Upper Thames-street. Mr. Bradley, who enjoyed unbroken health for fully 60 years, was suddenly seized with illness a few weeks ago, and although an operation was successfully performed, he gradually sank, and finally passed away peacefully in his sleep on Friday, the 9th inst. A memorial service, conducted by the Rev. G. Oswald Bainton, A.T.S. (Streatham Hill Congregational Church), was held at the private residence at Streatham-hill on the 13th, prior to the interment at Norwood Cemetery. Messrs. Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., were represented by Mr. J. H. Gurney Smith (director), Mr. T. Harris Christian (secretary), and Mr. H. H. Mellon (manager). Mr. Frank Briant, M.P. for Lambeth (North Division), with whom Mr. Bradley had been associated for 34 years in connection with "Alford House," Mr. Briant's club in Lambeth walk for working men and boys, was also present. By a strange coincidence, the grave in which Mr. Bradley was interred was next to the family vault of the Gurney Smith family. Educated at a school in the neighbourhood of Oxford, Mr. Bradley left there to enter the firm of Messrs. Lepard and Smiths, with whom he remained to the day of his death—a period of over 54 years. In the early days of his career he was obliged to walk four miles each morning to his work, there being no other mode of transport available. Perhaps to this cause may be traced his fondness for walking, which in later years became his chief form of recreation. A keen lover of nature, he was often to be found walking or cycling during the week-ends in most unlikely byways, enjoying to the full the delights of the countryside, and this continued right up to the time of his illness. Another characteristic, emphasised by Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., was his unfailing performance of any duty undertaken. His invariable good temper and straightforward character, kindly disposition, and the genuine pleasure evinced in the success of others, gained for him during his 54 years of business experience, the respect and esteem of many who will miss an old friend. In a world of unrest he was able to

"Lay aside life-harming heaviness,  
And entertain a cheerful disposition,"  
and his passing leaves us the poorer.





## FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Wages Dispute Ending.

THOUGH the returns of the trade union ballots are not completed as we go to press, we learn that almost all the principal unions have reported acceptance of the terms offered, and there has not as yet been a single rejection. Among the unions reporting acceptance are the Typographical Association, Scottish Typographical Association, London Society of Compositors, Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society, Amalgamated Association of Pressmen and the Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society. Details as to the voting are not available save in the case of the London Society of Compositors, whose figures were:—For the agreement, 8,212; against the agreement, 2,879; majority in favour, 5,333.

### The New Wages Rates.

IT will be remembered that, with the exception of two unions, the terms on which

the latest ballots have been taken provide for a reduction in wages of 5s. per week on the pay day in the week ending October 1st, and a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per week on the pay day in the week ending January 7th, 1922, with corresponding reductions in the wages of learners and piece-workers. The two exceptions are the London Society of Compositors and the National Union of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, in whose case the agreement provides for the same reduction as the other unions on the pay day in the week ending October 1st (viz., 5s. per week), subject to further conferences on several outstanding matters. A special meeting of the council of the Federation of Master Printers was called for yesterday afternoon (Wednesday), when the ballot returns were to be considered. The council also agreed to receive a deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists and Designers and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers, who, we understand, are asking for some reconsideration of the terms they accepted a month ago which terms provided for a reduction of 7s. 6d. per week in the wages of men, 5s. to take effect on the pay day in the week ending August 27th and 2s. 6d. on the pay day in the week ending September 24th, and a reduction of 3s. per week in the wages of qualified women, 2s. on the pay day in the week ending August 27th and 1s. on the pay day in the week ending September 24th.

\* \* \*

### National or Sectional Wage Negotiations?

SOME special interest attaches to the current application of the bindery workers and others to have their wages agreements revised. Members feel it to be unfair that the unions which were the first to accept the wage-reduction proposals have had to suffer cuts in wages before those unions that were able to resist the proposals more strenuously. This throws a curious light upon the question of whether wage agreements should be national or sectional. It will be remembered that until a few years ago all the trade unions used to negotiate individually with the employers' organisation. The abnormal war-time conditions were responsible for the adoption of the national plan of negotiations, whereby the unions massed their wage-demands and these were negotiated *en bloc*. We have now become accustomed to this national method, and it is because of this that there seems some justice in the present allegation of unfairness in the application of wage-reductions to some unions earlier than to others. Before the war, no such objection

would have been made, for then it was understood that each union made its own agreement with the employers and then had to adhere to it irrespective of what terms other unions were able to obtain. And does not the same position hold to-day? That negotiations should be national rather than sectional is maintained not only by the employers but also by a growing body of trade union opinion, the advantages of central control and joint action being increasingly recognised. Had the present negotiations been conducted on the national plan, no such situation would have arisen as that in which the bindery workers and others find themselves to-day. But if the unions elect to act on the principle of each for itself, then we think it must be on an appeal to generosity rather than on a demand for justice that any claim must be based for a re-consideration of terms that have been definitely settled by agreement.

## Personal.

PRESIDENT HARDING has accepted the honorary presidency of the Press Congress of the World to be held in Honolulu next month.

M. BRIAND was visited last week by Mr. John Bell, president of the Anglo-American Press Association, and accepted an invitation to preside at a luncheon to be given by the Association on October 19th, which the British and American Ambassadors will attend.

MR. H. SKINNER, Typographical Association, has been elected a member of the new General Council, which is to take the place of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress.

MR. F. L. ARMSTRONG, the new general secretary of the Newspaper Society, is to commence his official duties on October 1st. It is not very clear when the offices at 10, Salisbury square will be ready, but it is understood the Society will remove into them early next month.

MR. ARMSTRONG, we are glad to know, is making satisfactory progress after his recent accident.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR presided at the sixth Municipal Conference of the London Labour party, held at Shoreditch Town Hall, on Saturday. An important transaction of the meeting was the approving of a proposal to take steps towards the formation of municipal banks for London.

MR. FREDERIC W. GOUDY, art director of the Lanston Monotype Machine Co., of Philadelphia, U.S.A., is the subject of a biographical article in the latest issue of the *Monotype Recorder*.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H. MOODY, who has been invited to be mayor of Stourbridge next year, is editor of the *Worcestershire County Express*, and took a leading part in obtaining the town's charter of incorporation.

## Printers' "Rally" at Reading.

Following the successful inauguration of a propagandist campaign at the Isle of Wight the previous week, the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, on Saturday last, foregathered at Reading.

The ladies of the party, during the holding of a business session in one of the ante-rooms of the well-equipped Town Hall, were conducted over the Municipal Museum and Art Gallery by the Curator, Mr. T. W. M. Collier, and under the able direction of Dr. Hurry, M.A., J.P., were conducted over the ruins of Reading Abbey. Both visits were greatly enjoyed.

Mr. David Greenhill, president of the Alliance, took the chair at the Town Hall meeting. Explaining the objects the Alliance had in view in undertaking the campaign in four different areas on four successive Saturdays, the chairman emphasised the need for closer federation in the Home Counties.

Mr. Potts (Hastings), who had represented the Alliance on the Wage Basis Committee in the recent wage-reduction negotiation with the various trade unions, gave an enlightening digest of the difficulties inseparable from such work. Mr. Albert Bennett supplemented Mr. Potts' statement.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, in a frank answer to the critical member, was convincing to the most sceptical re the vast obstacles that had to be overcome before common ground could be found in a wage-reduction movement. Realising these many difficulties, he still felt that as an organisation they had just reason to be proud of the substantial support they had received throughout the length and breadth of the country in their efforts to convince the unions that the wages of the workman in an industry were dependent on the amount of prosperity in the industry.

Mr. Goodwin dealt efficiently with several questions arising out of his remarks, and a reception by the Mayor and Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. Denys Egginton) preceded the disposal of a daintily served and tasteful luncheon.

Adjournment was then made to Caversham Lock, where the party embarked on a trip to Henley between the banks of the beautiful Thames. Tea was daintily served on board, and the return at 6.30 brought to a close a day usefully spent with a worthy end in view and most enjoyable withal.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press,** 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ , 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ , Pref., 16s. 6d.; **Associated Newspapers, Ord.** (7 p.c. Cum.), 17s., 17s. 9d., Pref., 14s.; **Byrom,** 14s.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers,** 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 6d.; **John Dickinson,** 1st Pref., 51, 56, 2nd Pref., 51, 56; **Financial News,** Pref., 11s. 3d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 11s. 3d.; **Ilford,** 15s., Pref., 16s. 3d.; **International Linotype,** 52, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; **Lady's Pictorial,** Pref., 12s. 6d., 12s. 3d.; **Lamson Paragon Supply,** 17s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s., 21s. 3d.; **Linotype A Deb,** 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; **Edward Lloyd,** Pref., 18s. 9d.; **Charles Marsden and Sons,** 6 p.c. (tax free to 6s.), 1st Mort. Debs. R. g., 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; **George Newnes,** 13s, Pref., 12s. 3d., 12s.; **New Pegamoid,** 10s. 6d.; **Odham's Press,** 9s. 6d., c.s., 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 9d., 15s. 3d.; **C. A. Pearson,** Pref., 58s. 9d.; **Roneo,** 22s. 6d., **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers,** Pref., 16s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 16s. 9d. x.d.; **Raphael Tuck,** 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def.,** 5s. 6d., 5s., Pref., 12s. 9d.; **Waterlow and Sons, Def.,** 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ , Pref., 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 8, 4 p.c. Pref., 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; **Weldon's,** Pref., 14s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919),** 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d., 17s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**ODHAMS PRESS.**—In a circular to the shareholders, the chairman of Odhams Press states that the profit for the six months ended June 30th is about £85,000. This, he points out, is at the rate of £170,000 per annum, which is £20,000 more than the profit for last year, despite the coal strike. Fresh capital, the chairman adds, can profitably be employed in connection with the increasing business. It is proposed to convert £225,000 of the unissued preference shares into ten per cent. cumulative "A" preference shares. "As far as possible," the chairman's circular states, "it is our intention to give the existing shareholders priority of allotment to any of the new ten per cent. preference shares."

**WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH.**—Interim at rate of 4 per cent. on ordinary; same as a year ago.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**BLADES, EAST AND BLADES, LTD. (London).**—Capital £300,000 in £1 shares (200,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference and 100,000 ordi-

nary); stationers, printers, publishers, bank note and cheque engravers, etc., and to acquire any businesses carried on (1) by Sir George R. Blades, Kt., A. F. Blades and L. H. Blades as "Blades, East and Blades," and (2) by A. J. B. Hubbard and E. S. Oram as "W. W. Sprague and Co." Private company. Subscribers: G. R. Blades, and A. F. Blades. Directors: Sir George Rowland Blades, Kt. (chairman), A. F. Blades (joint deputy chairman) and L. H. Blades (Blades directors) and A. J. B. Hubbard (joint deputy chairman) and E. S. Oram (Sprague directors).

**W. W. SPRAGUE AND CO., LTD. (London).**—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, photographers, die sinkers, bank note and cheque engravers, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, artists' materials, leather and leather goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. J. B. Hubbard and E. Sprague Oram. First directors: Sir George R. Blades, Kt. (chairman), A. F. Blades and A. J. B. Hubbard (joint deputy chairmen), L. H. Blades and E. Sprague Oram (all permanent).

**BOXFOLDIA, LTD.**—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares (5,000 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. cumulative preference); manufacturers of and dealers in and vendors of paper, cardboard wood or paper boxes, bags, envelopes or boxes and bags of other materials, wholesale or retail and fancy stationers, paste board and surface coloured papermakers, papier maché manufacturers, dealers in timber, cardboard and paper, etc. Private company. First directors: C. H. Foyle, S. H. Phillips and J. H. Cook. Registered office: 137A, Suffolk street, Birmingham.

**E. CROSSINGHAM, LTD.**—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares (750 participating pref. "A" and 750 ordinary "B"); manufacturers of and dealers in paper, paper and general merchants, agents, brokers, shippers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. Crossingham and S. Leader. Registered office: 15, Harp-alley, E.C.

**MARTIN, WEAVER AND NURSE, LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; paper agents and merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. Weaver, F. Martin and G. A. Nurse. Registered office: Faxfield House, 28, Watling-street, E.C.4.

**CYMPLEX CARTON Co., LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in 5,000 10 per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 10,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each; to acquire the business of a cardboard box manufacturer carried on by A. Richmond and to carry on the same and the business of

carton box manufacturers and dealers in cardboard, paper and other materials and tools and machinery used in connection therewith, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Richmond and Major W. B. Ruddock. Registered office: 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C.

**JAMES WALKER (BOTTLES), LTD. (London).**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in glass ware, all kinds of containers and receptacles, packing case and carton makers, dealers in labels, wrappers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Bennett and W. K. Hollely. First directors: W. Bennett, W. K. Hollely and G. Rawlins.

### **COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.**

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**SWANSEA PRESS, LTD.**—Particulars of £30,000 6 per cent. debentures created and all issued September 6th, 1921, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD. (Plain and Fancy Box Manufacturers, London, Birmingham, and elsewhere).**—Satisfaction (a) to the extent of £30,100 on October 25th, 1920, of £60,000 debentures secured by trust deed dated August 13th, 1913, and a supplemental deed, and (b) in full on November 12th, 1920, of debentures dated November 18th, 1913, securing £10,000.

**NORTH-WESTERN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD. (Blackburn).**—Particulars of £20,000 debentures, authorised September 7th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**ED. J. BURROW AND CO., LTD. (Printers, Cheltenham).**—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, authorised September 10th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior mortgage.

**JOHN S. DOWNING AND SONS, LTD. (Stationers' Sundries Manufacturers, Birmingham).**—Fourth debenture, dated September 8th, 1921, to secure all moneys in excess of £7,000 secured by a prior debenture, but not exceeding a further £1,500, making a total of £8,500 due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**DOUGLASS AND GIBSON (1919), LTD. (Stationers, etc., Wimbledon).**—Debenture dated September 5th, 1921, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: S. Miles, 52, Enmore-road, South Norwood.

**BRIXTON "FREE PRESS" PRINTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.**—Land Registry

charge on certain land, etc., in Brixton, dated August 29th, 1921, to secure £1,300. Holders: The Misses E. M. and H. L. Raycroft, Bank-side, Leigham Court road, Streatham.

### **BANKRUPTCIES, etc.**

**RE IVOR HAMILTON MARTIN**, printer and stationer, 80, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and 94-96, Palmerston-road, Brondesbury, N.W. This debtor, who failed in June last, attended at the London Bankruptcy Court on September 20th for public examination on a statement of affairs showing unsecured liabilities £409, and net assets valued at £283. In answer to Mr. Vyvyan, assistant official receiver, the debtor said that in 1910 he and another began business in partnership as printers and stationers at Talbot House, Arundel street, Strand, under the style of the Office Supplies Company. After six months' trading the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and he (the bankrupt) went into employment. He served in the Navy during the war, and in March, 1919, began business on his own account as a printer and stationer at 80, Upper Thames-street, under the style of Hamilton, Martin and Co. Later on he was joined by three partners and in December, 1920, they acquired additional premises at 94-96, Palmerston-road, Brondesbury, and fitted them up with printing machinery at a cost of £200. In April last the partnership was dissolved and he (the bankrupt) continued the business and assumed the whole of the liabilities. In May he closed the Brondesbury premises and sold the machinery for £80. He traded at Upper Thames-street until June 22nd when execution was levied and he filed his petition. He attributed his insolvency to labour unrest and to lack of capital. The examination was concluded.

## **Gazette.**

### **A WORD OF CAUTION.**

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### **ENGLAND AND WALES.**

#### **PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.**

William Miller and James Williams, fashion publishers, 26, King-street, Manchester.

#### **THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.**

#### **RECEIVING ORDER.**

Roberts, Richard, The Book Corner, 18, Mostyn-street, Llandudno, stationer, September 22nd.

# The Bookbinder.

## The Position re Dockets.

Having temporarily run its length, our discussion on the Time Docket can now rest awhile until we ascertain its value in permanent result. Very little evidence is to hand concerning the progress of the six a side debate. Doubtless other questions of paramount importance have diverted the attention of most members of the committee from their docket deliberations. The trade looks to this committee to solve the docket problem once for all so far as its free introduction and acceptance is concerned. The approved manner in which to shelve a problem is to hand it over to committee. Usually everyone is satisfied at the decision, and in due course all the parties lost their interest and enthusiasm. Following a given time for complete evaporation of these attributes, the committee dissolves into thin air and a small chapter of industrial agitation is closed. This has not got to happen with the time docket, and all we need say at the moment is that there is scant reference to progress in either the official journals or the trade press.

## Trade Slightly Better.

Unemployment in the bookbinding industry is not so acute as it was in August. There are signs of slight improvement in trade, but very few large orders are moving, and competition for what business there is, is desperately keen. The recent wage reduction cannot be said to have yet lowered the selling price of bookbinding, which is not surprising in face of the fact that even at the existing selling prices most houses are making a heavy loss. Under normal working conditions, i.e., a full 48-hour week, the wage reduction would correspond to about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. difference in the labour cost of production. It will no doubt become the accepted policy of the trade (indeed it is already in practice) to base the charges on the lower rates, thus passing on the entire advantage to the customer. That is, of course, the sole purpose of wage-reduction, although it means continued loss without mitigation to the employer. In the end the employer will reap the benefit of an improved demand and consequently lowered cost of production. Reduced wages is but a means to an end, and that end is the resumption of normal trade and conditions.

## Prices of Binding Materials.

Bookbinding materials have in some respects resumed the downward tendency, although leathers, which are the main factor, seem to have reached a level at which they may re-

main for some little time. The list of market prices which we gave last month may be revised to read as follows: Paste grain skivers, per square foot 7d. to 10d., glazed skivers 4½d. to 7d., grained skivers 6d. to 10d., coloured basils 7d. to 11d., roller basils 7d. and 9d., fair basils 9d. to 1s., rough sheep 8d., fleshes 7d., rough moroccos 10d., rough calf 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d., fair calf 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., pigskins 1s. 9d., anglos 1s. 7d. to 2s., hard grained goat 2s.

## Glues: Prices and Quality.

Bone glue has been offered at 38s. per cwt., though the better qualities for bookbinding range between 45s. and 52s. Hide glues of very fine quality are to be secured at 62s. to 65s. per cwt. When it is considered that the price of glue was at one time more than four times that of pre-war, the drop to just under twice that figure shows a remarkable reduction. Not enough care is paid by binders in the selection of their glues. Price counts for little if it does not represent efficiency. Glues are not dear simply because they cost more, inasmuch as a higher-priced glue may produce a much greater quantity of liquid glue of greater strength and vastly greater purity than a cheaper grade. A thoroughly reliable brand should be decided upon after exhaustive test, and then adhered to.

## Strawboards.

Strawboards are in the same plight that they have been in since the slump began. It is still possible to buy at any price between £6 and £10 per ton, basis, although the market price is nearer the latter figure. It will pay the bookbinder to use discretion in searching for low prices. The better grade strawboards have a smoother and more even finish and much thicker bulk than the common variety. A six-ounce fine board has often the bulk of an eight-ounce common board. Much of the stuff that is being offered at extremely low figures is unreliable, especially as to lime excess, and those users who have had experience of the effect of lime reaction on marble paper and end-leaves will appreciate the superiority of a carefully made board.

## Millboards and Leatherboards.

Millboards of vastly differing quality and character are on the market at all manner of prices. Imitation leatherboard is quoted £14 per ton, common millboard £25 to £30 per ton, English greyboards £36 to £42 per ton, and black hand-made boards £50 per ton.

## Gold Leaf and Blocking Powders.

Gold leaf is easier again, and to day's quotations for 22 ct. best deep foreign are based on 3½ in. square at 52s. 6d. per 1,000



leaves. The amalgamation of Maxwell Winter and Thorelle's, the Belgian house, appears to have been short-lived, as the business is now apparently being transacted by the Brussels firm. There are good stocks of gold leaf in London, and quotations are equally as favourable as those obtained directly from abroad. German blocking powders, foils, and schlag metals are on offer in pre-war grades, and the prices are very favourable. In the production of this class of material the German manufacturer is hard to equal.

#### Covering Materials.

Calicoes and fabrics generally have kept fairly steady for a month or so, with the exception of buckram, American cloths and patent leathers, in which cases reductions have recently been effected. Union buckrams in particular have made a rapid descent. Marble papers are not in demand, and are not likely to be until prices become reasonable. Book cloths are apparently firm, though the time should not be far distant when the 100 per cent. over pre-war line is reached. At present the margin of difference is nearer 200 per cent. Tapes and threads are still too high in price, and the policy of binders should be to buy strictly against minimum requirements.

### Improved Book-Cover Lettering.

Even apart from the question of the layout of lettering on book covers, great importance attaches to the particular face of type chosen for use in this connection. That general taste in book covering lettering has improved in recent times is the opinion of Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi. The subject of lettering on book covers and jackets having been touched on in the *Publisher's Circular*, Mr. Jacobi writes to our contemporary to express agreement with the view that "as a rule good honest type of correct form is more readable than some of the fanciful and frequently grotesque characters, specially designed, occasionally adopted for the principal lines of the jacket covers of volumes now issued by some publishers. It reminds me," he adds, "that there has been an improvement during the last twenty years or so in the choice of lettering employed on the actual binding covers of books for which I, to some extent, venture to think I am responsible. To combat the bad forms of the alphabet often used for that purpose I issued in 1899, and reprinted it in 1908, my little book, 'A Few Suggestions of Plain Letterings, etc.,' a copy of which I sent to each of the leading publishers and bookbinders, with a printed note suggesting that a reference to a given number in that pamphlet might be made when a particular style of lettering was desired, or words to that effect. In some instances I have noticed that my suggestion has been helpful."

**An Advertisement is always working.**

### Master Bookbinders' Assurance.

An interesting step in co-operative action in respect of assurance has just been taken by the Master Bookbinders' Association. Many master bookbinders have been feeling that the premiums demanded by commercial companies in respect of indemnifying them as employers of labour against the payment of claims on account of injury or death to employees, were excessive. Knowing that book-binding cannot be regarded as a dangerous trade, the work not being specially unhealthy and accidents being few and far between, the Master Bookbinders' Association reckoned that the requisite assurance could be effected at much less cost if they arranged it co-operately amongst themselves. They accordingly worked out a detailed scheme, and arrangements are now complete for this to come into operation on October 1st. It was found that, in order to meet the legal requirements of the position, the formation of a limited company was necessary, and a company has accordingly been formed under the title of the Bookbinders' Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd. (brief official mention of which was included in our Commercial Intelligence section last week). The first directors are master binders well known in the trade, namely, Mr. A. S. Colley (of A. W. Bain and Co.), Mr. E. B. Judd (Newett Bookbinding Co.), Mr. D. Leighton (Leighton, Son and Hodge), Mr. P. H. Whiting (Key and Whiting), and Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf (Zaehnsdorf, Ltd.). Mr. Hedley Miller, secretary of the Master Bookbinders' Association, is acting as secretary of the new company. Only workmen's compensation risks are covered, but in respect of these it is intended to give the same advantages as are offered by the commercial companies, though at what, it is expected, will prove to be a much lower cost. A specified premium will be payable, and at the end of each year balance in hand after payment of claims will be distributed amongst the policyholders.

THE Master Bookbinders' Association has a committee to which has been entrusted the task of preparing a system of scientific cost-finding specially applicable to the business of the wholesale bookbinder. This committee has met a number of times, and now has some tangible results to show for its labours, though we cannot say how far from completion the system still is.

We hear that warehousemen and cutters at the Armoury Works of Messrs. McCorquodale have struck work on the coming into force of the second wage-reduction made in accordance with the agreement sanctioned by their union. It seems particularly ill advised that such sectional and unauthorised action should be taken when official attention is being given to the case of those who made early acceptance of the reduction proposals.

## British Imports of Millboards.

During August the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	Germany	1,809	1,432
"	Finland	1,357	1,486
"	Sweden	4,430	5,652
"	Norway	951	1,193
"	Canada	1,901	8,407
"	United States	468	1,415
Liverpool	Sweden	80	117
"	Norway	85	120
"	Spain	570	825
"	Canada	2,248	5,160
"	United States	15	25
Bristol	Canada	270	585
Grimsby	Germany	409	809
Hull	Finland	1,841	2,540
"	Sweden	2,029	2,978
"	Norway	2,456	8,756
"	Germany	100	100
"	Netherlands	232	115
Manchester	Canada	440	918
"	Finland	150	286
"	Sweden	160	201
"	Norway	23	30
"	Germany	415	385
"	Canada	620	980
Glasgow	Sweden	71	140
"	Canada	840	492
"	United States	3	30
Leith	Germany	1,023	937
Dublin	Canada	421	649
Total		24,917	36,208
Liverpool	Deduct to amend July:—		408
Manchester	Deduct to amend July:—	138	89
Total		24,779	35,711

## Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during August were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Belgium	880	647
"	Netherlands	89,913	46,444
Liverpool	Germany	57	339
"	Netherlands	205	147
Goole	"	12,443	5,460
Bristol	"	19,048	17,465
Cardiff	"	200	99
Plymouth	"	200	127
Manchester	Sweden	78	69
"	Netherlands	4,677	2,329
Belfast	"	463	333
Hull	Germany	144	133
"	Netherlands	11,726	6,251
Southampton	"	1,000	401
Grangemouth	"	140	140
Leith	"	2,553	2,518
King's Lynn	"	100	40
Newcastle	"	530	245
Dublin	"	60	75
"	France	35	100
Total		144,457	88,357

## Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during August were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	France	15	61
"	Germany	719	2,582
"	Netherlands	107	229
"	Sweden	21	64
"	Norway	377	396
"	Denmark	474	327
"	United States	546	3,212
Liverpool	Germany	50	173
"	France	4	58
"	United States	17	96
Dover	France	1	3
Bristol	Sweden	10,902	81,062
Harwich	Italy	6	48
"	Belgium	—	2
Newhaven	France	1	18
"	Switzerland	24	160
Manchester	Germany	48	91
"	Belgium	110	375
Hull	Sweden	12	62
"	Germany	14	86
Glasgow	Sweden	22	82
Grangemouth	Norway	84	110
Leith	Germany	9	71
"	Sweden	126	268
Total		18,687	89,536

## Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during August were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Manchester	Finland	380	572
"	Sweden	580	1,077
Belfast	"	101	132
Hull	Czecho-Slovakia	240	175
Total		1,301	1,856

## L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

The opening meeting of the session was held at the Society House on Tuesday, September 20th, when Mr. E. Pheby gave an address on "Charging up Jobbing Work." This lecture was in continuation of one given earlier in the year, when the wish was expressed that the subject should be dealt with from the point of view of the compositor.

The subject was divided into several sections: the premises, the suitability of the plant, the sufficiency of the material, the lighting arrangements, physical fatigue, the human factor (skill), and the temperament of the "O." The factor of machine display composition on the Ludlow Typograph (a recent innovation in England) was discussed, and a visit has been arranged to see the machine in operation.

Several exhibits were put up and explained, and questions and an interesting discussion followed in which several members participated.

After the necessary notices had been given out by the secretary, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the proceedings terminated.

THE Spanish Printing Trade Workers have decided by 5,523 votes to 396 to continue affiliation to the Amsterdam Trades Union International.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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**EMBOSSO PLANT** for sale.—Almost new.—Apply, St. Clement's Press, Portugal-street, W.C. 13849

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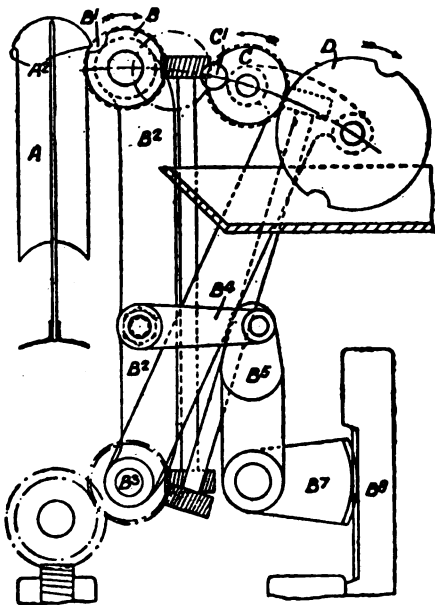
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All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

# New Inventions.

## Applying Adhesives in Bookbinding.

In an invention patented by Mr. J. Murray, bookbinding machines are fitted with a device which ensures that the back projecting edges shall receive an adequate amount of adhesive. The gumming-roller B is formed with a longitudinal groove B<sup>1</sup>, and is supplied with gum by rollers C, D, the former of which has a projection C<sup>1</sup> adapted to enter the

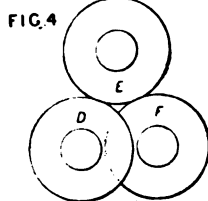
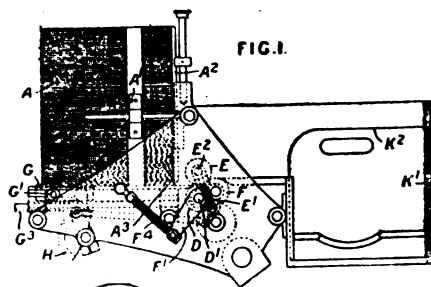


groove B<sup>1</sup>. The book A is reciprocated vertically and a bar B<sup>2</sup> carrying the roller B<sup>1</sup> oscillates about a shaft B<sup>3</sup> in unison, so that the shoulders A<sup>2</sup> receive an extra supply of gum from the trough B<sup>1</sup>. The bar B<sup>2</sup> is operated by means of links B<sup>4</sup>, B<sup>5</sup>, a toothed sector B<sup>7</sup> and a reciprocating rack B<sup>6</sup>. The rollers B, C, D are actuated by helical gearing driven by wheels on the shaft B<sup>3</sup>.

## Straightening Book Covers.

In an invention, patented by Mr. J. Murray, book covers, cases, etc., which are curled owing to the drying of the glue in them are straightened prior to use in bookbinding by a roller bending machine which imparts to the covers a curvature in the opposite direction which is sufficient to neutralise the curl due to the drying effect. As shown, a pile of curved covers is placed in a hopper formed of

base bars A<sup>3</sup>, side bars A<sup>1</sup>, and vertically adjustable front bars A<sup>2</sup>, beneath which the bottom cover is fed by pusher blocks G on a slide G<sup>1</sup> which is reciprocated over longitudinal guides by means of an oscillating toothed quadrant H which engages a rack G<sup>2</sup> on the slide G<sup>1</sup>. The bottom sheet passes directly to the bending rolls D, E, F. Figs. 1 and 4, of which the rolls D, F are geared together and are positively driven, and the roll E is mounted in bearings E<sup>2</sup> drawn towards the rolls D, F by springs E<sup>1</sup> which are adjustable for the purpose of varying the extent of the bending action, so that this may



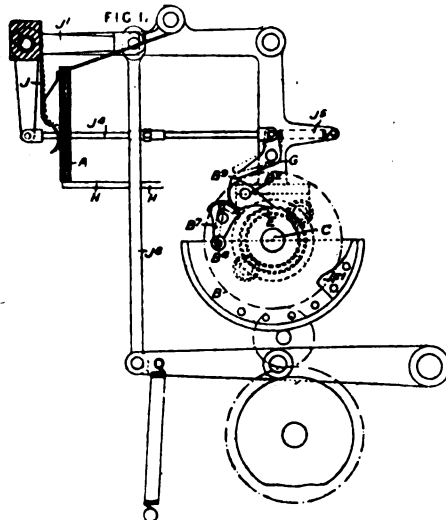
be made to conform to covers, etc., of different curvature. The roll F is also mounted in spring bearings in the form of bell crank levers F<sup>1</sup> fulcrumed in bushes on the driving shaft D<sup>1</sup> and acted on by adjustable springs F<sup>4</sup>. The rolls D, F are formed with intermeshing collars, or square screw threads of the same hand, so as to make the distance of the line of contact of the rolls D, E as near as possible to the line of contact of the rolls F, E, thereby diminishing the extent of the marginal portion of each cover which is not effected by the bending action. The finished covers are stacked automatically in a hopper which slopes towards the front K<sup>1</sup>, and towards one side K<sup>2</sup>.

## Feeding Book Signatures.

In a machine for feeding book signatures, covers, etc., as patented by Mr. J. Murray, to machines of the kind in which they are piled

on edge on a conveyor which advances them to a separating and forwarding device, the conveyor is driven normally at a speed less than the thickness of a signature for each signature fed, and a finger acting on the pile controls ratchet, clutch, or like mechanism which brings into action a quicker drive and maintains the pile in correct position. As shown, pile A is advanced over a table H by a conveyor, not shown, which is driven from a shaft C geared to the spocket wheels of the conveyor by a reducing epicyclic gear. The shaft C is driven normally from a constantly driven wheel B by means of a pivoted pawl B<sup>2</sup> geared to an operating sector B<sup>7</sup> fitted with a roller B<sup>4</sup> which engages a ramp F<sup>1</sup> to throw the pawl B<sup>2</sup> into driving connection with a ratchet E on shaft C. Normally the pawl B<sup>2</sup> after a partial rotation is tripped out of driving position by a lever G acting on a projection B<sup>6</sup> of the pawl. A spring B<sup>7</sup> maintains pawl B<sup>2</sup> stable in either position. When the pile A gets low, the lever G is moved to the position shown by dotted lines so that the pawl B<sup>2</sup> remains in driving contact and the increased rate of feed corrects the position of the pile. The lever G is controlled by a rod J<sup>4</sup> acted on by a spring J<sup>5</sup> which tends to move it to raise the lever G to the position shown in dotted lines. The rod J<sup>4</sup> is connected to a bell crank J<sup>1</sup> oscillated by a cam-reciprocated rod J<sup>2</sup> connected to it by pin-and-slot connection. The lever J<sup>1</sup> is fitted with a finger J which is normally pressed on the pile by the rod J<sup>3</sup> once for each recipro-

cation of the rod J<sup>2</sup>, and pressure of the pile on the finger J is normally sufficient to prevent the spring J<sup>5</sup> from moving the rod J<sup>4</sup> to cause the lever G to assume the position shown in



dotted lines. When, however, the pile is not advanced sufficiently, the finger J sinks into the pile and the spring J<sup>5</sup> causes the rod J<sup>4</sup> to actuate the lever G to prevent the tripping of the pawl B<sup>2</sup>, and so to increase the rate of feed to the conveyor.

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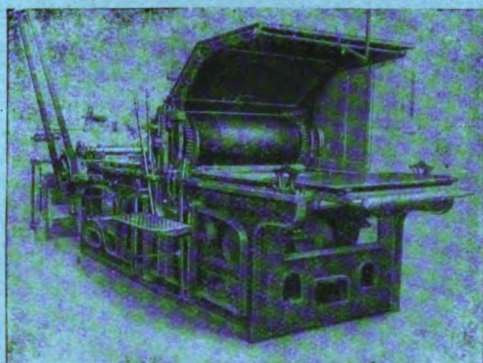
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VOLUME LXXXIX  
NUMBER 14

LONDON: OCTOBER 6, 1921

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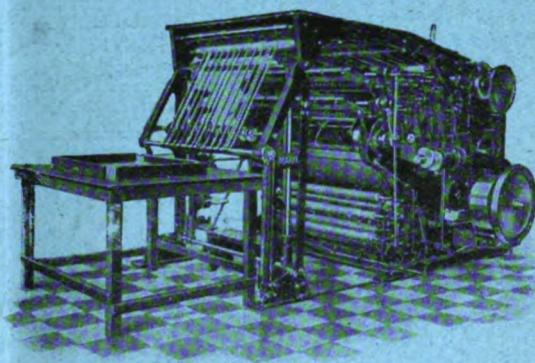
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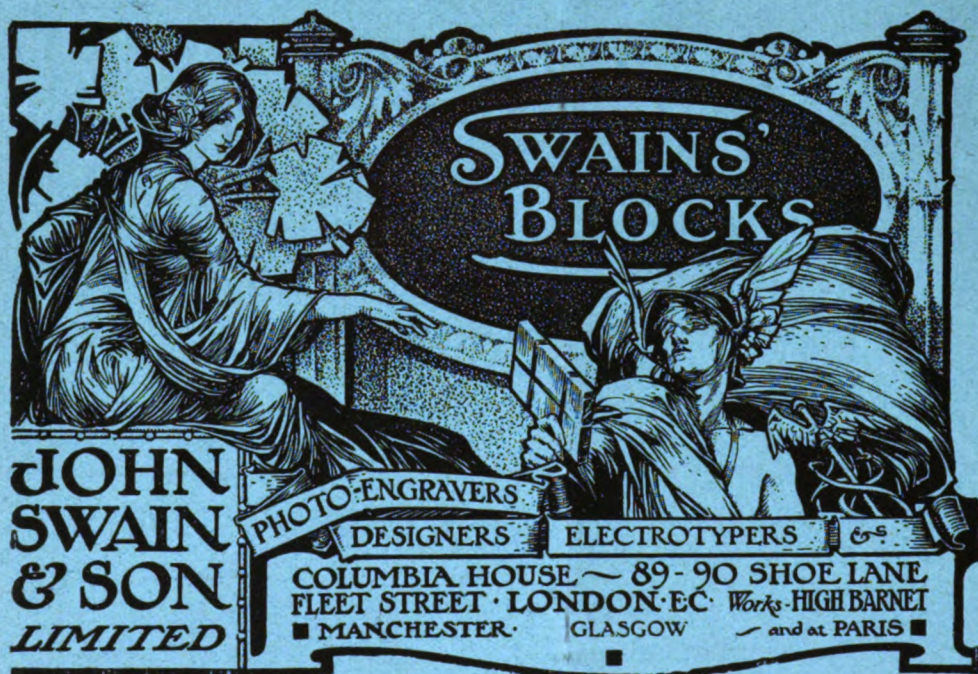
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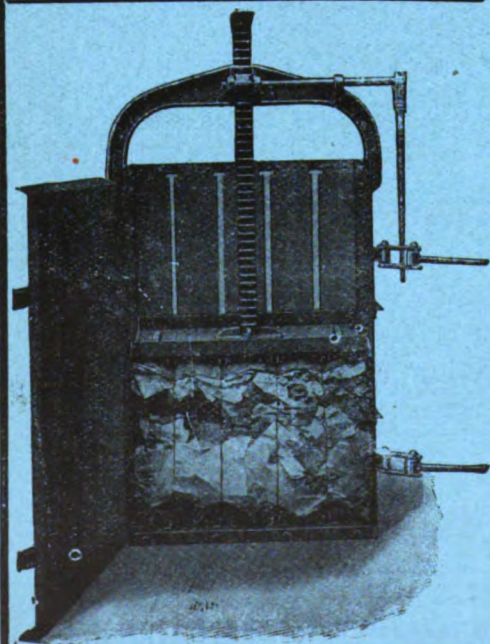
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 14.

LONDON : OCTOBER 6, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

## Bettering British Printing.

**The Design and Industries Association Offers  
Criticisms and Suggestions to the British Printer.**

That British printers and typefounders must in some respects mend their ways if they are to hold their ground against American and German rivals was brought out rather forcibly at a conference on the subject of printing on Monday. The conference followed the opening of the new galleries of the Design and Industries Association at 6, Queen-square, London, and there were present several of those whose names stand high among the apostles of the gospel of beauty in craftsmanship.

The walls of the rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion so as to provide a small exhibition of the printer's work. The exhibits were grouped mainly under the heading "From the Cradle to the Grave," and consisted of examples of printing as it enters into one's daily life, the different stages and interests of life from birth to death being appropriately represented by printed matter, ranging from a birth certificate, through educational literature and school reports, wedding cards, business stationery, etc., right up to the printing required in connection with a funeral. The examples chosen served to show that, in all branches of printing, admirable results can be obtained by the application of those principles of simplicity and serviceableness for which the Design and Industries Association stands.

### **The Printer as Artist.**

The new galleries were declared open by Sir Herbert Morgan, well known for his successful efforts over about twenty years in the production of printing better than ordinary. Sir Herbert remarked that twenty years ago

printers merely had to do as they were told. He had determined to be connected with at least one printing business that was master in its own house, and told the client the type of printing that was suitable for his purpose. He thought the printer should have the dignity and status of a dressmaker. (Laughter.) We had achieved that now, and printers were called into artistic conference with their clients, and helped to shape the artistic taste of the consumer of printing and to improve the taste of the public.

The conference followed immediately upon the opening, the principal speakers being Mr. H. H. Peach and Mr. C. H. Collins Baker.

Mr. Peach prefaced his remarks by a brief résumé of the activities of the Design and Industries Association—colloquially known as the "D.I.A." Under the auspices of the Association important exhibitions have taken place in London—at Whitechapel and Camberwell—and a very successful furnished model house exhibition was arranged at Manchester. In addition, loan collections of printing and textiles have toured the leading provincial cities, and a printing exhibition has recently returned from a tour of South Africa. More than 175,000 persons have visited the exhibitions of printing, household things, textiles, etc., arranged by the Association during the current year. It should be noted, by the way, that there are no trade interests in these exhibitions, the entire services of the Association being rendered voluntarily for a definite educative purpose. It is open to printers all over the country to send in examples of their work to the D.I.A., and the best of these are impartially selected by a



committee of assessors, and passed for inclusion in the exhibitions. Nor is membership of the Association a condition. What the D.I.A. has, in fact, established on successful lines is an ever-open academy for the printing craft, constantly on tour, constantly welcoming better examples of British workmanship, and helping the public to form a sound opinion on printing.

After referring to some of the above-mentioned facts, and also citing concrete examples of the effectiveness of the D.I.A. propaganda for better printing, Mr. Peach proceeded with some interesting remarks upon British printing and the possibilities of its improvement. Workmanship alone, he said, would not save us; we must have intelligent straightforward design as well. Then mere copying of good work was not enough; it was essential to understand the principles underlying it. The education of the public in this matter was a thing of vital importance. In this respect it was regrettable that our trade press did not set a better example. Mr. Peach drew attention to the American printing trade press as showing what was possible, particularly in regard to advertisement display. We had, he said, a lot of leeway to make up. One reason for American superiority in type display was that American printers had given less attention to drawn design, limiting themselves more closely to types, and this limitation led to more sincere and cleaner work. Americans, too, had done more in adapting and improving type faces. Although this country had done fine pioneer work in typefounding, America and Germany were devoting more energy to the development of the art, with the result that we were now using American types right and left, as well as German watered-down versions of types originated here. The Americans were also showing themselves in advance of us by encouraging the installation of small printing plants in schools.

Mr. Peach concluded by appealing to printers to give their aid in the work which the D.I.A. was attempting to do. There was a trade of most illustrious traditions, and they should act in the spirit of the motto, "Share your knowledge."

---

**MANCHESTER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**—Manchester will be well supplied in respect of technical education during the coming winter. In addition to the well-equipped School of Technology, advantages are offered by the various Guilds, who opened their programmes last week. On Saturday the Printing Crafts Guild paid their first visit of the season which was to Messrs. Hans Renold, Ltd., Burnage Works, Didsbury. On November 5th Mr. E. Fisher, of London, will lecture on "Automatic Devices in the Printing and Allied Crafts." "Colour and Colour Printing" will be Mr. D. Greenhill's subject on March 4th. The syllabus of the Manchester Jobbing Printers' Guild is also near completion. In addition, Manchester is actively interested in the National News Chapels Guild which has its headquarters in Liverpool.

## A Printer Lord Mayor.

Sir John Baddeley, who has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the coming year, is the senior partner of the well known firm of Baddeley Brothers, Moor-lane, E.C., die sinkers and wholesale manufacturing stationers, which he founded in 1868.

He was first elected to the Corporation of London in 1886, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1909—during which year he received the honour of knighthood from the King—and was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within in 1912.

Sir John is a Liveryman of the Stationers, Loriners and Framework Knitters Companies. He is the author of several volumes dealing with the past history of the City, and also compiled the "Guide to the Guildhall" for which he received a vote of thanks from the Corporation of London.

## A Pension Concert.

The opening concert of the season in connection with the Camden Town Auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation was held at the "Royal Arms," Gaisford-street, Kentish Town, on Saturday evening. In the absence of Mr. H. C. Bolton (the president) the chair was taken by Mr. W. A. Perkins (one of the vice-presidents), who is a member of the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation and who had brought with him a fairly large subscription list. There was a good attendance, and a programme which gave evident delight. Replying to a vote of thanks for presiding and for his efforts on behalf of the fund, Mr. Perkins said the Council of the Corporation looked upon the work performed by Auxiliaries such as theirs as being very important, not alone on account of the money they raised but also because of the way they kept the claims of the Institution before the trade and the public generally. For that reason it was the duty of members of the Council to respond willingly when asked to assist the Auxiliaries in any way. The £32,000 per annum which the Institution was now expending in the way of benefits to the orphans, the widows, and the aged in the trade made the work of the Council an anxious one, and he appealed to them and to their friends outside to do their utmost to lessen that burden of anxiety. In conclusion, Mr. Perkins expressed regret that indisposition had kept away Mr. Joseph Mortimer, whose work on behalf of the Institution as secretary had produced such good results.

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Mr. W. F. DE BOIS MACLAREN, director of Maclaren and Sons, Ltd., publishers, Shoe-lane, E.C., left £129,374 (personalty. £114,754).



## The Otley Printing Machine Firms.

### A Further Development.

It will be remembered that the three printing machine manufacturing firms at Otley recently amalgamated (as was fully explained in our pages), forming the new firm of Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd. It has since been considered advisable to combine their London selling agencies so as to facilitate business and to give their friends full advantage of the amalgamation. With this object in view an amalgamation of W. H. Lockett and Co., and the London Branch of Payne and Sons (Otley) Ltd., has been concluded, and the title of the new company is Dawson, Payne and Lockett, Ltd., for whom communications on general matters may be addressed either to Dean-street, Fetter-lane, E.C.4 (Telephone: Holborn 1285), or to Albion Works, 103, Farringdon-road, E.C.1 (Telephone: Holborn 607).

From this date all the accounts in connection with the two amalgamated firms will be dealt with under the title of the new company at Dean-street, Fetter-lane, E.C.4, which now becomes the address of the London agency and depot for Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., Waite and Saville's manufactures, David Carlaw and Sons, Ltd. envelope machinery, and Waite and Sheard's ruling machines.

## New L.S.C. Agreement.

An agreement has been signed between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors in the following terms:—

1. That there shall be a reduction in wages or bonus of 5s. per week, from and including the pay-day in the week ending Saturday, October 1st.
2. That the Case and Linotype Piece Scales be adopted, to take effect on the pay-day in the week ending October 15th.
3. That the Overtime limit be reduced from 32 hours to 24 hours in each four weeks, with a maximum of nine hours in any one week, to take effect from and including the bill written in the week ending October 15th.
4. That the rate for Regular Night Ships (fortnight or more) be time and a third, all other conditions being as in the Joint Agreement of January, 1920, to take effect on the pay-day in the week ending October 15th.
5. That conferences be held in October to consider the Monotype Piece Scale and the Apprenticeship question.

A new publishing firm is being formed under the title of Chapman and Dodd, Ltd., with offices at 25, Denmark-street, London, W.C.2.

## Printers Visit Tunbridge Wells.

### Home Counties Alliance Outing.

The third of the enjoyable outings arranged by the Home Counties Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers took place on Saturday, when some 75 printers and their ladies visited Tunbridge Wells. Gathering at the Pump Room at 11 a.m., the master printers held a conference at 11.15, representatives of the Alliance on the Wage Basis Committee and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation giving some account of the recent negotiations, and answering questions and solving difficulties.

After a reception by the Mayor and Mayoress of the Borough (Mr. Councillor Willmot, J.P., and Mrs. Willmot), the visitors enjoyed a tastefully served luncheon, at which Mr. David Greenhill, chairman of the Alliance, presided. Following the loyal toast, the president gave the toast of "The Mayor and Mayoress," graceful response being made by the Mayor. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh gave "The Home Counties Alliance," and Mr. Albert Bennett, president of the Alliance, responded.

The party then proceeded by char-a-banc to Crowborough Beacon and other places of interest in the neighbourhood, a very pleasant drive ending in a return to the Pump Room for tea, when hearty thanks were expressed to the Tunbridge Wells Master Printers' Association for their share in the hospitality of the occasion.

The visitors brought away with them a choicely printed illustrated souvenir programme, the work of Mr. Arthur Dee, of the Reliance Press, Southborough.

## Low German Quotations.

The Acting High Commissioner for Australia has received cable advice intimating that commercial houses report that German traders, irrespective of existing Australian barriers, are making a keen effort to secure business. Their offers are temptingly low, some quotations being one-fourth of the prices at which British and Australian-made goods are now being retailed in Sydney and Melbourne. One effect of the German circulars is the hardening of the demand for drastic anti-dumping legislation.

MR. EDWIN TRUEMAN, editor of the Ilkeston *Pioneer*, at Ilkeston County Court last Thursday, obtained a verdict for £12 odd against Joseph Webster, a member of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association, who, at a miners' meeting on May 23rd, was stated to have pushed plaintiff along the ground for forty yards because he would not leave the meeting when requested.



**Some of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' Employees in Fancy Dress.**

An interesting Group taken in connection with the Watford Hospital Saturday Effort reported on the opposite page.

## Printers in Fancy Dress.

### A Successful Hospital Effort.

The funds of the Hospital Saturday Fund will benefit, we understand, by about £100 as the result of a fancy dress procession and burlesque football match carried out last week by the Watford employees of the well-known printing works of Waterlow and Sons. The accompanying photograph of some of the participants bears evidence of the enthusiasm and skill which the amateur comedians brought to their charitable task.

The proceedings started early on Monday evening with a procession from the works in Milton-street to the West Herts football ground, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. Notable in the procession, besides many irresistibly comic items, were the car which carried Britannia seated upon her throne, bearing a trident, and surrounded by a band of faithful stalwarts, and the hospital car, showing a youthful figure on a bed receiving attention at the hands of white-clad nurses. With the aid of a band, the procession succeeded in drawing a big concourse of spectators to the burlesque football match, for which Sir William Waterlow kicked off. The match, with a mock bull fight at half time, prove hilariously funny, and at the close of the match a torch-light procession was formed upon the ground, and marched back triumphant to headquarters. The employees' band of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., rendered selections during the evening.

## The Need for Reduced Postage.

### Postcard Publishers' Action.

Public attention is being effectively drawn to the large amount of unemployment in the picture post card industry consequent upon the increases in the postal rates. The matter is of vital urgency especially in view of the likelihood of still further additions to the number of unemployed unless some assurance is given immediately that the three-halfpenny postal rate for post cards is to be reduced. A striking appeal to the Government was made by an influential gathering of picture post card publishers held at Raphael House last Thursday, under the presidency of Sir Adolph Tuck. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This representative meeting of publishers of picture post cards respectfully urges upon the Government an immediate reduction of the prohibitive 1½d. postage rate on picture post cards, which from the day it took effect—viz., June 13th—has led to a loss of sale throughout the United Kingdom of upwards of 50 per cent., causing serious losses to the publishers, wholesalers, and the many

thousands of retailers throughout the country, and unemployment to thousands of workpeople in the printing, papermaking, and process block-making trades, as well as to many artists and photographers connected with this promising British picture post card industry.

"This meeting unanimously agrees that such unemployment can only become further intensified during the coming winter seeing that picture post card publication is at a standstill, and publishers must be assured of such reduction in the postage as will warrant them in again incurring the very considerable expense of preparing and producing the necessary editions of new designs for the coming year at marketable prices. By this action the industry would recover, labour would immediately benefit, and the considerable export trade in picture post cards would be maintained and developed."

It was decided that the resolution should be telegraphed to the Prime Minister at Gairloch and circulated among all the members of the Government.

Sir Adolph Tuck told of his many communications with the Postmaster-General, and said that the last reply he had received had indicated that there was no prospect of an announcement on the subject of reduction of postal rates being made in the immediate future. The post card publishers have now made public their demand that in the interests of the unemployed as well as of British export trade something should be done in this matter without delay. We are glad to see that the Press in general is giving needed publicity to this question of the postage muddle. Besides *The Times*, to whose statements on the subject we refer in our "Current Topics" page, the *Manchester Guardian* has given considerable space to the subject, throwing its great influence into the scales against the dear postage which is having such a detrimental effect on industry in general and the printing trade in particular. Drawing attention to the "immense falling-off" in the use of postal advertising and other business uses of the post, the *Manchester Guardian* well states that this move of the picture post card publishers "is the beginning of a movement which may easily spread to a larger demand for reduced postal rates."

AFTER being in circulation since August 15th, 1918, the *Wages Board Gazette*, issued from the offices of the Agricultural Wages Board, made its last appearance on Saturday. The *Gazette* was primarily designed to provide a chronicle of information for the use of those engaged in the administration of Part II. of the Corn Production Act, and replaced a large number of separate documents. When it was placed on sale later it obtained a large number of regular subscribers, and the balance of unexpired subscriptions will be refunded by the Ministry of Agriculture forthwith.

"FAMOUS Amateurs in Art," are discussed in a very well illustrated article by Mr. A. B. Cooper in the October *Pearson's Magazine*.

## Printing Notes from 'Australia.

**Municipal Printing — Printing Trade Wages — Newspaper Development — Stationery Imports — "Books" and Import Duty — Edwards-Dunlop Progress — State Bookselling.**

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

A SCHEME for the purchase of additional machinery to enable the Sydney City Council to do all its own printing and bookbinding has been deferred.

THE question of wages in the Australian printing industry was in a very unsettled state in August. Westralian printing workers demanded advances of about 25 per cent. upon the existing wages ranging round about £5. Workers in the New South Wales process engraving industry demanded in August advances of about 30 per cent.

THE Melbourne *Herald* newspaper is anticipating development by a big forward movement in respect of its mechanical equipment.

AN interesting ceremony, marking an important stage in the development of the *Herald* and *Weekly Times*, Ltd., took place in the machine-room on August 5th when Mr. Theodore Fink, chairman of directors, pressed the electric button, and started the Goss printing press which has just been installed. This increases to six the number of presses in use in the *Herald* office—five Goss and one Hoe, the last-named being employed in the production of the *Weekly Times*. The running speed of the five Goss machines is 5,000 copies of the *Herald* per minute.

IMPORTS of paper, stationery, etc., for the eleven months to May last show a great increase in the value of the goods received. The total of £8,405,380 compares with £3,637,685 in the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of £4,767,695.

CRITICISM of the Postal authorities continues over their varied definitions of a book in relation to an import duty. It is urged that numerous publications which cannot be regarded by any sane person as anything but books have been classed as "printed matter," and on these the department is charging 8d. per lb., instead of 4d. The amazing part of the business is that, whilst Buffalo Bill stories can be sent at the lower rate, valuable educational works are charged twice as much. Even a novel produced under the joint authorship of two or more persons is classed as a compilation, and has to pay 8d. per lb. The undoubted effect of these restrictions is to place a premium on Australian publications, which, with a much narrower

circulation, are not so well able to bear the heavy imposts as overseas productions with a wider circulation.

A DUTY on books would be indefensible, says the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*. The proposal is a preposterous example of the argument that at all hazards the "money should be kept in the country." Books have increased in price since the war, and are already beyond the ordinary purse. The proposed duty would be a tax on knowledge, which is of no use unless it be well spread, and it would be paid, for the most part, by parents who have to pay for school books, and are already confronted by an increase in school fees.

INCREASED net earnings are disclosed by the financial statement of Edwards, Dunlop and Co., Ltd., for the year ended April 30th last, when its figures are compared with those of the balance sheet bearing even date in 1920. In the latter period the amount cleared was £61,329, and in the earlier £54,767. The directors report that during the first half of 1920 the cost of paper rose very greatly in the producing centres. There had since been a fall, but "latterly the market seems to have steadied somewhat."

THE proposal in New Zealand to supply school books and requisities at cost price to parents through education boards is meeting with strong opposition by booksellers. Replying to a deputation, the Minister for Education at Wellington (the Hon. C. J. Par) said he did not approve in a general way of the intervention of the State in any business that could be conducted better by private enterprise, but there could be no hard and fast rule on the point. The proposal that was being opposed by the deputation was that books and stationery required in the schools should be supplied to the children at cost price instead of at the manufacturers' price, plus the wholesalers and the retailers' profits. The idea was not a new one. It had been discussed very fully for several years, and it had the support of education boards and school committees throughout the Dominion.

THE Minister pointed out that in Canterbury the Education Board was already supplying book and stationery to the children through the school committees. The board bought its supplies from a wholesale house, not from the manufacturers as now proposed, and it was able to effect a substantial saving for the parents as compared with the prices formerly charged by retailers.

IN reply to a suggestion from the deputation that in the event of the Government entering the business it should take over the retailers' stocks of school books and stationery, the Minister said he would not make any definite promises, but he could give an assurance that the interests of the booksellers would receive fair attention. He did not anticipate any change would be made as far as next year was concerned.

# Trade Notes.

ONE fatal accident in the paper, printing, etc. group of trades is reported in August.

A NEW paper, the *Boys' Pictorial*, will be issued on October 11th by the Odham's Press.

A NEW monthly magazine, the *Beacon* (2s. 6d., imp. 8vo., 64 pages), is published by Mr. Basil Blackwell, of Oxford.

DUE to appear this month is a new review, *Looking Forward* (2s.), devoted mainly to the discussion and explanation of world affairs. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe is the editor.

AT the well-attended monthly meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, on Tuesday, a short but important business agenda was followed by a much-appreciated concert.

MONDAY next, October 12th, is the date of the festival dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution. Mr. C. H. St. J. Hornby, who is this year's chairman, is appealing for donations to be sent to him at Strand House, W.C.2.

THE October meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association is to be held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at Stanley's Restaurant, 237, Lavender-hill, S.W., at 7 p.m. Mr. W. H. Burchell is to discuss further the subject of "Office Management."

IN the Vacation Court last week, Mr. Justice Swift heard an application by the proprietors of the *Hull Daily Mail* to restrain the proprietors of the *Hull Daily News* from using the words "Late City" in connection with the last edition of their paper. His Lordship gave defendants a week in which to answer the evidence, but meanwhile disallowed their use of the words "Late City."

**DISTRIBUTORS' STRIKE.**—A "lightning" strike affecting several thousand men in the newspaper distributing trade in London, was declared last Thursday, and at one time it seemed possible that it might spread to the printing trade in London and the provinces. Leading firms of distributors were affected, but before many hours had elapsed the dispute was temporarily settled, and the men returned to work. Negotiations in the matter are continuing this week between the newsagent employers and the Printing and Paper Workers' Union.

**BOOK-PRINTING IN GERMANY.**—In view of the high costs of printing, Mr. Oscar Brown-ing wrote to the *Manchester Guardian* last week suggesting the advisability of giving to German printers and binders the work English printers apparently did not want. Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., replied that they had arranged for certain books which they could not otherwise re-issue to be printed in Germany, but they went on to draw attention to the great difficulties interposed by the reparations duty and British Custom-house methods.

MR. JAMES DUFF MILLER, editor and proprietor of the *Forres Gazette*, has died, aged 77.

MR. CHAS. E. THOMAS, bookseller and stationer, of Worthing, has retired from business.

THE October *Royal* contains the usual good measure of profusely illustrated and interesting light reading.

MR. WILLIAM RODGER, formerly a well-known newspaper proprietor, of Wigan, has died at Dunedin, New Zealand.

THE printing and allied trades occupy the seventh place among the principal industries of South Africa, employing as they do 6,092 workpeople.

MR. GEORGE FREDERICK KIRKMAN, of the Bungalow, New Ferry, for nearly fifty years proprietor and editor of the *Protestant Standard*, who died on July 19th last, aged 96 years, in comparative poverty, left only £39.

MR. ROBERT CUMMING ANNAND, J.P. (68), of Woodville-road, Ealing, W., formerly managing director of the Northern Press and Engineering Co., South Shields, and inventor of numerous improvements in newspaper printing machines, left £7,096.

**RARE BIBLES.**—Mrs. C. M. Yellowlees, of Larbert, has presented a "Breeches Bible" to Stirling Public Library, a "Bishops' Bible," the *Manx Bible*, 18.9, and the English Hexapla, exhibiting the six important English translations of the New Testament, with the original Greek text after Scholz.

THE *Off-License Journal*, official organ of off-license holders, is now published. The editorial and advertisement offices are at 3, Pemberton-row, Fleet-street, E.C. The journal is printed for the proprietors by Goodall and Suddick (1916) Ltd., of 180, Fleet-street, and Victoria Works, Otley.

FOR some thirty years a valued member of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Edward John Goodman has died at the age of 84 years. He gained some fame as novelist and dramatist, was one of the oldest surviving members of the *Savage Club*, to which he was elected in 1874, and of which he acted as honorary secretary from 18.9 till 1886.

MR. JAMES O'DONOVAN, one of the best-known journalists in Fleet street, and for 13 years a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, died at his home, 84, West-side, Clapham Common, last Friday night, after a few days' illness. He was 56 years of age. He was an indefatigable member of the National Union of Journalists, and was in turn chairman and secretary of the Central London branch, and was the London area's representative on the executive council.

THE funeral of Mr. James O'Donovan took place at Golders Green. Representatives of the *Daily News* and the *Irish Independent* attended, and Mr. T. Foster was present on behalf of the National Union of Journalists.





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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## Wages Dispute Ended.

LAST week it was possible to report that the long-drawn-out wages struggle had been brought almost to complete settlement. The most important trade union that had still to complete its ballot was the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers. Intimation has now been received that this ballot also has resulted in the acceptance of the terms offered. Definite decisions having at last been reached in respect of all points in dispute, it may be hoped that there will now be less of that spirit of unsettlement abroad which is so inimical to the most efficient conduct of the industry. As regards the proposal of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, also of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists and Designers, that the second reduction of 2s. 6d., which is now operative, should be deferred until January, 1922, we are informed that very careful consideration was given to this re-

quest and the question was fully discussed in all its bearings upon the present situation and on future negotiations. When the matter was before the Council of the Federation of Master Printers a very able statement of the trade union case was, we hear, put forward by Mr. G. Harraway, Mr. T. G. Newland and Mr. R. Kneale. It was pointed out, however, that the employers had not desired a separate settlement, being in favour of national agreements. They had in their ranks, moreover, employers in some districts who were dissatisfied with the small reduction secured, and were intimating their intention of making local arrangements in the matter of wages. It was finally decided that it was in the best interests of all concerned to adhere to the settlement which has been made, and that the dates as originally agreed could not be departed from. It is to be hoped that the whole industry will now settle down in earnest to the task of bringing in a more prosperous era in the printing trade, the employers doing their utmost to ensure an increased volume of work, and the workers seeking to give that betterment of output which can do so much to reduce costs, and so contribute to more satisfaction for all concerned.

\* \* \*

## Post Office "Economy."

PICTURE post card publishers, as reported on another page, are making a determined effort to secure immediate consideration for the urgent question of postal rates, in regard to which some definite promise of decrease would do much to save the printing industry from further detriment—detriment which is bound to result if potential customers must calculate on a continuation of the present high rates for post cards and printed matter. The recent experiments in economy on the part of the Post Office—by means of increasing postal rates and curtailing week-end postal facilities—have already called forth some very destructive criticism from the business community, as we have indicated in these columns. Protests against the policy of trying to increase Post Office profits at the cost of untold detriment to the country's trade continue to multiply, and concerted efforts are being made to ensure the hoped-for early return to more healthy postal arrangements. Among public bodies active in this matter of exposing the uneconomical nature of this "economy" may be mentioned the London Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Incorporated Society of Retail Distributors, the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, Ltd., as well as organisations we

have previously mentioned, including the Federation of Master Printers. The allied industries have, of course, been specially hit by this costly experimentation, a big blow having been dealt at the practice of direct advertising, as also at other uses of the printer's products.

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### Immediate Action Demanded.

THE advantage which present postal rates give to our foreign competitors is emphasised in a letter by Sir Adolph Tuck in *The Times*, in the course of which he says that next year's overseas trade in picture post cards is entirely dependent on an almost immediate announcement that postage is to be reduced, for unless new designs are now prepared ready for shipment early next year, this trade will go to France and Germany, where picture post card publishers, owing to their favourable postage rates, are in a position to print full editions, which enable them to offer their post cards at prices acceptable to the public. Sir Adolph adds that the increased rate on picture post cards (now three times what it was before the war) has not only lessened trade, but caused widespread unemployment. Since the postage was raised from 1d. to 1½d. the industry has fallen off by 50 per cent. As a natural result half the stocks prepared for the season have been locked up in the hands of the publishers, and thousands of artists, process block-makers, paper workers, and printers have been thrown out of work for whom work could readily be found if a definite decision on the reduction of the postage on picture post cards to 1d., or, better still, to ½d., were taken. *The Times*, we are glad to note, takes the matter up in an editorial article, in which the statement is made that "the Estimates for next year's Post Office Budget will probably announce certain concessions with regard to postal facilities." The article concludes with the following paragraph which deserves to be underlined: "If the change is to be made in the next Post Office Budget, the fact should be published without delay. By that means the harmful effects of a policy which has been shown to be halfpenny wise and pound foolish may be to a certain extent nullified, and business men will be able to make arrangements for the future which they dare not undertake till they are sure of their ground."

MR. HERBERT SIDEBOTHAM is shortly to sever his connection with *The Times*, and to join the editorial staff of the *Daily Chronicle*.

## Personal.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago on Monday, died William Morris, to whose idealism the printer's craft owes a great debt of gratitude.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN LEIGH, president of the London Master Printers' Association, and vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers, was welcomed as the British representative to the first annual congress of the Belgian Federation of Employers in the Book Industry and the Printers' Union of Antwerp, which opened on Monday at Antwerp.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, secretary Federation of Master Printers, and Councillor W. B. Wykes, of Leicester, paid a special visit to the Bristol Master Printers' Association on Monday, the wages situation being the principal matter of discussion.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS, the T.A. Parliamentary representative, is on a visit to Jersey assisting in the inauguration of the Jersey Labour Party.

MR. CHAS. T. JACOBI is to deliver a lecture entitled "The Charles Whittingham Press at Chiswick, 1810-1852: Its history and Influence," in the Hogarth Hall, Chiswick Town Hall, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1921, at 8 p.m. Mr. Jacobi, whose long association with the Chiswick Press is well known, will illustrate his lecture by lantern slides; it is sure to be of great interest to all concerned in the art of book production.

MR. A. E. JARVIS, president of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, and Mr. W. I. Burch (Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.), will occupy the chair at the bohemian concert on Monday, October 10th, at Cannon-street Hotel, in an effort toward the completion of the Association's third pension, of which £400 is still required.

MR. GALLOWAY FRASER retired on Saturday from the editorship of *Tit-Bits* after thirty years in that capacity.

MR. W. A. PERKINS presided on Saturday afternoon at St. Bride Institute at the annual meeting of the Society of Somerset Folk in London, of which he was elected chairman for the fourth year in succession.

MR. ST. JOHN HORNBY, who is to take the chair at the News-vendors' Benevolent banquet on the 12th, is not only a partner of W. H. Smith and Son, but is a master printer. He was the founder of the Ashdene Press, which is associated with some magnificent printing, which gives it a secure place in the story of the development of the printing art.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 5½; **Associated Newspapers, Ord.** (7 p.c. Cum Pref.), 17s., Pref., 14s.; **Jos. Byrom**, 12s. 6d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 3d.; **John Dickinson**, 1st Pref., 52; **Financial News**, 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s. 9d., Pref., 11s. 6d.; **Ilford**, Pref., 15s.; **Illustrated London News**, Pref., 6s., 1st Deb., 45. 45½; **Lamson Paragon**, 16s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. (paid up by instalments), 21s. 1½d.; **Linotype A Deb.**, 55½; **George Newnes**, Pref., 11s. 6d.; **Odham's Press**, (s., 9s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 16s. 6d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 16s. 3d.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 11s. 3d., Def., 5s. 0½d., 5s. 6d., Pref., 10s. 9d.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.** (1919), 14s. 6d.; **Wyman and Sons**, Pref., 12s. 6d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE**.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. to September 30th, 1921. Dividend warrants will be posted on October 31st next to the stockholders standing on the registers on October 1st, 1921.

**JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD.**—John Dickinson and Co. announce an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, payable October 1st.

**BURNLEY PAPER WORKS**.—Dividend of 9d. per £1 shares. For 1919-20 dividend of 35 per cent., free of tax. In October last bonus of 100 per cent. in shares was distributed.

**C. DAVIDSON AND SONS (LTD.)**.—The disposal balance of profit for the year ending July 31st, 1921, after making allowance for repayment of Excess Profits Duty, is £4,823 6s. 6d., of which £2,209 8s. 6d. was distributed per interim dividend in April last, and the directors recommended that the remainder be disposed of as follows:—(1) By writing off depreciation the sum of £1,000; (2) by leaving the remainder, £1,613 18s., at the credit of profit and loss account.

## NEW ISSUE.

**RONEO, LTD.**.—The Imperial and Foreign Corporation, Ltd., having purchased 160,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each of the above undertaking, now offers the

same for sale at par. **Roneo, Ltd.**, which was formed in 1908, manufactures Roneo machines, office furniture and equipment. Since June, 1919, upwards of £180,000 has been spent on the creation and equipment of new works, and it is in consequence of this expenditure which is now completed, and of the larger stock now carried, that the creation of the shares now offered is necessitated. The company's balance sheet at June 30th last showed a surplus of assets amounting to £638,688, which sum, after deducting the total amount of the 6 per cent. preference shares, is sufficient to cover the 10 per cent. preference shares over three times.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**MASTERS AND FRANCIS, LTD.**—Capital, £1,000 in £1 shares; stationers, printers, paper bag, account book and box-makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. P. Masters and F. S. Francis.

**A. AND F. DENNY, LTD.**—Capital, £15,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a bookseller and newsagent carried on by F. A. Denny, at 147, Strand, W.C., as "A. and F. Denny." Private company. Subscribers: J. C. Gardner and W. E. Burnley. First directors: J. C. Gardner (chairman), H. E. Alden, F. A. Denny (managing director), and A. J. Slatter.

**HARVEY COOKE AND CO., LTD.**—Capital, £500, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on at 61, Cheapside, E.C., as Harvey Cooke and Co., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in duplicating machines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Cooke and D. M. Lyons. Registered office, 61, Cheapside, E.C.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD.**—Issue of September 21st, 1921, of £400 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**R. ACKRILL, LTD.** (Printers).—Memorandum of Deposit on September 16th, 1921, charged on various properties in Harrogate, Pateley Bridge and Ripon (subject as to part thereof to prior mortgages) to secure all

moneys due or to become due from company to prior mortgages to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London Joint City and Midland Bank.

J. WEINER, LTD. (Printing, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on September 21st, 1921, of debentures dated April 20th and May 2nd, 1910, securing £2,500.

NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP Co. (1920) LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,250 on August 9th, 1921, of debentures dated January 10th, 1921, securing £200,000.

"DAIRYMAN," LTD. (newspaper proprietors, London).—Particulars of £600 debentures, created September 2nd and all issued September 23rd, 1921, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

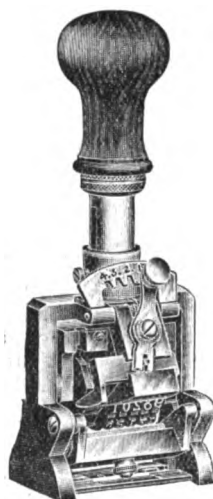
Frederick John William Leaney, 9 and 10, St. Bride's-avenue, Ludgate-circus, E.C., wholesale newsagent. September 28th. Public examination, January 13th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

Abraham Barker, 33, Water-street, Black-burn, paper bag merchant. September 29th.

THE Baker Sales Co. of 200, Fifth-avenue, New York City, have added yet another branch to their list. Their new branch is to be found at 23, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.4, and is in charge of Mr. F. M. Bashelier, who is the inventor of printers' furniture made of steel. They are specialists in the manufacture of printers' furniture composed of all steel, type cases and composing tables that are the very latest in design, fitted throughout with electric lighting installation, so that on any drawer being pulled out the light is thrown directly on the article required. The above company have also on the market all-steel metal trucks which are invaluable for users of monotype and linotype slugs and metal. Every composing-room should be fitted with these trucks which are made to withstand severe usage, and which can be turned in their own space. Besides manufacturing steel equipment, the Baker Sales Co. also turn their attention to wood furniture and fittings. Printers would do well to send for illustrated catalogue for the most up-to-date equipment which is claimed to take up a very small percentage of floor space.

## Up-to-date Numbering Machines.

Before the war the manufacture of numbering machines was largely in the hands of the Germans. What our former enemies are doing now in the way of supplying these necessary and useful adjuncts to industry may not be generally known. At all events, several British firms are stepping into the breach with some clever and up-to-date contrivances. Among these may be mentioned the firm of Messrs. E. W. H. Stanleigh, of 23, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.4. Mr. Stanleigh claims that his productions are of British manufacture throughout, and since the war he has been aiming to place on the



market an article which for simplicity, accuracy and durability embraces all the best principles known in numbering machine construction. The automatic numbering machine (illustrated herewith) is of special make and has five actions, being capable of doing work in consecutive, duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate and repeat numbering. Other productions of the firm are rotary tram ticket numbering machines, also an appliance for printing off the roll for cinema tickets, type-high numbering machines, etc. Another feature of the firm's enterprise is that special machines can be made to order to meet any requirement, whether they be operated by hand, rotary or cylinder.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NORWAY.—Official returns up to the end of June last show that in that month 90 per cent. of 2,589 workers in the Norwegian printing trade were unemployed. This shows a slight improvement on the May percentage of 97, but compares badly with the figure of 0.4 for June, 1920. Of 845 bookbinders, no fewer than 26.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June as compared with 27.6 per cent. in May and 0.7 in June, 1920.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

### TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

#### Members' Reunion Smoker.

In accordance with the custom extending over many years the Association inaugurated its winter's activities by a members' reunion "smoker" on Tuesday evening. The function this year was held at the newly-appointed Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The choice of venue gave evident satisfaction, for there was a large gathering of members and friends, and the extempore musical items, enjoyable in every way, were contributed by members and friends. The pauses occurring between the various turns were taken full advantage of to engage in social intercourse together with the genuine display of that spirit of fellowship which is one of the strong features throughout the membership. The president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) occupied the chair, and the vice-president (Mr. H. Milton) ably supported.

Before the concert commenced the following new members, on the proposition of Mr. A. E. Walters, seconded by Mr. W. Venum, were elected to membership: Mr. E. J. Stockwell (warehouse), Chas. Pearson and Son; Mr. J. W. Papworth (binding), Burrup, Mathieson and Son; Mr. F. W. Welch (binding and ruling), Clements Newling; Mr. G. W. Sutliff (packing and despatching), John Rissen; Mr. H. E. Phipps (cloth forwarding), Webb, Son and Co., and Mr. J. A. Esler (binding and ruling), Brendon's, Plymouth.

The new members received from the president warm words of welcome.

#### The Concert.

The concert artistes included the following: Mr. Archer, jun. ("Sincerity," "Big Ben," "Because"); Mrs. Mordente, Mr. Miles and Mr. Cox, piano, violin and 'cello trio ("Selection from the Bohemian Girl," "Danse de Forest"); Mr. Jarvis (Galloping Dick, "Old Barty," "Thank God for a Garden"); Mr. Fox ("A Clean Sweep," "The Ideal Home"); Mr. Walker ("My Mary," "It's Nice to Get Up in the Morning"); Mrs. Mordente, piano-forte solos ("Sans Souci," "Petite Rhapsodie"); Mr. A. W. Hunt ("Peter Henry"); Mr. Gilbert Chester, who capably undertook the duties of accompanist, was also successful in two monologues ("Posters," "You Don't Take a Sandwich to a Picnic").

After the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem a very successful evening's entertainment was brought to a close.

At the usual October meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London, at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, S.E., on Tuesday next, at 4 p.m., Mr. Edward A. Dawe, of H.M. Stationery Office, will deliver a short lecture on "Pertinent Points on Paper."

## The Model 4 Linotype.

All printers will be interested in the new booklet descriptive of the Model 4 Linotype. Following an illustrated description of the machine are a number of pages showing specimens of work set on the Model 4 Linotype, including bookwork, catalogue work, magazine advertisements, price lists, and representative jobs of a similar nature. These specimens are so arranged that they not only demonstrate the excellency of the product of the modern Linotype, but also indicate the wide capacity of the machine and the number of founts made available to the operator without magazine change. We understand there is practically no limit to the number of combinations of type faces which can be obtained in this way, and certainly the few examples shown serve to demonstrate the capacity of the machine. Suggestions are also made for display, general jobbing, and headline equipments, the examples given providing some indication of the remarkable flexibility of the machine in producing a wide range of type matter.

The booklet also contains examples of display more particularly interesting to newspaper proprietors. An interesting feature in this connection are the examples showing how two advertisement displays are obtained from single magazine equipments of matrices, an arrangement which enables an office producing a morning and evening newspaper, or a daily and weekly newspaper, to give a distinctive type dressing to each.

The booklet is, of course, entirely Linotype set, and thus has the additional interest of giving to the printing trade another example of Linotype Typography.

## "Alco" Plates for Lithography.

A matter of interest to all lithographers is the introduction on the market of "Alco" plates, by Messrs. Algraphy, Ltd., of Philip-road, Peckham-rye, S.E.15. We mention below a few of the special properties introduced which will appeal to both buyer and operator instantly. The plates in question are quite flat, being free from scales and blisters and containing 99.5 per cent. pure zinc.

They are specially suited for printing purposes, and the graining is scientifically carried out, every portion of the metal being granulated by machinery, thus ensuring even dampening and freedom from scumming. The colour of the plates is of a silver grey and therefore most suitable for the artist in this respect, comparing favourably with aluminium. Moreover, alterations can be quickly and simply made as on litho stone, and work can be removed by caustic potassium or caustic sodium without injuring the metal. The



"Alco" plates may be also coated and developed for photo-lithography, their flatness and purity making them specially suitable. Those who are interested are invited to communicate with Messrs. Algraphy, who state that customers who become regular users of the plates, will be supplied with the formulæ of solutions gratis.

The rubber offset blankets manufactured by this firm are also being very widely used both in this country and abroad. Great difficulty was found in obtaining a blanket that, whilst being sufficiently strong to prevent stretching, yet had sufficient rubber on the surface to prevent the canvas showing through; further, the rubber top layer had to be of a very fine degree of vulcanisation, not too hard to prevent the ink picking up at each impression, and not too soft which would cause embossing. These ideal results seem to have been obtained and on fast-running presses it is possible to produce letterpress work better and cheaper by the litho offset press.

PAPER and stationery companies increased their nominal capital during August by £109,000 and printing and publishing companies by £54,000.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO., LTD. — The exhibition of the film taken on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Devon Valley Paper Mill, Hele, took place on Wednesday at the Midland Hotel Cinema, Manchester. There was a fair attendance of printers and others connected with the paper trade. Mr. Cozens-Hardy described the various processes as they were shown on the screen, and at the conclusion of the show extended a cordial invitation to those present to visit and inspect any of their mills should they be in the vicinity of one.

A MEETING on behalf of the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway, is to be held at the Mansion House on October 17th, at 3 p.m., in order to provide an opportunity of making known more widely the immense value to the Metropolis particularly, and the nation generally, of the Institution's work, and in the hope that it may be a means of securing for the Hospital the help which it needs so desperately at this critical time.

## Paper and Print at Leipzig Fair.

Business in the paper section of the Leipzig Fair is described as only moderate. The two principal buildings devoted to the paper industry were fully occupied. At numerous places worked-up paper of the most varied shapes could be seen. In the cardboard and packing material sections a large choice of cardboard articles, ranging from the plain hard paper roll to sweet-boxes lined with velvet and silk, were exhibited. There is a general tendency to manufacture folding boxes for articles allowing of easy transport. Several types were displayed, among others the "Dowa Box" and the "Patent K Box."

In letter paper cassettes a brisk business was done, preference being given to articles of first-class quality paper. Among accountants' books, the so-called American daybooks were in particular demand, but lower-priced books also met with a ready sale.

Among decorations for tables, walls, lamps, etc., there were lamp-shades of crepe-paper, flower-pot covers of plaited crepe bands, sweet bags, travelling bags and all kinds of imitation stuffs, such as tablecovers, napkins, etc., in coloured crepe-paper; it is true that the large transactions expected were not effected, but the business done was satisfactory.

## Football.

The following are the results of the matches played last Saturday: —

PRINTERS' CHARITY CUP.—Waterlow Ath. 4, Britannia 0.

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES' LEAGUE.—Falcon Ath. 2, St. Clement's Press 0. Wightman's Ath. 5, Fleetway Press 0.

Mr. Herbert J. Parker, the hon. secretary of the Football Section of the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association, who met with a cycle accident, which resulted in the fracture of an arm, is, we are glad to state, making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

## E. W. H. STANLEIGH

(Formerly E. W. H. SCHRIER),

23, BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.4.

Manufacturer of British Made

AUTOMATIC

**NUMBERING MACHINES**

HAND — ROTARY — CYLINDER

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED FOLDER.

Telegrams: Embuay, Fleet, London.

Tel.: Holborn 5016.

## Freemasonry.

St. Bride Lodge, No. 2,817, celebrated its 21st anniversary at the Café Monico, Piccadilly-circus, when Mr. G. L. Reveirs was installed Master by Mr. Sydney H. Caslon. The following were appointed officers:—Messrs. G. F. Wilbraham and W. J. Starkie, Wardens; Alderman Sir G. R. Blades, M.P., Treasurer; C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., Secretary; Geo. W. Jones, Director of Ceremonies; L. W. Oxley, Almoner; F. H. Stollard and E. J. Day, Deacons; E. S. Lendrum, Inner Guard; O. Lehmann and A. Beech, Stewards; W. Wright, Organist.

A handsome banner was presented to the Lodge by Mr. Sydney H. Caslon, in commemoration of the 21st anniversary. The Rev. O. C. Cockrem, in dedicating the banner, gave a discourse on St. Bride or St. Bridget. Among those present were:—Sir J. Somers Vine, I. A. Symmons, P. G. Mallory, Maurice Beachcroft, Algernon L. Collins, Walter H. Glazier, W. H. Pocklington, Sir Robert Baird and Mr. W. Bel-Burrowes.

## U.S. Government & Hand Numbering

The Post Office Department of the United States Government are beyond question the largest single buyers of hand numbering machines in the world. In every post office throughout the country one finds anywhere from one to fifty hand numbering machines in daily use. These machines have to stand up under very severe handling, and number with absolute accuracy at all times the money orders, registered letters, parcel post packages and other records used by the post office.

The "American Visible Model "41" made by the American Numbering Machine Co., of Brooklyn, N.Y., was chosen by the United States Government as the machine that met with all the tests, and in awarding the contract specified "American Model 41's." The contract calls for over one thousand machines, and although Uncle Sam pays from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. more for the "American Visible Model "41's" than other machines submitted, he is purchasing years of accurate numbering. "Model 41's" as well as other models are carried in stock by the sole European agents, Messrs. Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., Victory Works, Birkenhead, England. This firm also undertake repairs, fulfilling the guarantee given with each machine.

It is of interest to know that several new forms of envelopes, and the appliances for their production, have been thought out from the works of A. B. Swain, 69-73, Mansell-street, Aldgate, E.1., which will help the printer to succeed in satisfying the widest difference in taste and requirement.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Baltzley, L. E. Binder. 24,359.  
 Boedicker, H. C. Photographic copying or printing apparatus for making photo-mechanical printing plates. 23,260, 24,261, 24,262.  
 Bullock, C. A. H. Printing presses. 25,313.  
 Chambon, L. Machine for making folding paper, etc., boxes. 25,039.  
 Crosland, G. A., Jenner, A. L., and Jenner, C. E. Printing apparatus for marking garments for laundry purposes, etc. 24,804.  
 Darnel, C. H., Evans, E. W., and Evans, R. C. Machines for ruling and cutting paper. 24,717.  
 Farrelly, J. Securing paper, etc., bags, etc. 24,436.  
 Fulton, E. R. Combined envelope and letter, etc., sheet. 25,016.  
 Gamble, W., Owen, M., and Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. Applying sheets to printing cylinders. 25,063.  
 Gardner, W. Automatic printing machines. 24,484.  
 Glover, A. H. Books, etc. 24,719.  
 Hoffman, M. S. Coupon ticket printing machines. 24,233.  
 Hunter, E. K. Printing type matter, etc. 24,987.  
 Internationale Handels Ges. (Gensch and Co.). Music typewriting machine. 25,001.  
 Internationale Handels Ges. (Gensch and Co.). Music printing machine. 25,002.  
 Kaye, F. Method for production of inlaid paper, millboard, leather substitute, etc. 25,100.  
 King, J. S., and Knight and Co., Ltd., C. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 25,381.  
 Knights, C. C. Gauges or charts for laying out spaces, etc., on paper, etc. 24,445.  
 Leak, W. A. Manufacture of blocks, rollers, or drums for printing fabrics, wall paper, floor cloth, etc. 24,287.  
 Lewis, F. H. Stamps for printing purposes. 25,318.  
 Lindberg, J. F. Pencil. 25,022.  
 MacNaughton, C. Production of cigarettes or cigarette papers. 25,010.

### Specifications Published. 1920.

- Bassani, L. Photo-mechanical printing. 146,143.  
 Baumer, P. Loose-leaf binders. 148,997.  
 Butler, J. H., and Phythian, T. E. Inking mechanism for printing machines. 168,933.  
 Elrod, B. Making continuous bars of metal suitable for printers' leads, slugs, and rules. 168,648.  
 Hargreaves, R. Envelopes. 169,116.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co., R.). Web printing machines. 168,972.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co., R.). Inking mechanism for printing machines. 168,973.

**1921.**

Watt, R. J., and Spicer, J. L. Temporary binders or loose-leaf books. 168,818.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.****1918.**

Vogtlandische Maschinen-Fabrik (Vorm, J. C. and H. Dietrich) Akt. Ges. Arrangement in connection with folding cylinders of rotary printing machines for the transitory holding of the folds formed in the moving sheet of paper. 168,840.

**1921.**

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typographical composing machines. 168,912.

City of Leeds  
Education Department.

## Leeds Central Technical School.

*Principal* - R. E. BARNETT, B.Sc.**SESSION 1921-2.**LETTERPRESS PRINTING.  
LINOTYPE. MONOTYPE.  
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PHOTOGRAPHY. PROCESS WORK.  
PHOTOGRAVURE. COLLOTYPE.  
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Prospectus Post Free.*JAMES GRAHAM,  
*Director of Education.*  
Education Offices,  
LEEDS.Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-  
TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MAN-  
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the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or  
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**A** CAPABLE SELLING AGENT required by a  
leading firm of Lubricating Oil Manufacturers;  
excellent opportunity for right man.—Write, Box 762,  
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## Miscellaneous.

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cal, Commercial, and all other subjects;  
second-hand and new; books on approval; cata-  
logue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.  
—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831**B**UCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT  
CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket  
Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Stan-  
dard size (12-in. long) in boxwood; £2 2s.—Ston-  
hill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London,  
E.C.4.**W**ASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND  
RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan.  
A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill  
and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

## THREE GOOD LINES FOR LOCALISING:

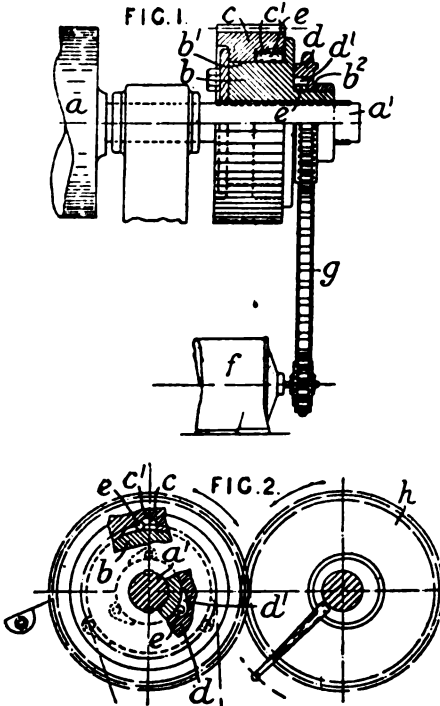
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47/81, LEVER STREET, MANCHESTER.

# New Inventions.

## Printing Machine Drive.

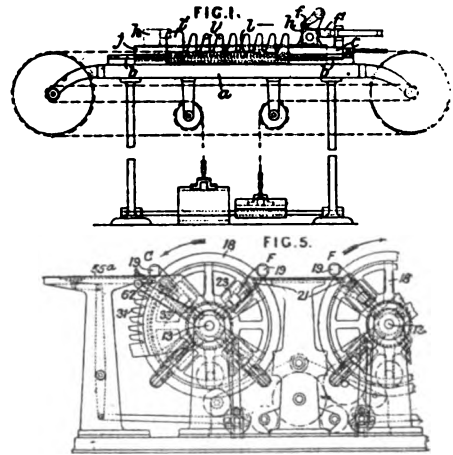
In a rotary intaglio printing-machine, an electric motor is provided for continuing the drive of the intaglio cylinder when the machine is otherwise stopped and the impression cylinder is tripped. A member *b*, keyed to the shaft *a'* of the intaglio cylinder *a* is formed with two cylindrical surfaces *b'*, *b''* of different diameters on which are loosely mounted a gear-wheel *c* and a sprocket-wheel *d*, which are formed on their inner peripheries with



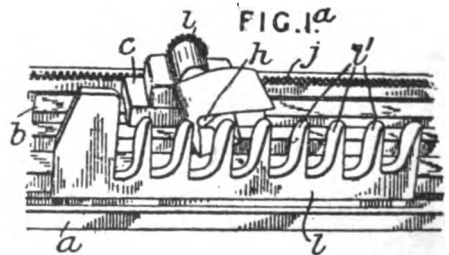
wedge-shaped recesses *c'*, *d'* in which are arranged rollers *e* adapted to clutch the wheels *c*, *d* to the member *b*. The wheel *c* normally gears with a driving-wheel on the shaft of the impression cylinder *h* and the wheel *d* is connected by a chain *g* to the electric motor *f*, the starting switch of which is adapted to be operated automatically when the main drive of the machine is arrested and the gear *c* disconnected by the tripping of the impression cylinder. The device is patented by G. W. Mascord.

## Making Paper Bags.

According to a patent granted to H. Drysdale, paper bags of tubular or polygonal shape are made by winding a blank on a revolving mandrel and simultaneously carrying the mandrel and the blank past stationary



folders which form the bottom of the bag. As shown in Figs. 1 and 1<sup>a</sup>, the mandrel *h* is journaled in a carriage *c* which slides on a guide *b* secured to the bed-plate *a* of the machine. The mandrel also carries a pinion *i* which engages a rack *j* secured to the bed-plate, so that the mandrel is revolved as the carriage is moved along the guide *b*. A folder *l*, consisting of a plate with a number of teeth



or fingers *l'*, is secured to the bed-plate parallel with the guide *b*. Thus a blank fed to the mandrel and secured to it, when in the position shown in Fig. 1, will be wound on the mandrel as the carriage moves along the bed, and the fingers will engage and fold down the end projecting out of the blank

and form the bottom of the bag. A roller *f*, journaled on the carriage parallel with the mandrel, holds the blank in contact with the mandrel during its travel. A presser foot *f*<sup>1</sup>, pivoted at one end to the carriage, closes on the joint of the bag at the end of the operation and holds it secure until it is removed from the mandrel. In the construction shown, the carriage is reciprocated along the bed by treadle gear, but it may be actuated by any other mechanism. The machine may be made also with two bed-plates, carriages, etc., arranged one above the other, so that two containers of different sizes can be produced at the same time. Fig. 5 shows in front elevation a rotary machine in which two sets of mandrels 19, journaled on spiders 18 which rotate on horizontal shafts 13, are carried in a circular path past stationary folders 31 and are rotated by a gear wheel fixed behind the spiders 18. The blanks, previously gummed, are fed by a reciprocating feed table 55<sup>a</sup> to the mandrel at position C where they are gripped and held against the mandrel by a pressure block 21 mounted on rods which slide in guides on the spider. The paper is pressed against the mandrel as it rotates by a roller 62 carried by an arm 33 which oscillates about the shaft 13. After the bottom is formed, the folds are pressed against the end of the mandrel by a pressure-lever 23 mounted alongside the mandrel and actuated by a rack connected with the pressure-block 21. The finished bags are removed from the mandrels at position F. Lined bags may be made by feeding a lining-paper with the blank, and creasing mechanism may be applied to the machine for forming side creases in the bag.

### Moulds for Printing Surfaces.

In making composite sheet material which can be moulded and used for printing surfaces, etc., consisting of a fibrous body impregnated with a liquid cementitious material capable of setting or hardening in two stages under the action of heat, such as those obtained from phenols by condensation processes, and coatings of cement, the body is heated to such an extent before moulding that instead of remaining soft it becomes dry and crisp. For this purpose the body, which may be made of blotting paper, long-fibred chip-board, etc., is soaked in a solution of the cement, passed between rollers to press out excess liquid, and freed from the solvent by heating. Several layers of this sort may be joined together by glue, etc., or a single layer may be used. The sheet thus formed is coated on both sides with a layer of cement containing a high proportion of a filler such as lamp-black and heated until the cement is nearly hard. Coatings of cement containing a lower proportion of filler are then applied and the sheet heated until the latter coatings are of such consistency as to be moulded readily by pressure. The sheet is then moulded as desired in a heated press, until the cement is completely set. The lampblack may be replaced by other fillers, such as wood, flour, aluminium oxide, barium sulphate, and silica. Mr. J. S. Stokes is the patentee of the method.



"THE DUTIES OF A COMPANY SECRETARY," by W. H. Fox, F.S.A. London: Messrs. Gee and Co. (Publishers), Ltd., 14, Queen Victoria-street. Price 5s. net.

We are in receipt of a copy of the above-named work which will be found invaluable to those engaged in accountancy. Embryo company secretaries should certainly lose no time in adding it to their select number of reference works. Mr. Fox is an authority on secretarial practice, whilst his works are of recognised standing and importance. In 88 pages of legible type he has contrived to deal with his subject in such a manner as to leave the reader with an absolutely clear impression of the ground covered. The book is illustrated throughout with many useful forms, and although the author regrets that lack of space has compelled him to limit their number, he is confident of having included the most important. From the first chapter, dealing with the formation of a company, to the last which deals with voluntary winding-up, the reader will recognise the book to contain a fund of valuable and helpful information.

"SONOSCRIPIT OR SOUNDHAND." London: The Sonoscript Society, Ltd., 55-56, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This little booklet sets forth clearly a new method of speedy writing which is claimed to be simpler than shorthand and as legible as longhand. Its sponsors emphasise the scientific simplicity with which any language can be written by sonoscript, while they say the system is so easy to learn that anyone of ordinary capacities who is willing to devote one hour a day to its study can learn how to write 80 words a minute in 30 days, and those who have the time and the necessary power of concentration to work six hours per day can master the course in five days. A little book that will be of great interest to those seeking a short cut to shorthand efficiency.

PRINT RIVALS NATURE. — The charming posters in the subterranean stations illustrating the delights of "Metroland" attract a great deal of attention. A father and his daughter, says the *Morning Post*, were looking at a particularly alluring scene, which they recognised as a spot where they had formerly resided. "It never looked as pretty as that, Daddie," said the girl. "No, dear," was the reply, "They've had a spring-cleaning and the painters in—from Chelsea—since we were there."

AN Indian Government report shows that there are 8 paper mills in the country, employing 5,407 persons, the average number of employees in each establishment being 676.



## Paper for Offset Printing.

(Specially Translated for the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER.

The ever-growing popularity of the offset printing process has caused lively interest throughout the book-printing industry. Some folks fear that it may even invade the province of newspaper production.

According to W. Grunewald, in a contribution to the *Papier Zeitung*, one of the chief advantages of the offset process consists in the ability to use rough papers and still produce such fine pictures as are impossible by other printing processes, as rough paper is much cheaper than equally good calendered or super-calendered paper. From the printer's point of view, the paper question is the deciding factor of the more extensive adoption of the process. In offset printing a fairly rough paper is preferred because smooth paper is sucked so tightly on to the rubber cylinder that either the paper or the picture may easily be damaged in separation. Even with comparatively rough paper, the difficulty of taking off demands a fairly strong paper, with long fibre. A well closed sheet with not more than 15 to 18 per cent. loading, which must be well bound and sufficiently well sized, will best please the offset printer. Offset paper, like litho paper, must be at least three-fourth sized, so as to render it not only immune to water damage, but to prevent dusting during printing. The offset printer fears dust and a knotty surface above everything, for in a very short time the loading material is deposited by the rubber cylinder on the plate, which gets scoured down and is rendered useless, or the rubber cover may be damaged, otherwise paper of any fibre composition may be utilised; for example, the writer has before him an offset process picture of pre-war date printed on a fairly soft rag paper, and beside this a number of papers containing no rags, and of composition varying between pure wood cellulose and 80 per cent. mechanical and 20 per cent. chemical pulp. The printer will prescribe the paper quality according to the price he obtains for the work.

To recapitulate: All papers of any composition which are sufficiently sized, have a close enough make to prevent dusting or lifting, and possess sufficient strength to withstand the strain of running through the press, are suitable for offset printing. In addition, and not least, a certain roughness is required, which may vary between lightly calendered to fairly rough machine finish. It will be readily understood, in view of the delicate character of the rubber cover and plates, that this desirable roughness does not give one a free hand to produce all sorts of unevennesses, uncleanness, or the characteristics of sand-paper.

A practical offset printer expresses himself as follows: "The papermaker does not yet devote the necessary intelligence to this process. Truly paper may be rough and also poor in quality, but it must be free from loose particles on the surface; such particles cling to the rubber cover, and injure both the plate and the rubber; these are further injured by the repeated washing which becomes necessary. It is to be hoped that the manufacturers will give these points the necessary attention." He further says that almost any paper can be used. From rough and hard papers every printing plate will give a good picture, but thin, super-calendered, mechanical wood papers are most difficult to print.

It is easy to get trouble from cheap papers with poor loading material and a big percentage of ground wood made on fast-running machines. One sees, therefore, that any sort of paper, even well-sized paper, is not necessarily suitable for offset printing, although in general the papermaker can produce suitable paper without difficulty.

THE death is announced from Buenos Aires of Señor Caprile, a former director of the newspaper *La Nacion*.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT.—Of 67,813 German printing trade workers covered by official returns at the end of July, 1.5 per cent. were unemployed, as compared with 1.7 in the previous month, and 4.8 in July, 1920. Of 78,627 bookbinders, 3.2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July as compared with 3.4 in the previous month and 5.2 in July, 1920.

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 15.

LONDON: OCTOBER 13 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

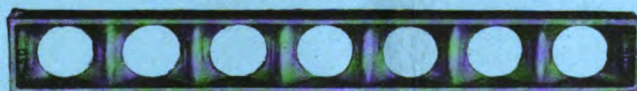
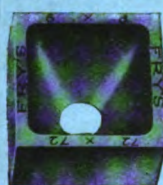
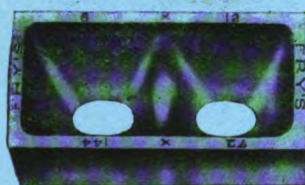
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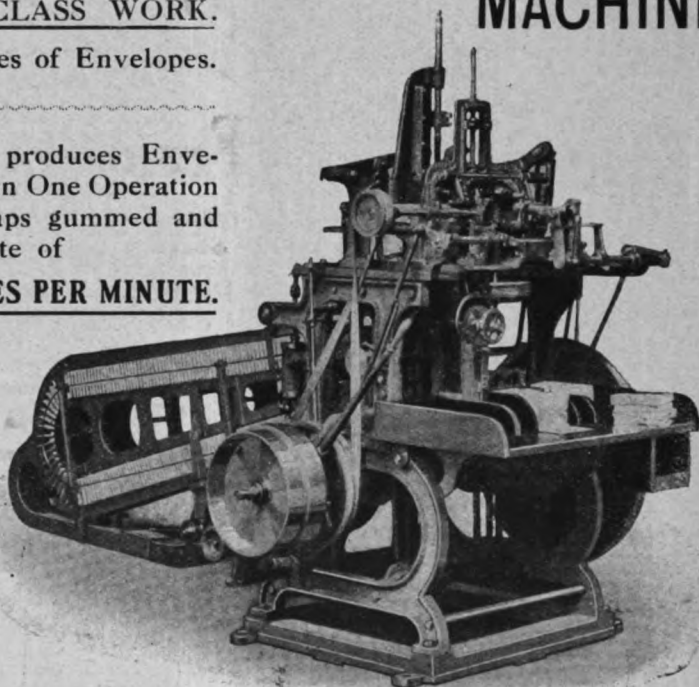
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## Pensions for Printers' Readers.

**Saturday's Dinner, under the Presidency of Sir William E. Berry, Bt., called forth Subscriptions totalling £750.**

To Sir William E. Berry and all who co-operated with him are due the hearty congratulations of the trade in view of the conspicuous success attending the twenty-seventh annual dinner in aid of the Pension Fund of the Readers' Pensions Committee held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday evening. In all the thirty years since its inauguration, this charitable function has never called forth so heavy a subscription list as on this occasion. The large gathering included, of course, many whose names are well known in the realms of printing, journalism and general literature, among those present being: Lady Berry, Sir William Waterlow, K.B.E., Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gomer Berry, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. R. Desmond Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. George Eaton Hart, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Hart, Mr. J. Randall, Mr. H. A. Randall, Mr. C. Edenborough, Mr. P. N. McFarlane, Dr. W. L. Courtney, Mrs. Philip Champion de Crispigny, M. Emile Cammaerts, Mr. J. C. Squire, Mr. C. Irving, Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Spooner, Mr. Wm. Will, Mr. Geo. Sparkes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eyre, Mr. J. Mortimer, Mr. C. H. Chomley, Mr. Henry Ling, Mr. Filson Young, Mr. Edward Valpy, Mr. T. E. and Miss Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Parker (Lloyd Memorial Home), Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Parker (Cassell's), Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Whittle, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wilbraham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perkins, Mr. J. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gurr, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bedford, Mr. Edgar Fifoot, Miss Alice M. Head, Mr. J. Y. McPeake, Mr. C. E. A. Bedwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamel-Smith, Mr. Eric Hudson, Mr. Horace Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Levett, Mr. and

Mrs. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. W. Clifford Poulton, Mr. G. F. Shortell and Mr. W. H. Shortell.

The quality of the menu and of the concert items which were interspersed among the toasts, did credit to all those responsible. In this connection special mention is due to the officials of the Readers' Pensions Committee, namely: Chairman of committee, Mr. J. Feldwick; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. A. Perkins; trustees, Mr. J. Chandler and Mr. J. Randall; hon. secretaries, Mr. Chris Atherton and Mr. H. M. Gurr; hon. collector, Mr. J. H. Bedford.

### **The Imperial Press.**

Following the honouring of the loyal toast, Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E., proposed "Literature and the Press." Literature he defined as the expression of the thoughts and ideals of the moment written gracefully in perfect English so as to go down to posterity. From what he knew of the average man who called himself "literary" he was certain that if it were not for the proof-reader very little of his work would go down to posterity as literature. In Great Britain, and indeed throughout the Empire, we had the finest Press in civilisation. He thought that, with the assistance of the printer's reader it achieved extraordinary veracity. On the whole it was moderate in tone, and was a great force and inspiration for good (Cheers.)

Triple response was made to this toast, the speakers being Mrs. Carruthers, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, J. P., and M. Emile Cammaerts.

Mrs. Carruthers, responding for journalism, suggested that a modern version of an old saying would be that "the hand that wields the pen of journalism is the hand that guides



the world." At no time in history had the Press so fully realised its responsibilities as in the difficult situations—political, labour and so forth—which had darkened the horizon since the Great War. No branch of literature was more indebted to the printers' reader than the Press. In a newspaper office there was no time for correction; everything was hurried, and if it were not for the services rendered by the reader, journalists would come off very badly indeed.

#### **Publishers and Book Prices.**

Speaking as both journalist and publisher, Sir Arthur Spurgeon said he could never understand the need of the double toast of literature and the Press—the two were inseparably combined. So far from joining in the wails regarding the position of literature in this country, he believed the outlook was particularly cheerful. Everyone of the 45,000,000 people in this country was a potential book reader, and if with the spread of education there was a great desire for books which did not rank in the highest class, his experience as a publisher also justified the statement that there never was such a demand in this country as to-day for books of an informative and educational character. There had been talk about the price of books being too high, and about "exploitation" by the trade unions, but after what had occurred recently, they found the trade unions not so unreasonable after all. There was no "ring" in publishing; there was keen competition, and because of that fact the public were going to get their books at the lowest possible price. He believed that in the course of time the price of books would approximate to pre-war figures.

M. Emile Cammaerts, the Belgian poet, also responded. In the last few years the Press, he said, had played an important part in bringing and keeping the nations of the world together. Never before had foreign policy been so much directed by public opinion. There were still some papers in most countries that he would like to see moderate their language, but, on the whole, when we came to think of what national prejudices were, say, ten or twenty years ago, it could not be denied that the Press had, by its moderating influence, set a remarkable example to the peoples, especially since the signing of peace. The attitude of the Press was the more remarkable and gratifying because it certainly went against its business interests, which were generally best served by being more or less sensational. On the whole, it was only fair to say that the influences of the Press had been thrown on the right side of keeping us together internationally. (Cheers.)

#### **A Most Deserving Charity.**

Sir William Berry, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Readers' Pensions Committee," read the following extract from a letter from Lord Riddell, who was unavoidably absent: "The readers are old and valued friends of mine. As a study of the Press shows, they are wonderful people; their errors are

few and far between, and when we consider the hurry and stress under which they work, it is marvellous they can achieve such accuracy." (Cheers.) Referring to the public men, writers and others, who contribute to the Readers' Pensions fund, Sir William jocularly remarked that he doubted whether they were entitled to gratitude for their subscriptions; he would be inclined to regard these subscriptions as conscience money. He suggested that if at any future time the readers felt it incumbent upon themselves to ask for increased remuneration, they should insist upon the writers and others sharing with them their bloated royalties (Laughter.) There are people, Sir William proceeded, who say to-day that having regard to the militant attitude of trade unions and the great strength which these bodies have attained, the time is coming when trade charities, supported by the employer and the employed, are going to be unnecessary, and that, having regard to the big levies made upon members of trade unions and the large funds these unions accumulate, it may be that it will be their responsibility to look after the trade charities. Be that as it may, I cannot help feeling a great admiration for the number of men in the printing trade who, despite the very large levies—and they are uncommonly large in the trade to-day—are subscribing so handsomely to the trade charities. I also feel that, if and when the trade charities as we know them to-day disappears, the readers' charity will be one of the last to go. (Hear, hear.)

The Readers' Pension Committee, the chairman went on to say, was one of the little societies connected with the Printers' Pension Corporation, which was to hold its annual festival next month under the presidency of Sir William Waterlow. (Cheers.) In the thirty years of its existence the committee had collected a sum of nearly £6,000, and, under the arrangement with the Printers' Pension Corporation, they had purchased thirteen pensions. Each of the pensioners had to subscribe for ten years before he was eligible for a pension, so that it was a self-help institution, and one worthy of support. (Hear, hear.) Up to the present time the committee had been successful in getting one pension per annum, but they were within sight of two pensions this year, and each of those pensions cost £375. (Cheers.)

#### **Pioneers of the Movement.**

Mr. W. A. Perkins (the hon. treasurer), in responding, referred to the death during the year of one of their vice-presidents (Mr. J. S. Wood) and of Mr. Thos. Catling (who was always one of the first to respond to the annual appeal on behalf of the Fund), and passed on to speak of the pioneers of the movement, among them Wilbraham, whose son, though a master printer, was sitting near him (the speaker) and maintained the interest bequeathed him by his father in the welfare of their organisation. Mr. Perkins referred also to the absence through illness of the chairman of the committee (Mr. James Fieldwick) to whose efforts in the past he paid a



sincere tribute. The committee intended to name the thirteenth pension which they were closing that night after Mr. W. H. Shortell, who as hon. secretary and then as hon. treasurer, worked so hard for the Fund over a large number of years. The measure of the respect in which Mr. Shortell was held could be gauged by the record of the large amount contributed by his colleagues of the *Daily Telegraph* reading department. Having shown by comparison the strides which the Fund had made of late, Mr. Perkins remarked that nobody could touch the movement in the right spirit without being infected by it, so that the enthusiasm engendered became greater and greater the more one knew of the work. Sir William Berry had been badly smitten, and he had managed to pass on the infection to all with whom he was associated in his many undertakings. The claims on the Fund showed a tendency to increase this year to an alarming extent, and he appealed to all present to see that their friends and neighbours should have conveyed to them the germ of generosity and the microbe of munificence in order that the response to the annual appeal on behalf of the committee should meet with increasing success from year to year.

Mr. J. Randall proposed the toast of "The Guests," recalling the first Readers' Pensions Dinner held 30 years previously. For their golden age, however, they looked not into the past but into the future. Never had they had such a subscription list as the present.

Sir Frank Newnes responded on behalf of the guests, referring appreciatively to the lavish style of the hospitality provided. He drew attention to the presence of a prominent trade union leader, "our old friend Mr. Naylor." (Applause.) All sections of the trade were united to help a deserving cause. The technical production of papers, periodicals, and books in this country was higher than in any other country in the world, and this was due in a large measure to the efforts of the readers, and to the fact that printers as a class took a great interest in the technical side of their calling. (Cheers.)

Sir William Waterlow proposed the health of the chairman, and made the suggestion that one of the pensions which were to be the outcome of that dinner should be named after Sir William Berry. (Applause.)

At the call of Sir William Waterlow three hearty cheers were given for Sir William Berry and an extra one for Lady Berry.

Sir William Berry, in reply, announced that the subscription list had amounted to £727 odd, but by the further generosity of a few subscribers it had been brought up to £750. (Cheers.)

The excellent musical programme was arranged by Mr. Edward Beaumont, who also contributed several much-applauded solos. Hearty appreciation was expressed also of songs by Miss Winifred Allar, and of "humorous interludes" by Mr. Fred Curtis. The able pianoforte accompanist was Mr. Emile Phillipe.

## Belgian Master Printers' Congress.

### Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh's Visit.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, who has returned from a visit to Antwerp, where as representative of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain he was most hospitably received, reports that the Congress of Belgian Master Printers held from October 3rd to October 5th was of very considerable interest. In the first place it was the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Antwerp master printers, and the first Congress of the Belgian Federation, which was only formed about two years ago. Well over a hundred master printers were present, and the "orders of the day" included topics of such perennial and universal interest as apprenticeship, costing and the limitation of undue competition.

The Belgian master printers have a collective contract with their trade unions by which all matters are regulated, and which remains in force till the end of next year. Wages go up and down automatically according to the cost of living. Two decreases have already taken place, and the Antwerp compositor now takes about 130 francs a week, the equivalent in our money of some £2 10s. There seems to be work for all.

Mr. Austen-Leigh says that the conference was by no means all work and no play, as a pleasant trip up the Scheldt with a visit to a fine steamer still in the hands of the builders, and destined for the Congo Line, was included in the list of events. The proceedings terminated with a magnificent banquet which was attended by a representative of the Ministry of Labour, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Curator of the Plantin Museum and others. An added interest was the fact that some of the speeches were in Flemish.

**COSTING AT ST. BRIDE.**—The subject of printers' costing is again a popular one at St. Bride Printing School this year, over 100 students being in the present classes whilst a waiting list is being compiled for a course to start after Christmas. Mr. Bergin, who has been very successful for some years in the teaching of costing at the School, has regrettably found it necessary to resign from this work owing to other demands on his time, but an able successor has been found in the person of Mr. R. H. Watkins, of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd. Miss Etherington, the popular lady teacher of costing, is continuing her connection with the School.

According to the *Anglo-Italian Review*, Italy imported during the first four months of this year printing and lithographic machines to the extent of 456 metric tons in weight from all countries, five tons only coming from the British Empire.

# Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

## Business Combined with Pleasure.

At the October meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association on Tuesday of last week, the business and social sides of the Association's activities were both represented, a short but important business session being followed by an enjoyable "smoker." Mr. A. E. Jarvis was in the chair.

The confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting was followed, as usual, by the admission of new members. On the Council's recommendation the following gentlemen were elected:—Mr. W. F. Buckingham (Premier Linotyping and Printing Co., Ltd., 5, Hosier-lane, E.C.1—general manager); Mr. C. G. Godden (Putney Press, Ltd., 33, John-street, Battersea—overseer, letterpress machine); Mr. E. Radmall (Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Dowgate Works, Tonbridge—overseer, lithographic).

The next business being the election of an auditor, two nominations were forthcoming—Mr. F. W. Hume (lately transferred from Edinburgh) and Mr. H. W. Jackson. A show of hands was taken, and showed a large majority vote in favour of Mr. Jackson, who was declared elected.

Under the heading of "other business" Mr. J. Lloyd referred to a recent paragraph in a monthly contemporary journal in which the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was spoken of in a disparaging manner which was much resented by members. He put forward a strong resolution of protest and this was carried by a large majority. Mr. E. W. Whittle intimated that he had already, on behalf of the Association, communicated with those responsible for the journal in question.

Mr. Jarvis next drew attention to the Association's big pensions concert on the 10th inst. (reported on another page). He referred to it as "the effort of the Association's life," and urged members to lose no opportunity of assisting in making the effort an assured success.

## Restricting the Association's Membership.

The president then declared the meeting to be a special general meeting for the purpose of considering an important recommendation by the Council respecting a proposed alteration to Rule 4. This rule as it stands reads, in part, as follows:—"4, Membership: Candidates for membership must hold the positions of general managers, managers or overseers of letterpress or lithographic printing departments, or be a full-time instructor in foregoing trades under a recognised educational authority, and must satisfy the Council as to their status and practical knowledge of the trade. No candidate shall be eligible unless he has held the position of manager or overseer in one establishment for at least two

years; and it shall be a condition of his membership that he undertakes to give and to require from his employer not less than one month's notice if an overseer or an instructor, and not less than three months' notice if holding the position of general manager." The Council's proposed alteration was: To insert after the word "departments," the words ("working managers and overseers excepted").

The president said the alteration was designed to keep the Association clear of conflict. At present a working overseer, though he could give a month's notice, could not *work* the month. In his opinion the definition of an overseer should indicate one who is not only entitled to a month's notice, but is also able to perform his duties throughout that period.

Mr. Whittle, on behalf of the Council, formally moved the adoption of the proposed alteration. He explained that disputes between employers and the Typographical Association always involved disputes between the T.A. and their own association in respect of provincial members, because the T.A. objected to overseers doing productive work after the journeymen had left. Their provincial members had always been loyal, but the Council's intention was to make loyalty easier for them than hitherto.

Mr. E. H. Berryman seconded the motion.

This matter gave rise to much earnest discussion, in which many members took part.

To the suggestion that the position of the overseer would be sufficiently defined by specifying a minimum number of journeymen to be controlled, the president replied that no matter how many men an overseer had under his charge, if he was responsible for regularly performing work himself at case, press or machine, the difficulty remained.

Remarks of several speakers showed a desire to give every consideration to provincial members and the effect of the proposed alteration upon them. Some also asked whether there was danger of their own exclusion. Mr. Jarvis, in reply, made it clear that they were legislating for the present and the future; those already members would be in no way affected.

It was queried what would be the position of a candidate for membership who was the printer of a weekly newspaper, and actually made up a portion of his pages. Reply was made that such a candidate would not be admitted.

The matter having been fully discussed, a vote was taken, and the proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority, the figures being: For, 55; against, 5.

## The Bohemian Concert.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a smoking concert provided by Mr. Eric Clifford's Bohemians. These proved themselves to be a jolly party of talented artistes, whose efforts gave general satisfaction. The Misses Ethel Golding and Madge Clinton, and Messrs. Roy Spurin, Sydney Bridger and Ernée Durnall contributed both individually and collectively to an extensive programme of song and humour, whilst Mr. Eric Clifford

acted as accompanist throughout and also contributed songs at the piano.

The Association expressed its satisfaction in exceptionally hearty fashion, the president calling for a specially cordial vote of thanks, which was proposed by Mr. E. H. Berryman, and seconded by Mr. R. H. Berry. Mr. W. H. Gill also, at the president's suggestion, added a few words of appreciation. The meeting having shown its approval in unmistakable fashion, Mr. Eric Clifford returned thanks for the "Bohemians."

The meeting ended right sociably, with the joining of hands and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

## Successful Pensions Concert.

Members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association made a splendid effort on Monday evening to complete their third pension in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. The total sum of £700 was required for the purpose, and £400 still remained to be raised to complete the sum, and with this object in view a concert was arranged in the Large Hall of the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday night. Functions of this kind are always well managed by the P.M. and O.A., and the gathering this week was no exception. In order to accommodate all who wished to attend, the largest hall in the building had been secured, so that there was ample space for those who turned up to enjoy the excellent musical programme which was presented under the direction of Mr. Philip Ashbrooke.

The joint chairmen were Mr. A. E. Jarvis (president of the Association) and Mr. W. I. Burch (Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.). Among those supporting these gentlemen were Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Blades, Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. Sidney Cumbers, and Mr. Joseph Mortimer (secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation). The members of the Pension Committee who had organised the concert were Messrs. H. Blackwell, G. Phillips, J. C. Pugh, C. Durston (hon. treasurer), W. H. Gill (financial secretary), E. W. Whittle (general secretary), and G. H. T. Freeman (hon. pension secretary).

An excellent evening's entertainment was submitted, as is usual on these occasions. There were two interesting departures from the programme. In the first half, for instance, Miss Billie Dorée (otherwise Miss Connie Whittle, daughter of the general secretary) made an excellent impression with her songs, "Little Brown Owl" and "I Want a Boy." She is a clever comedienne, and deserved the applause which greeted her. Then later in the evening Mrs. Laurence Blades was prevailed upon to appear on the platform, receiving a great ovation for her admirable rendering of "Annie Laurie."

Others who entertained the company so well were Misses Raymonde, Amy, and Katie Goldsmith, and Messrs. Vivian Langrish, Fred Curtis, and Albert Kirkman. The pro-

grammes, by the way, were kindly presented by the Ferrestone Press, Ltd., West Norwood.

### Effective Appeals.

During an interval in the concert the joint chairmen explained the object of the concert, and made effective appeals on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. Jarvis mentioned that the Corporation was doing excellent work for members of the craft, and indicated the self-help character of the organisation. He observed that the principle upon which the work was based was one which would never wear out. Those who benefited by the work did not feel they were taking charity, because they had themselves contributed to the funds when they were able to do so.

Mr. Burch, with excellent good humour, supported the appeal, pointing out that the recipients of the benefits conferred by the Corporation must themselves have been subscribers. Therefore it was not a question of charity, but a provision made by workers in the trade, and accumulated for the benefit of those who, unfortunately fell upon evil times, and who, by reason of illness or some other cause, were unable to follow their occupation.

Mr. Jarvis subsequently announced that the collection made during the evening represented a total of £166 gs. 6d., which Mr. Laurence Blades increased to £170.

Among the subscriptions were £25 from the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., with a personal £10 10s. from Mr. Burch himself; £25 from Messrs. Ault and Wiborg; £10 from Messrs. Mann; and £5 5s. each from Messrs. Fry and Messrs. Conolly. A further £2 was added to the list, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Burch in the capacity of an amateur auctioneer, whose "stock-in-trade" consisted of an empty bottle.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer gave the audience some interesting facts concerning the Corporation, which is now nearly 100 years old. There was no institution in the world like it, he remarked, and no trade the members of which put their hands in their pockets so frequently and so generously as did the printing craft. Because of this spirit they never heard of a printer, in London at all events, going into the workhouse. While there was some anxiety in providing for a family which had grown to over 2,000, when that anxiety was passed there was the enormous satisfaction of having assisted one's fellow creatures during one's lifetime. Work of this kind made one feel that life was really worth living. Mr. Mortimer referred feelingly to the 1,300 orphans who were looked after by the Corporation, to the 800 elderly printers who came every quarter for their allowance, and to the female dependents who, but for the Corporation and the thrift of its members, would be left to the mercy of the world. Mr. Mortimer concluded by saying that the story of the work was always interesting, and he had had the honour of telling it to the King and Queen and to the Prince of Wales.

The concert then proceeded to a happy termination.

## More About "Manul" Printing.

### The New Process now in London.

It will be remembered that in an article in our issue of June 30th Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., dealt at some length with the subject of "Reproduction Without a Camera." His remarks were occasioned by the announcement, by a Swiss firm, of a process of reproducing printed matter without a camera, the process being given the name of "Manul" by inversion of the syllables of the name of its inventor, a Mr. Ullmann. The main principle of the process is to take the printed original to be reproduced and apply it directly to the sensitised surface of a glass plate, thus obtaining a negative by simple exposure to light, the resulting film being ready for immediate printing-down. Mr. Gamble, in the article mentioned, emphasised the similarity between this process and the earlier one of Mr. J. H. Player, and raised the question of the validity of the "Manul" patent rights. He said, however, that if only a moderate fee were asked for the use of the German inventor's process it might be worth while to acquire it and thereby obtain working details which would save experimenting. He regarded the process as one that should be of great value to the offset lithographer and the direct photo-lithographer.

### Operation in England.

Hitherto, we understand, the "Manul" process has not been operated in this country, any British work obtained being taken to Switzerland for execution. This, of course, was not a state of affairs that could be looked upon favourably by British printers. Now, however, a new development has taken place whereby the actual preparation of the plates and the printing of the reproductions is being effected in England. We understand that the Polygraphic Co., of Laupen-Berne, Switzerland, who first announced this method of reproduction, have appointed the Muston Co., of 4, Bell-yard, London, W.C., as British agents, and the latter firm is now receiving many inquiries about the process. They affirm, by the way, that as far as they are aware there is no similarity between the Player method mentioned above and the "Manul" process. Into the latter process no photography enters, and, furthermore, the actual work is done from a film and not from a glass negative. After the impression has been taken on to the sensitised glass negative the latter is submerged in liquid, and the film leaves the glass. It is this film which forms the basis of operation, and it will at once be seen it can be used either as a negative or a positive, a development hitherto impossible. The films have the advantage of being unbreakable, taking up little space, and also freeing the glass immediately for further work. The films are a permanent record, and can be used repeatedly if desired.

The applicability of the process is not limited to the reproduction of illustrations or letterpress for which the type and blocks are no longer available. It is stated that the new process can in many cases be profitably used to displace stereotyping of newly-printed work. The claim is made that the cost of reproducing any average printed book, including the making of the films, the transference to plates, and the machining, shows an average saving of 15 per cent. on the cost of making moulds and stereos, and re-printing from stereos. If this claim can be substantiated, the new method will have strong attractions in these days when the question of costs is of paramount importance. Moreover, when it is claimed that by this process an increased amount of capital, otherwise tied up in moulds and stereos, is made available for new work, the position becomes even more interesting.

On inquiry of the Muston Co., we learn that it is hoped shortly to issue licences to various British printers for the use of the "Manul" process. The secret of the process, we understand, lies in the composition of the emulsion used in the sensitising of the plates for negative-making. This would not be disclosed, but so much emulsion per year would be supplied to licencees.

## Betting in Printing Works.

An alarming allegation as to the prevalence of betting among printing trade workers, and a consequent enhancement of costs, is made by an anonymous contributor to the L.M.P.A. *Monthly Record*, who writes:—

"Betting has assumed such gigantic proportions that in large houses it is a grave problem. Practically all large houses are involved; at least half the employees are gambling. With truth it may be said a great many men are not working more than six hours per day, the other hours being spent in 'spotting the winners' and sporting gossip. This betting produces a kind of enervating fever, sapping the energies of the men even while they do work. Work is scamped when men have their minds on 'What shall I back?' or when excited or depressed after the result is known. Output is reduced as a natural result, and thus capital is made to pay a heavy toll to the 'bookmaker.' Some houses have as many as three or four bookmakers—principally in the composing department—some of these bookmakers holding responsible positions, so that it is difficult for the management to detect the evil. Labourers are chiefly used to take the bets and transact the business between the parties because their work takes them into all rooms; they are paid commission. Much of the extra wages reaches the bookmakers. . . . At the lowest estimate it [betting] is a 10 per cent. waste in large houses. When football commences it is 15 per cent. waste, and still larger where the 'bookie' is in a responsible position."

# Trade Notes.

THE proprietors of the *Bury Times* have reduced the price of the paper from 3d. to 2d. per copy.

FLEET WOOD, the addition of 65 acres to Burnham Beeches, given by Viscount Burnham as a memorial to his father, was formally accepted by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the City of London on Monday at a brief ceremony on the ground.

THE MONOTYPE USERS' ASSOCIATION has been busy with meetings in various parts of the country, important subjects of discussion being organisation, increased railway rates on monotype paper, and the possibilities of a new piece scale. The Association holds a London meeting on the 20th inst.

MEETINGS OF FEDERATION COUNCIL AND J.I.C.—A meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers will be held on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and on the following day the Joint Industrial Council will meet, when interesting discussion will probably arise on the subjects of unemployment, apprenticeship and matters relating to the Special Costing Committee.

THE South-Western Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers held its quarterly meeting at Bristol on Monday. Mr. F. Steel was in the chair and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, attended. Encouraging results of a costing campaign in the district were reported, and it was decided to arrange for further meetings at Barnstaple, Oxford and Hereford in the near future.

LITHOGRAPHER'S WILL.—Mr. Frederick Vincent Brooks, of 27, Hornsey Rise-gardens, N., the leading lithographer of his day, managing director of Messrs. Vincent Brooks, Day and Son, Ltd., lithographers, and chairman of Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., map publishers, who produced most of the *Vanity Fair* cartoons, included an unusual statement in his will. He stated that he desired to thank Almighty God for His great mercy and goodness to him at all times, for the wife He had given to him, and for the love, health and, above all, character of the five children she had borne to him. He left £4,490.

NEW MORNING PAPER.—That London will soon have a new morning newspaper is now announced as a certainty. W. R. N. (Sir William Robertson Nicoll), in a note in the *British Weekly*, says: "The transformation of the *Westminster Gazette*, to which I referred some time ago, is now being arranged in detail. The *Gazette* will become a morning paper. The size and appearance will be somewhat like those of *The Times*, and the price will be 2d. Mr. J. A. Spender will be the political director of the morning paper, and special arrangements are made for strengthening the news department. The experiment will be watched with great interest and goodwill. It has behind it very influential support."

THE late Alexander Johnstone Wilson, of Clapham, proprietor of *Investors' Review*, aged 70, left £4,812.

TO TWELVE British journalists who are visiting Warsaw the Polish Press in leading articles extends a most cordial welcome.

SIR JOHN SIMON will appear for the defence in the claim for damages against *Truth* for alleged libel made by Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., in respect of articles referring to the Victory Bond Club.

COINCIDENT with the opening of the new Royal Exchange, Manchester, on Saturday, the *Manchester Guardian* published a supplement of 28 pp. fully illustrative and descriptive of the new building.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER PRICES.—In view of the continued high price of paper, a plenary meeting of representatives of the French Press unanimously decided last week to maintain the present newspaper prices.

"LA FRANCE," a weekly journal published in French for the use of colleges and schools in this country has just made its first appearance. It is published by Evans Brothers, Ltd., Montague House, Russell-square.

THE "D.I.A."—Glasgow and Edinburgh will be among the places to be visited in the coming winter by exhibitions being organised by the Design and Industries Association. A series of exhibitions will exemplify all that is best in British printing.

THE staffs of the circulation, publishing, works and motor departments of the *Daily Telegraph* met at dinner on Saturday evening at the Cabin Restaurant, Strand, when, under the chairmanship of Capt. C. W. Cole, a most enjoyable evening was spent.

THE petition for the winding-up of the Pelman Institute Co. is to be heard in the Courts next week. It has been presented by Messrs. Frederick E. Potter, Ltd., advertising contractors, of Imperial House, Kingsway, and Messrs. Wilkes and Co., Ltd., printers, of Southwark.

PICTURE postcards of the King printed in Berlin were sold at 2d. each by street hawkers in Manchester on the occasion of his Majesty's visit. An attempt had been made to delete the imprint with an ornamental border, but the words "Printed at their works in Berlin" were quite legible.

LIVERPOOL P.M. AND O.A.—The winter session of the Liverpool Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association was opened with the October meeting which took place at the Angel Hotel, Dale-street, the new headquarters of the Centre. Mr. H. R. Caldwell presided. The business matters discussed disclosed a lively interest in affairs affecting the association generally, and practical suggestions were made for the benefit of the craft. The Rev. A. E. Wykes, chaplain to the Centre, read a most illuminating and eloquent paper on "As Others See Us; Our Virtues and Our Vices," which called forth the warm encomiums of a very appreciative audience.





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**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1921.**

## Current Topics.

### The Cost of Printing.

NOW THAT reduction of wages has taken place in the printing industry the public looks for some decrease in the price of printing. Blackpool Town Council, for instance, having obtained tenders before the wages dispute was settled, have now asked for a revision of the prices quoted. It will be well, however, if customers who make such demands will bear in mind, first, that many printers have already—expecting perhaps a larger wage-reduction than has come into effect—made anticipatory cuts in their estimated charges, and, second, that the wage reductions made cannot mean more than a small decrease in the sum total of the printer's costs. The Federation Cost and Charges Committee has been investigating this matter, and the costing figures from a large number of printing offices of all sizes have been examined. As the outcome of this investigation the committee finds that the wage reduction lowers

the manufacturing costs of general printing on the average 2½ per cent. There are minor variations in different processes, which will be dealt with in the revised hourly rates to be issued shortly, which rates are meant to be used as a basis for all charges. In making this announcement the committee states it must be clearly understood that this reduction applies only to the manufacturing costs of printing. All chargeable materials, such as paper, ink, leather, strawboards, etc., must be dealt with separately according to their cost. The percentage of 16½, or one-sixth will certainly need to be continued to cover the cost of handling, selling, etc., as the value of material is in many cases lower. A further percentage for profit should, of course, be added to the cost of materials and to labour costs.

\* \* \*

### Past and Present Prices.

IN comparing printers' prices, past and present, there are certain points that should not be overlooked. When the wages were increased in June and November, 1920, the committee issued statements showing the percentage that had to be added to cover the increase in cost. On each occasion the committee took into consideration the growth of wages and general expenses up to the time the statement was made. The costs will not decrease now in the same proportion, as although the wages have been reduced, many general expenses have increased since November, 1920. Rates, gas, electric light, postage and railway rates, unemployment insurance, and many other items have grown since last year. The price list for small jobbing work which the committee issued can be used by taking the material at its market price, plus the correct percentages for handling, selling, etc., and reducing the labour charges by about 2½ per cent. In periodical, newspaper, and similar work produced in London, the percentage reduction is 3½ per cent., but owing to the increase in the piece scale for hand and lino composition, this reduction may not operate in every case. The standard hourly rates are being revised, and will be issued as speedily as possible.

\* \* \*

### Movements in Price of Paper.

THERE has been an upward movement in kraft wrapping within the last week. The selling price is now in the region of £35, as against £30 and even less a short time back. It is rumoured that the Swedish Convention are determined to approximate quotations more closely to cost of production. Compared

with any other grade of paper, kraft at £35 is quite a reasonable comparison with pre-war figures. The downward movement in E.S. papers has also been arrested, and prices are now stable at a figure which roughly corresponds to little over 100 per cent. on pre-war. This low level is not justified by actual costs, which are certainly in the region of 125 per cent. on pre-war. However, it is all part and parcel of the effort to accelerate business and force down the price. Naturally paper users generally cannot claim to have done quite so much as this as their contribution to the same end.

## Personal.

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW will doubtless receive generous support from the printing and allied trades, when he presides at the ninety-fourth anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation at the Connaught Rooms on Wednesday, November 2nd.

In connection with this festival, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh is circulating an appeal to all members of the London Master Printers' Association, and a hearty response should be assured, particularly in view of Sir William's outstanding services to the L.M.P.A. and the great respect in which he is held in the trade.

ALDERMAN SIR VANSITTART BOWATER has been unanimously elected Governor of the Irish Society, which administers the City estates in the North of Ireland, in succession to the late Sir Alfred Newton, who had held the position for 15 years.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL, C.H., editor of the *British Weekly*, which he founded 35 years ago, celebrated his 70th birthday on Monday.

MR. E. B. SMITH, the president, was in the chair at a meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Tuesday, when Mr. Edward A. Dawe, of the Stationery Office, spoke on "Pertinent Points on Paper," a report of which will appear in our next issue.

MR. W. A. CLOWES made an appeal on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation in connection with the festival dinner at which Sir Wm. Waterlow is to preside.

MR. PERCIVAL JONES, head of the printing firm of Percival Jones and Co., has been adopted as the Unionist Municipal candidate for the Northfield Ward, Birmingham.

MR. W. H. BURCHELL (hon. sec. of the Central Districts Association) delivered an

interesting lecture on "Office Management" at the monthly meeting, on Tuesday evening, of the S.W. London Master Printers' Association. The meeting was held at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender-hill, S.W., and a report will appear next week.

MR. HAROLD S. CURWEN, of the Curwen Press, was the lecturer at Monday's meeting in the galleries of the Design and Industries Association. With the aid of interesting lantern slides he made an effective plea for improved design in the printer's work.

MR. GEORGE MORRIS, managing director of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, was entertained last week at dinner in the Caledonian Station Hotel, Edinburgh, in celebration of 50 years' service with the well-known publishing house. He was presented with a canteen of cutlery and a smoking cabinet, and was also the recipient of a cheque from the firm.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, has volunteered as a steward at the pensions festival. He is appealing on behalf of the Pension Corporation to L.S.C. chapels.

MR. BASIL K. LONG, who until recently was foreign editor of *The Times*, is leaving on October 14th for South Africa to edit the *Cape Times*. The Empire Press Union organised a farewell luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, yesterday under the presidency of Viscount Burnham.

A BANQUET in honour of Mr. Wareham Smith, who is retiring from active newspaper life, will be given on Thursday, October 27th, at the Connaught Rooms.

MR. THOMAS NELSON, an old and valued member of *The Times* staff, died at his home in London on Sunday night after a long illness. Mr. Nelson, who was born in 1864, gained his earlier experience in journalism at Cupar, Fife. He joined the Parliamentary reporting corps of *The Times* in 1895. For the last six years he held the position of chief sub-editor.

MR. E. PORRITT, an American journalist, a passenger on the White Star liner "Baltic," outward bound to New York, whilst passing New Brighton, dived into the Mersey. Despite a search lasting over two hours, no trace of him was found.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Featherstone, who last week celebrated their silver wedding.

MR. FEATHERSTONE has for long been identified with the paper trade, and some of his old friends joined him at his Hove residence to commemorate 25 years of domestic happiness.

## Commercial Intelligence.

### CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. ; Associated Newspapers (7 p.c. Cum.), 17s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 13s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 7½d.; John Dickinson, 1st Pref., 56; *Financial News*, 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1st Deb., 43, 44; International Linotype, 49½; Lamson Paragon, 14s. 9d., 15s. 9d., Pref., 14s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. (paid up by instalments), 20s. 10½d., 21s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 11s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 51, B Deb., 51, 51½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s. 10d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 97½, 95; New Pegamoid, 10s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 1s., 9s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 61s. 3d.; A. M. Peebles, 1st Deb., 91½; Roneo, 18s., 16s. 6d.; Spicer Bros., 8 p.c. Notes (Reg.), 97½; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, Pref., 62s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 11s. 6d., Def., 5s. 3d., Pref., 11s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Prefd., 7½, 4 p.c. Pref., 5½, 10d.; Weldon's, 27s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs. 104½.

### DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS.**—The first report of British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd., for the period from January 10th, 1920, to the end of May, 1921, shows that the net profit, after writing stocks down to market values, amounted to £241,722. The whole of the preliminary expenses amounting to £57,879 has been written off. The dividend on the 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares to April 1st last has been paid, leaving £149,873, subject to taxation and capitalisation of profits earned prior to the company's incorporation. The amalgamation of the eight companies has raised complex questions in connection with taxation liabilities, and although the directors are able to recommend payment of the preference dividend for the half-year to September 30th they are not in a position to declare a dividend on the ordinary shares, the general state of trade necessitating a preservation of resources.

**LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY Co.**—It is announced that although the directors are of opinion that the net profits for the half-year ended July 31st last would permit the pay-

ment of the usual interim dividend on the ordinary shares, they have decided, having regard to the uncertainty of the outlook for trade generally, to postpone the declaration of the ordinary dividend until the close of the company's financial year. The interim payment last year was 2½ per cent. The interim dividends on the 5½ per cent. preference and 10 per cent. preference shares for the past half-year have been paid.

### NEW COMPANIES.

**MILLS AND SONS (PRINTERS), LTD.**—Capital £6,000; to take over the business of a printer, etc., carried on at 36, Castle-street, Guildford, by J. Mills as "Mills and Sons." Private company. First directors: J. Mills, H. Mills, E. Mills and J. Mills, jun. Registered office: 36, Castle-street, Guildford.

**CHAPMAN AND DODD, LTD.**—Capital £3,000; printers, publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, papermakers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. P. Chapman and R. H. Dodd. Registered office: 25, Denmark-street, W.C.2.

**GALT, JONES, LTD.**—Capital £10,000; book-sellers, stationers, printers, bookbinders, paper manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: R. B. Galt and W. H. Jones. Registered office: 45, Glasshouse-street, W.1.

**JAMES BROWN AND SON (GLASGOW), LTD.**—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, charts, maps, books and other publications. Private company. First directors: J. R. Brown and A. H. Ferguson. Registered office: 52, Darnley-street, Glasgow.

**STAGE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING Co., LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of the Stage Pictorial Publishing Co., Ltd. (incorporated in 1904), and to carry on the business of proprietors of any newspaper, journal or other publication, photographers, printers, booksellers, stationers, newsagents, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. J. White and B. W. Findon.

**LEIGH AND WILLIAMS, LTD.**—Capital £3,500; to take over the business of printers, publishers, bookbinders and stationers carried on by Leigh and Williams at Prestatyn. Private company. Subscribers: A. P. Leigh and J. L. Williams. First directors: A. P. Leigh, J. L.

Williams, H. E. Ashton, A. J. Parsonage, C. W. Haslam, J. P. Clews, H. Smith and G. Perkins.

**S. P. B. ADS, LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; advertising contractors by means of the mechanical machine known as the Stereomatorgraph, exhibitors of advertisements, motion or other pictures, billposters, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. F. Sly and G. M. Hamilton. Registered office: 17A, Commercial-road, Portsmouth.

**COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, LTD.**—Capital £200; to take over the business of a teacher of commercial subjects, booksellers and stationers carried on by W. J. A. Knight-Rawlings at 174 and 176, Canterbury-street, Gillingham, as "The Gillingham Commercial School." Private company. First directors: W. J. A. Knight-Rawlings and Eugenie Omelia Knight-Rawlings. Registered office: 174-176, Canterbury-street, Gillingham, Kent.

**ADVANCE PUBLICITY, LTD.**—Capital £1; advertisers, publishers, printers, business organisers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Elsa Heat and Mabel Egford. Registered office: 54, George-street, Portman-square, W.1.

**SCOTTISH ADVERTISING, LTD.**—Capital £7,000; advertising contractors and agents in all its branches. Private company. Subscribers: D. S. Brown and H. Welsh. First directors: H. Welsh, G. M. Borland, E. L. Reid, G. MacDuff, G. Kilpatrick and W. Jack. Registered office: 38, Bath-street, Glasgow.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**VICTORIA HOUSE PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on September 20th, 1921, of debentures dated November 20th, 1911, and October 14th, 1914, securing £3,000 and £10,000 respectively.

**FIELD PRESS, LTD.**—Trust deed dated September 9th, 1921 (supplemental to trust deed dated July, 31st, 1919), securing £210,000 debenture stock. (This stock is issued in exchange for debentures for a similar amount). Property charged—certain freehold and leasehold premises in Cursitor-street and Breame-buildings, E.C., and company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Trustees, Lloyd's Bank

**BRADFORD AND COUNTY CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS CO., LTD.**—Further charge on certain land and premises in Leeds-road and Hall Ings, Bradford, dated July 5th, 1921, to secure £6,000. Holders: A. F. H. Render, Heaton Grove, Frizinghall, Bradford; and Sir Francis Watson, Rawdon Cragg, near Leeds.

**HALLAWS, LTD.** (printers, stationers, etc., London).—Particulars of £1,300 debentures, authorised September 28th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PERRIS BOX CO., LTD.**—Debenture dated September 21st, 1921, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior mortgage for £1,000. Holder, P. Todd, Kibble Bank Farm, Kibble Bank, Burnley.

**OLIVES PAPER MILL CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £50,000 debentures, authorised August 31st, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PHOTEX PAPERS, LTD.**—Particulars of £13,000 debentures, authorised August 10th, and covered by trust deed dated August 15th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on King's Hall, The Broadway, Leigh, Essex, certain land and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees, Copley's Bank, Ltd., 1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

**ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £100, authorised September 21st, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**BARLOCK TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.**—Issue on September 19th, 1921, of £10,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**PIRIE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER CO., LTD.**—Particulars of £150,000 debentures, authorised August 29th, and covered by trust deed, dated September 21st, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on certain land and buildings, etc., in Newhills, Aberdeenshire and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees, Union Bank of Scotland.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

N. T. Riddle, Norman William Smith, and James Edward Duffus, Victoria Works, Stanstead-road, Forest-hill, printers, so far as regards Nicholas Thomas Riddle. William Beardmore Ainsbury and Herbert Barton Brindle, paper agents, 61, Hanging-ditch, Manchester.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

Sidney Burgess, 7, Imperial-chambers, New-street, Huddersfield, paper merchant. October 3rd.

## Printers Visit Bunyan's Town.

Another Home Counties Alliance Outing.

The very successful series of outings arranged by the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance was brought to a close on Saturday by a memorable visit to Bedford. The party assembled just before 11, and while the master printers attended a meeting in the council chamber of the Town Hall, the ladies of the company were taken to see St. Paul's Church and the Bedford School, their able guides being Mr. H. Poynter and Canon Speck.

Mr. David Greenhill presided over the master printers' meeting, at which some important matters were discussed. Mr. H. H. Potts, of St. Leonards, gave an account of the recent wages negotiations and explained the difficulties of the situation which had led to the reduction being modified from 15s. to 7s. 6d. Mr. Albert Bennett also addressed the meeting on the same subject. Mr. A. Williamson, secretary to the Federation Cost and Charges Committee, followed with a speech that brought home to his hearers the advantages of federated effort. He showed the need that members should individually throw their weight into the Federation's work, and pointed out that the sinking of individuality in co-ordinated activity led to the utilisation of that individuality to the greatest advantage. Mr. David Greenhill also delivered a rousing address and Mr. Valentine Knapp, the president of the Newspaper Society, spoke on the relation of the master printer to the newspapers. There were several other speeches and some interesting discussion, the value of the Federation to the small printer being one of the points thrown into relief during this useful interchange of thought.

A reception by the Mayor and Mayoress of Bedford (Alderman and Mrs. W. E. Sowter) preceded an excellent luncheon in St. Peter's Hall, and in the course of the subsequent speech-making the Mayor cordially welcomed the visitors to the town.

In the afternoon the party proceeded by char-a-banc to Elston, John Bunyan's birth-place, where, under the expert leadership ("inspired" was the word someone used) of Mr. Poynter, they visited the Moot House, Elston Church, and other Bunyan landmarks. Then came a quick ride back to Bedford, where a most interesting and instructive half-hour was spent in the Bunyan Library, after which a visit was paid to Bunyan Meeting.

The day's proceedings ended with tea in St. Peter's Hall, where a number of two-minute speeches, of very varied character but all interesting and stimulating, put a fitting finish to a day which all had found to be both enjoyable and profitable.

FORMERLY editor of the *Captain*, and a well-known writer, Mr. R. S. Warren Bell, died last week, aged 50.

## A Progressive Printing House.

Methods That Brought Success.

The firm of Ed. J. Burrow and Co., Ltd., of Cheltenham and London, provides a striking example of a printing business started in the humblest manner possible but successfully achieving big developments. Under the title of "Broad Human Policies Have Brought Me Success," Mr. Ed. J. Burrow tells the interesting story of his business life in *System*, that excellent "Magazine of Business."

Starting as a chemist's assistant, Mr. Burrow's first essay in connection with the printing craft was to produce for a firm of publishers a series of etchings on copper, and these proved remunerative to the firm. Thus encouraged, he applied his ability as etcher and writer to the compilation of an album of Cheltenham—in those days a rather novel venture. Having to borrow the money for this speculation, he may be said to have started in business with a liability of £50. The Cheltenham album, however, was a success, and soon albums of other towns were on the market. But in 1900 came a sudden break in the demand; the public taste had dropped albums, and was keen on picture post cards. Production was quickly switched over to these, and ingenuity and judicious choice of designs brought remunerative business. The same quick responsiveness to changing times led later to concentration on guide books of modern type, which have been immensely successful.

The utilisation of "by-products" is another matter that Mr. Burrow regards as an important factor of success—for example, the printing of advertisers' announcements in a guide book being utilised as an opening leading to orders for reprinting the matter as leaflets, also to orders for other printing work. Since the early days when printing had to be given out there has been a gradual growth of the firm's resources for the execution of their own printing. The first step was the acquirement of an interest in a local printing works; then came the purchase of a small printing plant, and since then big extensions.

As regards organisation of personnel, Mr. Burrow holds that a most important element of success is to provide as far as possible for "payment by results," i.e., extra reward being linked with extra effort. Arrangements for profit-sharing, bonuses, etc., have done much to develop enthusiasm for business, as has also the plan of "group talks" between the controlling heads of the business and representatives of the different departments who thus obtain better mutual understanding and closer co-operation.

THE autumn dinner of the Stationers' Social Society will be held on November 4th in the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant, 6 for 6.30.



## Books on Printing.

### Guide for Craftsmen and Students.

A step in the furtherance of technical education in the printing trade has just been taken by master printers in the Norwich district, who thus set an example worthy of wide emulation. For several years an important feature of the work of the Norwich Public Library has been the publication, for the guidance and help of its readers, of special annotated catalogue or reading lists on current or local topics. The latest guide is entitled "Books on Printing and some Related Subjects in the Norwich Public Library" (post free 1s. 2d.), and it is issued by the Norwich and District Master Printers' Association, who have co-operated with the Library Committee with the view of inducing the employees of the Alliance to study the history and technology of printing, thus encouraging progress in that art and development in technical education.

This comprehensive annotated catalogue of 35 pages includes particulars of over 250 standard or important works, which are classified under the following main headings: The Book and Bookmaking; Manuscripts, Printing; Materials; Book Illustration; Bookbinding; Publishing and Book-selling; Newspapers and Journalism; and Local Libraries. Several of these main headings are sub-divided, particularly that of Printing, which has no less than 24 subdivisions, the entries being logically and conveniently arranged under such headings as History of Printing, Education and Study, Economic and Social, Administration, Book-keeping, Estimating and Prices, and Practical Printing, the latter being further sub-divided under such headings as Type, Composition (including Design and Typesetting Machines), Imposition, Proof-reading, Punctuation and English, Printing Presses, Presswork, Stereotyping and Electrotyping, Embossing, etc., Paper Ruling, and Paper Cutting. Under all these headings will be found useful books for the student and craftsman, and as an indication of the up-to-dateness and importance of the catalogue it may be mentioned that all the volumes in the valuable "Typographic Library" now being issued by the United Typothetae of America are included, those not yet published being noted as "In preparation." "Book Illustration" is another comprehensive section embracing authoritative works on book illustration in general, colour printing, and the various kinds of engraving—wood, copper, lithography, aquatint, mezzotint, etching and photographic processes. In the Book-binding Section are several of the important works on historical bookbinding and many of the best practical works.

Being the result of co-operation between the Norwich Public Library Committee and the Norwich and District Master Printers' Association, this important catalogue of technical books must, we think, be almost a unique

feature of public library work. The Library has provided the books (with some financial assistance from the Association), the catalogue has been compiled by the City Librarian (Mr. Geo. A. Stephen, F.L.A.), the Association printing and issuing the catalogue at its own expense. The printers of Norwich and the surrounding districts are fortunate in having provided for them such a fine collection of books relating to their craft, together with a catalogue which not only gives the full titles of the books, but describes in succinct notes their chief features.

## Colours in Process Work.

### Standardisation Urged in U.S.A.

The question of the standardisation of the colours used in multiple-colour printing processes is coming increasingly to the fore in America, where photo-engravers have recently been pushing in the matter. The movement is now re-inforced by the advertising fraternity, the Association of National Advertisers having adopted a resolution urging publishers of advertising mediums, printers and others interested to take steps to work out a process of colour standardisation, to which effort the Association will lend such help as is possible. The resolution was worded as follows:—"Whereas, there is much confusion and divergence in results obtained in the use of advertisers' colour plates in three and four-colour process printing by reason of the lack of any standardisation in the tone and strength of the process colours, and whereas the photo-engravers have started a movement to remedy this evil, therefore be it resolved, that the Association of National Advertisers expresses its recognition of the need of such standardisation of process colours, and will lend such help as is possible to the establishment of a feasible standardisation plan; and be it further resolved, that we urge publishers of advertising mediums, printers and others interested, to take steps to accomplish the desired standardisation."

AN unusual libel suit has been filed by the City of Chicago against the *Chicago Tribune*, from which the municipality seeks to recover £2,500,000 damages, on the ground that its published criticisms of the financial policy pursued by the administration of the Mayor, Mr. William Hale Thompson, have gravely impaired the city's credit. A second suit for a similar amount has been filed against the *Chicago Daily News*, so that the Courts, which will begin the trial next week, will have to decide whether the municipality can validate claims, which, if proved, will virtually put out of business the two leading newspapers of Chicago.

**An Advertisement is always working.**

## Trade Union Matters.

**NEW PRICE SCALE.**—The new agreed Scale of Prices for compositors' work—book, jobbing, Parliamentary and news, case and machine—has been issued by the London Society of Compositors, price 1s. A well-produced booklet of 96 pages, it is printed by the Athenæum Press. It will be remembered that a revised scale was approved by the Joint Technical Committee some eighteen months ago, but was rejected by the L.S.C. The further revision of details developed into a thorough overhauling of the whole, and now after upwards of two years' deliberation it may be hoped the new scale will be found generally satisfactory.

**REPRESENTATIVES** of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, and of the wholesale publishing and distributing firms, met last week to consider proposals put forward by both sides with a view to settling the dispute which has arisen between the employers and employees. Each side submitted suggestions which are being further discussed.

A SPECIAL "chapel" (compositors, letterpress, litho, bookbinders and rulers) was recently held in the composing department of Messrs. W. S. Cowell, Ltd., Ipswich, the occasion being a presentation to one of its members, Mr. W. E. Godbold, who was about to retire and take up the superannuation benefits of the Typographical Association.

THE excellent life-motto of "making two blades of grass grow where one grew before" seems to have been adopted in rather literal fashion by our "Natsopa" friends. The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants announces that, through the medium of the gardens of the Natsopa Memorial Home, it is in a position to supply its members with tested seeds and bulbs at advantageous prices—an arrangement which should be welcomed by members who have gardens or allotments.

**MR. JAMES LIVINGSTONE**, who is retiring from the composing-room staff of the *Leeds Mercury* after service extending to half a century, has been presented with a travelling case by his colleagues as a mark of their appreciation.

THE "CAPE TIMES," LTD., proprietors of the *Cape Times* and *South African Lady's Pictorial*, printers, process engravers and stationers, have opened a London office at Buchanan-buildings, 24, Holborn. Their business connection with Messrs. Ledger, Sons and Co., has ceased, but Mr. Henry Ledger has been appointed their London manager.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bennett, R. C. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 25,997.  
 Bullen, A. G., and Jenkinson, R. L. Means for vacuum-cleaning carpets, printers' type cases, etc. 26,013.  
 Claus, T. Paper sheet, etc., feeding device. 25,712.  
 Dixon, H. W. A., and Dixon, L.M. Inking, coating and impregnating machines. 25,567.  
 Harris, G. T. Paper bags. 25,995.  
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 25,560.  
 Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Type casting. 25,147.  
 Mills, T. J., and Morris, E. T. Means for slitting paper in printing machines. 25,379.  
 Morris, E. T. Means for slitting and reeling webs of paper. 25,380.  
 Morris, S. Toy pictorial printing press. 25,760.  
 Palmer, W. G. Apparatus for folding fabrics and paper. 24,201.  
 Ritchie, A. S., and Ritchie and Sons, Ltd., W. Stationery folders. 24,699.  
 Schulze, P. H. A. Pattern cards. 25,522.  
 Smeltzer, W. Means for fixing drawing paper, etc., to drawing boards, etc. 24,394.  
 Sparks, E. Paper fastening apparatus. 24,525.  
 Steinmetz, G. Fasteners for loose sheets. 24,350.  
 Soc. Gaut. Blancan, et Cie. Apparatus for drying envelopes treated with varnish for rendering portions transparent. 25,164.  
 Taylor, E. E. Picture books. 25,086.  
 Tonkin, A. S. Paper fastener. 24,218.  
 Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., and Wilson, H. W. V. Printing machinery. 25,836, 25,837.  
 Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., and Wilson, H. W. V. Furnaces for melting stereo metals, etc. 25,975.

### Specifications Published.

1920.

- Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing and casting machines. 169,279.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co., R.). Impression adjusting and blanket ironing devices. 169,216.  
 Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co., R.). Roll braking mechanism for web printing machines. 168,974.  
 Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.) Typographic matrices and the method of making same. 168,754.  
 Marks, E. C. R. (Hale Speciality Co.) Calendar pads and holders therefor. 168,753.  
 Mills, C. K. (Dexter Folder Co.). Sheet feeding machines. 169,000.

Pasquier, C. R. Rotary printing machine.  
148,832.  
Smith, E. W. Rotary folders. 168,632.  
Smithies, J., and Mather, W. A. Loose leaf  
binders and paper fasteners and the like.  
169,109.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO  
PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE  
ACCEPTANCE.**

**1921.**

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typesetting and  
machines therefor. 169,452.

## Football.

The following were the results of the  
matches played last Saturday:—

### Printers' Charity Cup.

Fleetway Press, 1; Dolphin, 3.

### Printers' Football League.

At Chingford, Blades, East and Blades, 13;  
King's Printers, 0. At Raynes-park, St.  
Clement's Press, 1; Wightman's, 1.

An official handbook (price 6d.) has been  
published containing the Football Charity  
Cup and League fixtures for the coming  
season and copies may be obtained from Mr.  
Herbert J. Parker (hon. sec.), 14, Berwyn-road,  
Herne-hill, S.E.24.

### Press Cutting

And

**General Advertising Agency.**

**WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,**

12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.

**INFORMATION** on any subject at  
**SUPPLIED** the lowest  
possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical  
Staff. Editors are specially invited to give  
this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-  
TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-  
GERS. REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-  
NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY  
and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of  
the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or  
under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion  
after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Special Rate for Operatives  
only: One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One  
Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge  
One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

## Situations Vacant.

**A** CAPABLE SELLING AGENT required by a  
leading firm of Lubricating Oil Manufacturers;  
excellent opportunity for right man.—Write, Box 762,  
Sell's, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13854

## Situations Wanted.

**B**OOKBINDER and FINISHER (36), com-  
petent all-round workman, seeks perm. any-  
where.—Reply, "Alder," 231, Stanley-park-avenue,  
Liverpool. 13856

**R**EQUIRED, by a Young Man, position as  
COSTING, ESTIMATING or ORDER  
CLERK; practical and technical experience in a  
large and modern country works.—Box 13857.

## Miscellaneous.

**B**UCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT  
CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket  
Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Stan-  
dard size (12-in. long) in boxwood; £2 2s.—Ston-  
hill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London,  
E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 0851.

**A. O. WRIGLEY & CO.**

20 & 21, QUEENHITHE, LONDON, E.C.4.

**Paper Agents and Merchants.**

PRINTINGS, ART PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS;  
CHEQUE AND DUPLICATOR PAPERS, Etc..

# Advertising Matter for Australia. Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance.

## The Duties Payable.

The Acting High Commissioner for Australia has been requested by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs to invite attention to the duties on advertising matter payable under Item 338 (A) of the Commonwealth Tariff, viz.:—British Preferential: 8d. per lb. or 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever rate returns the higher duty; General Tariff: 10d. per lb. or 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Short payments of duty have occurred through senders of advertising matter prepaying duty (either by means of the special stamps issued by the High Commissioner's Office or by direct remittance to the Commonwealth Postal Authorities) at the specific rate in cases where the *ad valorem* rate properly applied. It is requested, therefore, that traders will take care, when posting advertising matter to the Commonwealth, to ascertain whether the *ad valorem* rate returns a higher amount of duty than the specific rate, and, if so, to prepay the duty at the *ad valorem* rate.

## Re Stephen Fordham,

**Cardboard Box Manufacturer, 1, Reeves-place, Hoxton.**

This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Stiebel on October 4th at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £2,792 (unsecured £2,407) and assets valued at £1,072. Replying to the Official Receiver, debtor stated that for about 16 years prior to the end of 1919 he was in the employment of his grandmother, who was carrying on the above business under the style of "S. Fordham." At the latter date his grandmother assigned the business to him, a condition of the assignment being that she should receive from the business £100 payable by instalments and £3 a week for life. Witness had no cash capital, but took over stock, machinery and trade fixtures worth about £170, and the outstanding liabilities, amounting roughly to £600, which he subsequently paid off. Up to the beginning of this year the business just about paid its way, but subsequently, owing to a fall in prices and the general depression, there had been a loss on the trading. Witness attributed his insolvency to interest on borrowed money, to the fall in prices which compelled him to sell goods under cost, to depreciation in value of his stock on hand, and to the general depression in trade. The examination was concluded.

A very successful rally of master printers took place at Blackpool last week-end under the auspices of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers. The happy commingling of business and recreation that was provided originated with Mr. Bethell, the hard-working president of the Alliance. A very successful dinner (with dance and whist drive), a golf competition and bowling competition, were some of the lighter functions of the week-end, but serious affairs of business were given suitable consideration, among those taking part being Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D.; Mr. J. C. Coppock, Mr. W. M. Schofield, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. W. H. Andrew, Mr. H. C. Brunton, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. Percy Grime and Mr. W. Maxwell. Notable features of the discussions were the expressions of confidence in the president and Labour Committee of the Federation, also the pleasure expressed that Mr. Bethell, in spite of temporary indisposition, had been able to be present.

## Silver Wedding Presentations.

In celebration of the silver weddings of Mr. J. Clifton Town and Mr. J. Ernest Town, directors of Joseph Town and Sons, Ltd., wholesale stationers, Leeds, the members of the staff were entertained at a whist drive and dance at Collinson's Café. A large company was present, and occasion was taken during the proceedings to present each of these directors with a handsome silver centre-piece as a token of the sincere esteem in which both of them are held.

The presentations were made by Mr. John Harper, the oldest member of the staff, who referred to the cordial relationship which has existed for so many years between masters and employees. The recipients of the gifts suitably responded.

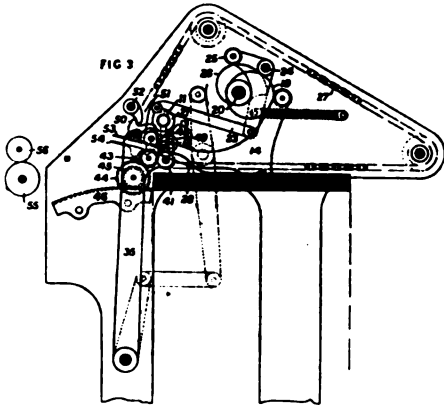
**THE PRINT SOCIETY.**—Those interested in etchings should obtain a copy of an illustrated brochure entitled "The Print Society and Some Advantages it Offers to Print Collectors." This society of etchers and print collectors—founded by Mr. E. Hesketh Hubbard, the landscape painter and etcher, directly after the war—has its headquarters at Ringwood, Hampshire, and aims at being of very practical assistance both to collectors of prints and to promising artists.

ACCORDING to the Berlin newspapers, the Bavarian Government has sanctioned the reappearance of the Independent Socialist *Munchener Morgenpost*, which was suppressed by the late Government under Dr. von Kahr.

# New Inventions.

## Feeding Sheets.

With the aid of a device patented by E. Stott and Dawson and Sons (Otley), Ltd., sheets are fed to printing and like machines from a pile by separating the top sheet by its front edge, raising said edge vertically or inclining it to the top of the pile, projecting a roller or the like beneath the raised sheet and the pile and bringing a further roller into contact with the projected roller and feeding off the sheet by the revolving of these rollers. To assist in the feeding and separation of the top sheet, a stripping rod or tube may be moved over the top of the pile between this and the separated sheet. As shown in Fig. 3, the top sheet of a pile is separated by nozzles 12 on a suction tube 11 which is oscillated by

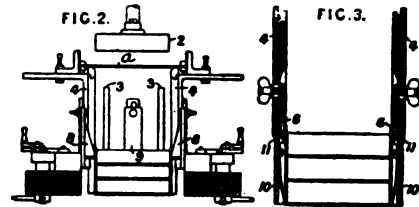


rocking arms 13 operated by levers 14 from 19 on a shaft 20. The arms 13 are moved to and from the pile by means of lever and link mechanism 21, 23, 24, 25 operated by cams 26 on the shaft 20. As shown in Fig. 3, the suction separator has raised the top sheet of a pile, and a stripper bar 28 carried by an endless chain 27 has moved under the top sheet, and it is carried by the chain across the pile to complete the separation of the sheet. The sheet is further separated and forwarded by means of sectional rollers 41, 49 which are mounted in oscillating levers 35, which are moved in a clockwise direction to bring the roller 41 under the separated sheet, the levers 48 of the top roller 49 being held by pawls 50, 51 away from the roller 41. When, however, the position shown in Fig. 3 is reached, a trip lever 52 trips the levers 48, and the rollers grip the separated sheet, and as the levers 35 move in an anti-clockwise direction, the rollers 41,

49 are rotated by a fixed rack 46 and gears 45, 44, 43 to move the sheet between guides 53, 54 to forwarding rollers 55, 56. In place of a bar 28 carried by endless chains, a reciprocating stripping plate or tubes may be employed.

## Box Making Machines.

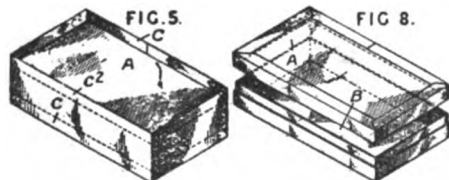
An invention by the Kingsbury and Davis Machine Company refers to a box-making machine, which may be of the kind described in Specification 10729/03. A blank *a* is bent into box form by pressing it between uprights 3, 4, and adhesive corner-staying strips are then applied to the box, after which operation the box-forming plunger 2 rises out of the box and crimpers, 8, 9 move inwards to bend the sides of the box sharply at right-angles to



its base. The lower ends of the uprights 4 are provided with spring strips 10, which always maintain a stack of three successively-formed boxes. Upward movement of a box with the plunger 2 is prevented by spring catches 6. Springs 11 press inwards the sides of the box, thus causing their upper edges to be engaged squarely by the succeeding box.

## Cardboard Boxes.

A cardboard box is made from two blanks, each with four rectangular projecting pieces which are turned up into open-box formation,



and a rectangular strip of paper. A matrix or supporting block is placed within one, and covered by the other blank. The rectangular



strip of paper C is then gummed round the whole, and the edges C<sup>2</sup> and C are turned down and secured to the flat portions A and B of the box so formed. The strip C and the overlapping portion of the outer blank are now cut through, and the matrix withdrawn leaving a shouldered box as shown in Fig. 8. A trade label may be used. The invention is patented by M. A. Wood (J. J. Tyler, Helsingfors).

### Advertising Transparencies.

Mr. C. S. Priestley has patented a method whereby to produce ornamental transparencies of articles and subjects which combine additional matter such as advertisements. A negative of the original is first produced from which a print is made. The print is embellished with the matter to be added and a second negative taken from which the transparencies are made. These transparencies are then coloured on the back. The advertising or other matter added to the first print may be laid out on paper or other suitable material and outlined in black or opaque colouring matter so as to form a margin and hide the junction of any colouring matter applied to the back of the transparency. The paper bearing the added matter is applied to the print which is then suitably worked up by hand and the edges of the added matter worked over to conceal the junction with the picture. The transparencies may be coloured by hand, the darker parts being treated first. The colouring may be applied by means of stencils or the colouring matter may be applied to paper which is subsequently attached to the back of the transparency. Metallic leaf or foils may be used for colouring the transparencies.

## DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.  
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

## Caxton Convalescent Home,

Limpsfield, Surrey,

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the home, including rail fare.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free.

## Fourth Annual Concert,

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.,

SATURDAY, NOV. 12th, at 2 p.m.

TICKETS, 3s. 6d. (Reserved). 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d., of the Hon. Secs., Messrs. G. F. Chapman and W. F. France, or Members of Committee.

London Office: Tel.: Secretary:  
3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Holborn 197. S. J. WHITE

SECTION 1. 116 pp., 3/- net.

## What a Composer Should Know

AN OPINION — It is a real treat to handle. It is a satisfying meal, not redundant verbiage or mere embroidery, but a splendid little work by a workman who knows his craft, and after twenty-seven years of teaching that craft to others, tells in an *édition de luxe* form what he taught.

F. G. SHEPARD.

To be obtained from  
THE BOROUGH PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
132, Church Road, Canonbury, London, N.1, or at  
THE OFFICES OF "THE BRITISH PRINTER,"  
London: Thonet House, 231-232, Strand, W.C.2.

THE WORLD'S

*Paper Trade Review*

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT  
58, Shoe Lane, London.

S & P

After the slump the BEST QUALITY PRINTING will PAY.

You will need the BEST INKS.

## SLATER & PALMER

The Old Established BRITISH FIRM make them at their up-to-date Works—

**MARSHGATE MILLS, STRATFORD, E.15.**

*FINEST INKS for all PROCESSES kept in stock at*

**4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.**

'Phone—1084 Holborn.

Telegrams—Palmink, Fleet, London.

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NOV 1 1921

# THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED  
1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED  
WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

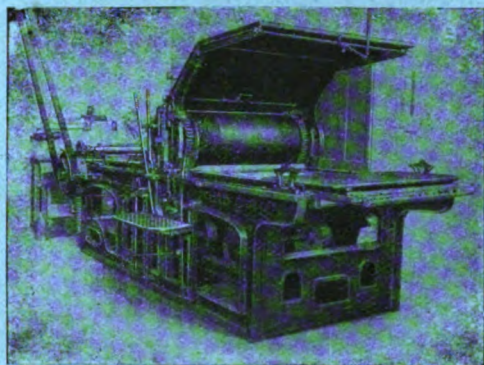
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 16

LONDON: OCTOBER 20, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

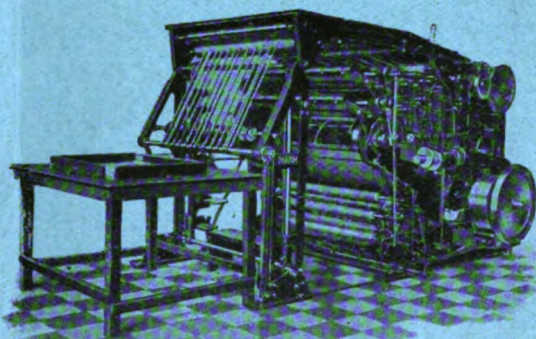
**1871**



SINGLE DRIVE FLAT-BED  
LITHO MACHINE.

Many of these Machines  
are still at work.

**1921**



TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING  
ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE.

Many of these Machines are at  
work all over the world and  
many more on order.

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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
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LONDON : OCTOBER 20. 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# Rotary Photogravure.

By HENRY T. G. MEREDITH.

All the various methods that are in use at the present day for producing a printed impression upon paper, or other material, may be divided into three distinct classes: planographic, relief and intaglio. Planographic, or smooth printing surfaces, are those processes in which there is no appreciable difference in the elevation, or depression of the printing surface, such for example as in work done by the lithographic method either upon stone, zinc or aluminium. Relief, or typographic, processes are those in which the printing surface is either etched or cast in relief. Intaglio printing processes are those in which the illustration is either etched or engraved upon a smooth surface. The impression is produced by the engraved or etched portion being filled in by various means with ink, which is then picked out upon paper by applied pressure.

The word intaglio really means sculpturing, or carving out, as a design upon a cameo, or seal, such that when an impression is taken in wax, the image will be in bas-relief. An engraved monogram upon a ring or cigarette case may also be taken as a simple illustration of the meaning of intaglio engraving. We all know that it would be easily possible to fill in such an engraving with any viscous substance, such as printing ink, and so clean the surface that ink would still remain in the engraved portion. An impression of the monogram might easily be taken by placing a piece of thin paper over the engraving, and rubbing the back.

Steel engraving, dry point, mezzotint and aquatint are all examples of intaglio engraving.

Paper read before the Publicity Club of London.

ing. They were produced almost entirely by hand by various methods of etching and engraving, and printed on the hand press. With the adoption of photo-mechanical means, however, and the substitution of the machine for the hand press, a new branch of industry has developed, which is now known as rotary photogravure.

Rotary photogravure is regarded by most people as a comparatively modern process, but, like many other inventions, the principle was known long before it was possible to make use of it successfully. As long ago as 1852 Fox Talbot produced an intaglio plate by almost exactly the same photo-mechanical means as used for the rotary photogravure cylinder to-day, the vital difference being that instead of using a perfectly ruled screen, he adopted a screen made of coarse muslin. Neither did he possess the advantage that we have to-day of a perfected modern printing press. In the calico and wall-paper printing industry the use of engraved and etched cylinders have been usual for the past 40 or 50 years, and it seems strange indeed that these methods coupled with the discovery of Fox Talbot, were not long ago adapted to the requirements of illustrated reproduction. But even so, rotary photogravure as practised at the present day was discovered by Karl Klic and worked by the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., as long ago as 1895. It was never patented, but was worked in secret for a number of years, it being subsequently left to a Mr. Saalberg in America, and Dr. Mertens in Germany and Great Britain to reveal the secret, and it was to the latter especially that the secret of the printing machine itself was revealed.

### The "Copy" and its Preparation.

Before describing the process it may be helpful to consider the type of original most suitable, and also those that are unsuitable for reproduction by rotary photogravure.

The process is remarkable for the faithfulness with which an original can be reproduced. Anything that is capable of giving a good photographic print wherein all the subtle gradations of tone are produced, will also give a good reproduction by rotary gravure. Drawings of all kinds are suitable, particularly in monochrome wash, and in chalk or charcoal. Paintings in water colour and oil may be suitable, but they would have to be photographed specially, to obtain in black and white the correct colour rendering. Of photographic prints those upon glossy bromide paper give the best results.

Rotary photogravure does not differ from any other process in that it is exceedingly difficult to secure a good reproduction from a bad original. In this category may be placed faded photographic prints, photographic prints upon rough paper, and photographic carbon prints. Prints from other processes may be reproduced with less chance of showing a screen pattern than by the half-tone process. Half-tone proofs used as an original, however, should be avoided if possible. Special methods have to be adopted to avoid this screen pattern, which in the case of periodical work may mean serious delay.

It may be necessary to retouch a photographic print by means of the aerograph, but unless the required retouching is extensive, it is far better to leave that to the photo-engraver, who in many instances would prefer to retouch the negative and positive instead.

Instructions should not be written on the back of unmounted photos. If this cannot be avoided, great care should be used to prevent pressure whilst writing, which frequently is a means of damaging the face of the photo.

Type matter should be kept distinct from pictorial matter and copy should be pasted in position either beneath the photo, or on a dummy make-up. With composite pages, the position and shape required for each photo should be clearly defined. If it is desired to leave the make-up to the photo-engraver, instructions should be given clearly, for it frequently happens that a photo may have to be ruthlessly cut down to fit a specified space. In such cases it may of course happen that the photo-engraver will in his ignorance cut away the very part that should have been left. In all supplement or booklet work a dummy make-up should be sent with the pages numbered, and the desired margins also clearly marked.

Too much care cannot be given to the selection of type matter to be used as an original. There are two ways of supplying this: either a first-class proof upon art paper, or a proof upon a transparent paper, known as onion skin paper. If the latter is used, it must be dusted while the ink is still wet, with very fine black lead powder, or very fine bronze.

### Making Negatives and Positives.

From every original submitted for repro-

duction, a negative must be made by the usual means of the camera, the original being illuminated, as in the half-tone process, by two powerful arc lights. The difference between negative-making for rotary photogravure and for the half-tone process is that no mechanical cross-lined screen is interposed between the lens and the sensitive plate. A cross-lined screen is, indeed, used at a later stage of the process, but in such a manner that it does not destroy the gradations of tone as it does in the half-tone process.

The greater portion of copy sent in for reproduction consists of photographic prints, which have been taken from negatives already in existence. Now with every subsequent photographic operation there must be a tendency to lose a portion of the quality of the original, the tendency being to degrade the lighter tones, or to flatten out the whole picture. Therefore it is preferable whenever possible, and where quality is essential, that one of these original negatives be sent as copy instead of a print. These negatives, whether sent by the customer direct or of the engraver's own making, are then passed on to the retoucher to make any required alteration, revision, or spotting.

From these completed and retouched negatives a positive upon glass is next made—by the usual dry-plate method by contact or by enlarging or reducing in the camera, or a positive print upon glass may be made by what is known as carbon tissue. (Carbon tissue of a similar kind is used at a later stage of the process, and will be explained when dealing with the method of transferring the image to the copper cylinder.) These positives are also spotted and retouched, so that on leaving the retoucher's hands they should be capable of giving a facsimile result, without further retouching in the subsequent processes.

### Lay-out and Planning.

The retouched positives are then passed to the lay-out and planning department, which deals with the planning or lay-out of a booklet or supplement whereby the positives are fitted up into position on their respective pages so that when printed they may be folded, cut and bound up into complete book form.

A dummy sheet is first drawn out in plan, representing for instance, 8, 16, or 32 pages, with the positions correctly indicated for all pictorial and type matter. All particulars regarding the margins, and style of borders, etc., are also clearly indicated. This lay-out is placed on a semi-transparent table top which is illuminated from below by artificial light. Upon the lay-out is placed a piece of glass of substantial thickness, and on this glass all the pictorial positives, or other matter, which it is desired to etch at one operation, are fixed into their respective positions corresponding to the lay-out beneath, the whole thus forming one complete page or sheet of composite positives. The result is very similar to that obtained by the compositor when locking up the various pages into forms representing one whole sheet.



### Print Upon Carbon Tissue.

The negatives and positives are both made without the interposition of a ruled cross-lined screen. But at this stage of the process a print is taken upon a sheet of sensitised carbon tissue from a negative of a line screen by placing one in contact with the other in a pressure frame, and exposing to the electric arc light. The screen consists of a thinner line than that which is used for the half-tone process, but the mesh used is similar to that used for fine work, and has 150 lines or more to the inch. Before developing the print a second exposure is made upon the same tissue from the positive or sheet of positives which have been made up in the lay-out room, and may, of course, consist of a single subject or 8, 16, or 32 pages.

This carbon tissue, which varies in a minor degree only from that used in making the positive, consists of a stout paper coated with a specially prepared film of gelatine, with which is incorporated a colouring pigment. It is sensitised by being immersed in a solution of potassium bichromate, and dried in a non-actinic light. Exposure to light renders the gelatine insoluble in water to a greater or less depth in proportion to the amount of light which the negative or positive has allowed to pass through it. The tissue, after exposure, is immersed in cold water for a few minutes, then brought into contact film down, and squeezed in position on the copper sheet or cylinder from which the image is to be finally printed.

The development of the image is carried out by placing the cylinder in a bath of water, which is raised to a temperature of 100 degs. F. After a few minutes the paper backing may be removed, leaving a gelatine film adhering firmly to the copper cylinder. The development being continued by laving the cylinder with warm water, the whole of the soluble gelatine will in the course of a few minutes be removed, leaving an image of pigmented gelatine in varying thickness, which has been rendered insoluble in proportion to the amount of light which the positive has allowed to pass through.

This negative image, or film of gelatine, now forms the acid resist, and it is this varying thickness of gelatine which determines and regulates the depth of etching. It may appear strange that the development of the carbon tissue should take place from the back of the film, but there is sound reason for that. It must be quite obvious that with the light falling upon the face of the tissue, as it does after passing through the positive, there will be a thin insoluble film over the whole surface, which, if development took place from the front, must be broken up and destroyed, through the soluble gelatine beneath washing up and carrying away with it a portion of the insoluble image. Therefore, by attacking the film from the back we are able to dissolve away the whole of the soluble portion of the film, without in any way interfering with the insoluble image beneath.

*(To be concluded).*

## Design & Industries Association.

Address by Mr. R. B. Fishenden.

There took place on Monday evening the last of a short series of conferences arranged by the Design and Industries Association in connection with the exhibition of printing at the Association's new galleries, 6, Queen's-square, W.C.1. The principal speaker was Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., and the chair was occupied by Mr. F. V. Burridge, R.E., principal of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.

Mr. Burridge, in introducing Mr. Fishenden, referred to the latter's recent return to London, and wished him every possible success in the work he has now undertaken.

Mr. Fishenden, speaking in informal fashion, dealt fairly broadly with the subject of improved printing, laying special stress on the scope for the further application of the ideas of the D.I.A. to illustrative methods, i.e., to the use, the preparation and the actual production of illustrations by present-day processes.

In dealing first with typographic printing, he emphasised the sound general principle that both in the design of type faces and in typographic lay-out one must aim at good visual effect rather than at mathematical accuracy, for work which is mathematically accurate in its proportions does not always look correct.

Commending a direct and pure style in typography, Mr. Fishenden pointed out the economy gained by adhering to a few good type faces. It was possible, he said, to dispense with an immense variety of little-used founts commonly stocked, by substituting an extension of the range of a few of the more useful faces. Then the use of a second colour in typographic work was often a sheer waste of money, as it frequently happened that the weight of the different constituents was such that a better effect was obtained by printing in one colour than by using two. The use of art paper, too, could often be avoided by careful press-work, on suitable paper. Uncoated paper was obtainable, especially in America, on which very fine grained blocks could be used satisfactorily, with an effect much more pleasing than that obtained with coated paper.

In drawing attention to some of the modern illustration processes—lithography, rotary offset, photogravure, etc.—Mr. Fishenden exhibited examples of printed work to show the special qualities of the different methods. He urged that the judicious use of these processes would often lead to more harmonious results than were obtained by the use of half-tone blocks.

The address was followed by an interesting discussion, and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Fishenden.

**An Advertisement is always working.**

## SOUTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

### Monthly Meeting.

The monthly meetings of the Association, adjourned during the summer season, were resumed on the 11th inst. at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender-hill, S.W., and there was a good attendance. Mr. J. D. Wise (president) occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. W. H. Burchell (hon. sec. of the Central Districts Branch), E. G. Cole (vice-president), A. Spring (past president), Simnett, Chivers, R. Kent (treasurer), W. J. Mizen (sec., North London Association), J. Johnson, Ward Cox (Linotype and Machinery Limited), and F. H. Cole (hon. secretary).

After the secretary had read the minutes of the July meeting and the special meeting in September, which were approved, the president read a letter from Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the L.M.P.A.) on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation, in which mention was made of the festival dinner at which Sir William Waterlow, K.B.E., is to preside, and made a strong appeal for their support, adding that from their 90 members he hoped to have 90 subscriptions.

Previous to calling on Mr. Burchell for his lecture Mr. Wise welcomed Mr. Mizen to the meeting, and at the same time appealed for greater unity between the different Associations. He also expressed great pleasure in seeing present Mr. Ward-Cox, a representative of so famous a company, and also Mr. Johnson.

After the disposal of some brief routine business Mr. Burchell delivered, in his usual breezy fashion, a talk on "Printing Office Management," and the discussion following revealed the fact that many differences of opinion existed among those present on several points that had been raised.

#### The Lecture.

Mr. Burchell, whose discourse was based on a previous talk on the same subject at a meeting of the South-Eastern Master Printers' Association, drew attention first to the provision he maintained should exist for procuring references regarding employees when they commenced their duties. If such a practice as he had suggested were officially adopted in the trade he was sure it would prevent a lot of waste of time, and be of advantage in the long run to the worker and to the employer. Mr. Burchell then passed round the room a specimen of the agreement he himself had adopted with success, and explained the nature of the information required from an employee before he was engaged.

Efficient time recording was the next *sine qua non* to the successful running of the printing office, be it large or small. The method of working of the one he used himself was for the employee to hand his card to the clerk who stamped it in the employee's presence on

his entering and leaving the premises. This method stopped the possibility of one man ringing off for another.

Mr. Burchell next explained in detail the docket he had in use for the traveller, whom he described as a necessary evil, and strongly advocated a standardised agreement that would cover his work in all their offices, both as regards salary and commission.

The compositor, the reader and the machine minder each had his printed set of rules to guide him in the exercise of his work and in the niceties as to the particular style required by the firm. Before commencing his duties the compositor was informed of all the specimens of type, borders and ornaments available in the room. The reader—by a system which he had inaugurated of closer understanding between the various departments—was able to prevent mistakes occurring. Rules regarding the workers in the warehouse were given and explained, and specimen sheets passed round for inspection showing the method of classifying all paper in the stock book.

An envelope, especially in use for Stationery Office work, with printed information on the outside, showing how to obviate complicated clerical work, was dealt with.

A periodical charge-out sheet, which was described as a history of all the jobs handled, was explained, the use of which enabled one to see at a glance the cost of each item in a job.

The counting-house routine of entering in the daily order book all orders, in which all the time occupied by the various departments was entered from the daily work sheets, and his method of arriving at the cost of the work was lucidly explained with the aid of numerous interesting documents.

Mr. Burchell concluded by strongly advocating a standardised apprentice indenture.

#### Discussion.

Mr. Wise, in opening the discussion, paid a tribute to the care and preparation which Mr. Burchell had gone to in his interesting lecture. He thought he was one of the most loyal printers whom he had ever met, because the many documents he had shown them bore evidence that he was a firm believer in his own craft. Though they might not go the whole way with Mr. Burchell in his method of cost finding, they recognised him as a man who worked from standardised and systematised documents, and was able to arrive at the cost and time taken on a job from the moment it entered until it left the premises. In answer to criticism, Mr. Wise paid a high tribute to the work of the Federation in its cost-finding campaign, and especially to Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, than whom it would be impossible to find a man more desirous of helping the smaller printer as much as the larger one to arrive at efficient cost-finding. In him they had a model president, who placed his whole soul in his work.

Mr. Spring said he would like to emphasise the fact mentioned by Mr. Wise that the Federation system of cost-finding was just as applicable to the smaller printer as to the

larger one. He too could not follow all Mr. Burchell's methods of costing, but from him he was sure they would all gather some information that would prove to be of use, more perhaps than he was aware of.

Mr. Mizen, after speaking sympathetically of the difficulties and problems up against the committees at 24, Holborn, and their patience in dealing with them, said Mr. Burchell had produced a large number of valuable sheets, although the costing committee also had a set of sheets which embodied all that is necessary to arrive at correct results.

Mr. Johnson drew attention to the fact that at 24, Holborn, they had a set of dockets which were just as suitable for the small printer as for the large one. True, they were not such large sheets as Mr. Burchell had produced. A set of these could be obtained for 9d. He could tell them that one of their members in the city knew before the end of the month what his profits were up to the end of the preceding month.

Mr. Simnett, speaking as an accountant and an employer, said for 30 years he had made the question of cost-finding a close study, with the result that he had perfected a very successful system. Costing was just as necessary for an employer with two compositors as it was for one with 500. In his own case he could turn up at a moment's notice the cost of all jobs passing through their establishment during the last thirty years. His method enabled him on a repeat order to know why the same amount of composition in the past took 24 hours and to day perhaps took 30. The cost book should be the Union Jack in their business, and he was quite willing to explain his methods of cost-finding to any of the members.

A proposition by the president that the Association should send to Alderman Sir John Baddeley congratulations on his appointment as Lord Mayor of London met with hearty approval.

Mr. Chivers drew attention to the postal authorities surcharging letters containing only patterns sent to wholesale houses under the printed matter rate, and suggested the Association should endeavour to get redress from the Postmaster-General. Other members spoke of having experienced similar treatment, and it was agreed to bring the matter to the notice of the post office authorities.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Burchell for his lecture, for which he briefly returned thanks, brought the meeting to a close.

IN the Chicago Circuit Court Judge Fisher dismissed the action brought by Mayor W. L. H. Thompson demanding £2,000,000 damages for the city from the *Chicago Tribune*. The *Tribune* had severely criticised the civic authorities, drawn attention to extravagances, and declared that the city was bankrupt. Mayor Thompson's suit demanding £2,000,000 was the largest libel action ever tried in the United States.

## Trade Union Matters.

At the quarterly meeting of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, Oxford Branch (Bookbinding Section), held on Friday, deep regret was expressed at the resignation of Mr. L. Levett as branch secretary, he having gone into partnership with a city firm. Mr. Levett had been branch secretary for 14 years and had proved a most energetic and earnest worker.

THE monotype section of the piece scale is, as we have already indicated, still awaiting settlement. A conference on the subject between the London Society of Compositors and the L.M.P.A. is to take place on the 31st inst., when another matter to be discussed will be certain new conditions of apprenticeship proposed by the L.S.C.

THE Executive Council of the Typographical Association intimate that there will be a levy of 6d. per member for the half-year ending December, 1921, in aid of the Superannuation Fund which is still below the sum fixed to put the fund on a sound basis.

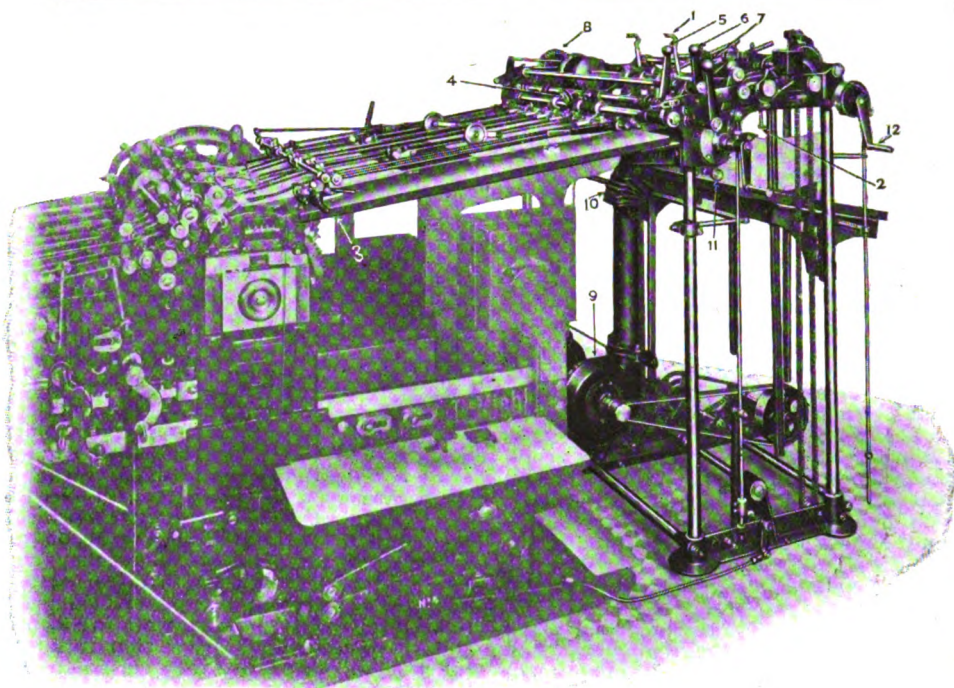
A DEPUTATION from the Typographical Society and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation attended a meeting of the Swansea Parks Committee on Wednesday to ask that all the committee's printing should be confined to the town on account of unemployment. Mr. Date said they were sorry it was necessary for them to be there at all. They were embarking on a campaign to keep the town's printing work in Swansea and they asked the Corporation to set an example to the others. The chairman said there would be little or no printing for the next six months, but the deputation could rest assured that their appeal would receive sympathetic consideration.

REFERRING to Sir Charles Oman's much quoted paper at the annual meeting of the Library Association on the high cost of printing, the *Librarian* remarks: "The paper was exceedingly provocative, and advocated, with regret, a lock-out of printers to reduce the cost of scientific books and papers. It is unfortunate that there was no discussion on this, because librarians as a body have experienced the evils of poor pay for more than half a century, and we are sure that they would not wish it to be generally thought that they favoured a lock-out of printers without having all the facts on both sides of the subject before them. We suggest that the journeymen printers should have an opportunity at an early monthly meeting of putting their side before the members."

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## Trade Notes.

THE death occurred at Liverpool last week of Mr. Charles Williams, over 30 years with the *Liverpool Courier*.

THE weekly journal, *Plain English*, is appealing to its readers for voluntary financial assistance in order to continue publication.

THE funeral of Mr. Arthur Edwin Gould, editor of the *Hoylake and West Kirby News*, took place at the West Kirby Parish Church on Saturday in the presence of a numerous assembly.

THE case against the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, Ltd., which concerns the printing of posters during the Hertford by-election, was on Saturday at Hertford adjourned till November 5th.

A NOVELTY introduced by the *Daily Mirror* consists of an entirely new paper for children, to be given free with the *Daily Mirror* every Saturday in the form of a supplement, called "Pip and Squeak."

"THE MAKING OF A NEWSPAPER" was the subject of a lecture delivered on Monday evening at South Kensington by Mr. Wickham Steed, editor of *The Times*, to a gathering of students who are studying for the University of London diploma in journalism. At the conclusion of the lecture a cinematograph film was shown depicting the production of *The Times*.

**DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING CONTRACTS.**—Mr. W. Graham, M.P., addressing a meeting of unemployed members of the printing trade in Edinburgh, said it would be worth while finding out if Edinburgh and Leith were getting their fair share of Government printing contracts, and he would make it his business to communicate with the proper authorities, and let them know the result.

IN the Chancery Division, on Friday, Mr. Justice Astbury granted an injunction restraining the *Eastern Morning and Hull News* Co., Ltd., from offering for sale or otherwise circulating between 4.30 and 6.25, in Hull, any print or copy of their paper containing words "Late City," or a get-up in such style as to represent or induce the belief in an intending purchaser that such a paper was the *Hull Daily Mail*, the owners of which were plaintiffs in the action. Defendants were ordered to pay costs.

**WILLS.**—Mr. Charles B. A. Ravenscroft, Turnham-green, and Sicilian-avenue, W.C., newspaper proprietor, £2,854; Mr. Cornwallis F. H. Smith, of Islington, for 50 years a member of the staff of *The Times*, £2,812; Mrs. Elizabeth Little, Heckington Hall, Lincoln, widow of the late Mr. W. Little, who, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, founded the *Illustrated London News*, £56,752; Mr. James Frederick Smith, of Ealing-common, W., stationer, £17,384; Mr. William Henry Clough, of Bradford, newsagent and book-seller, aged 75, £47,191.

IN connection with the World Service Exhibition at Liverpool last week, Mr. Basil Mathews, editor of *Outward Bound*, spoke on "Journalism as World Service."

THE annual gala of the Odhams Press Swimming Club was held at the Holborn Baths on Saturday night in the presence of the president, Mr. J. S. Elias, and a large and enthusiastic gathering.

THE October number of the *Print-Collector's Quarterly* has the usual profusion of excellent illustrations and several special articles, first place among which is given to one on "Hendrik, Count Goudt," by H. S. Reitlinger.

AMONG new members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce are: Messrs. F. W. Potter and Co., Ltd., 131-133, Middlesex-street, London, E.1 (printers and publishers); and Messrs. Ramson and Co., Ltd., 16, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.4 (printers and stationers).

THE Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association will hold amateur boxing competitions at three weights, 8st., 10st. 4lb. (open), and 9st. 9lb. novices, at the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, on Friday, November 18th. Particulars can be obtained from the hon. sec., C. Anderson, 3, Ongar-road, London, S.W.6.

MESSRS. E. AND S. LIVINGSTONE, publishers, Edinburgh, have in preparation a useful educational series of works dealing with art, education, commerce and industry, forestry and agriculture. The first volume of the series deals with "The Principles of the Law and the Sale of Goods," by Mr. Henry Aitken, K.C., who sets forth the law on the subject with great clearness, and provides a full citation of authorities. Thus the work is not only useful to business men and students, but to lawyers as well. A carefully prepared index is a valuable adjunct.

THE anniversary dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, which was held last week under the presidency of Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, claimed the double record of the largest subscription list and the largest attendance of guests—numbering over 300—since the inauguration of this festival. It was announced by the secretary (Mr. W. Wilkie Jones) that the amount subscribed to the funds of the institution was £10,450 13s. 6d. The list of name pensions of £600 each was headed by the wholesale branch of W. H. Smith and Son, who contributed £1,542 16s. to name two pensions, and other donors of £600 were Viscount Hambleden, W. H. Smith and Son, Sir William Berry and Mr. Gomer Berry, the Amalgamated Press, and "Nash's Magazine." Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby gave £250, Sir John Ellerman £200, Lord Marshall £200, the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* 100 guineas, Associated Newspapers Ltd. 100 guineas, Chas. Goodall and Sons 100 guineas, Lloyds Bank Ltd. 100 guineas, London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd. 100 guineas, the *Observer* 100 guineas, proprietors of *Punch* 100 guineas, Col. A. D. Acland £100, George Newnes Ltd. £100 and C. Arthur Pearson Ltd. £100.





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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## Reduce Postal Rates!

NOW THAT Parliament is sitting once more, it is to be hoped that a definite statement may be obtained from the Government promising some reduction—if not immediate, at least definite in regard to date—of the high postal rates which are hampering British trade in general, and putting a special handicap upon the printing industry. The views of business men throughout the country have been made unmistakably plain. The latest voice to be heard from the industrial community is that of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce which has sent a representation to the Postmaster-General stating that in the experience of members the curtailment of postal facilities and the increased cost of postal communication are affecting adversely the trade of the country. Trade, they state, has been seriously impeded and expected revenue has not been realised. The directors urge that in the interests of a revival of trade cheap and

rapid postal communication should now be restored. They point out, as has been often done already, that the increased rates afford an opportunity to printers on the Continent to print and post circulars there, on behalf of advertisers, at a cost considerably less than the work and postage would amount to in this country. The facts of the position must now be clear to everyone; moreover, every member of Parliament has, we believe, had the matter brought individually to his attention. It now remains for Parliament to make it clear to the Government that something must be done in this matter, and it is vitally important that what is going to be done should be known now.

\* \* \*

## A Decline in Paper Imports.

THE upward movement in the imports into the United Kingdom of paper and boards which marked the August returns, as compared with June and July, had a set back last month. The total arrivals were 590,755 cwts., a decrease of 419,968 cwts. (41·5 per cent.) as compared with September of last year, and a drop of 495,379 cwts. (45·6 per cent.) as compared with September, 1913. The total value of last month's imports was £289,535, a drop of no less than £1,916,747, or 68·3 per cent. as compared with September of last year. The comparison, however, with September, 1913, shows an increase in last month's total value of £246,428, or 38 per cent. Last month, as compared with September of last year, there was a drop of 99,370 cwts. in the receipts of printings and writing paper. The arrivals from Norway, Sweden, and Germany (particularly Norway) show a heavy decline, the only country that substantially increased its trade with the United Kingdom being Belgium. Packings and wrappings received at British ports last month were 146,350 cwts. under the quantity received in September of last year; the receipts from Sweden were about 50 per cent. less, and those from Norway 70 per cent. less. The import of strawboards and other boards last month show a decrease of over 43 per cent. as compared with September of last year. The total imports of paper and boards for the nine months ended September last were 4,536,078 cwts., a decrease of 47·8 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and a decrease of 52·8 per cent. as compared with January-September, 1913. The total value of the imports during the last nine months stands at £8,703,194, a decrease of 63·7 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and an increase of 52·5 per cent. as compared with January-September of 1913.

### Increased Exports of British Paper.

A NOTEWORTHY increase took place in the exports of British paper during September as compared with the three previous months. The returns show the following shipments:— June, 104,557 cwts.; July, 94,616 cwts.; August, 84,957 cwts.; and September, 137,260 cwts. As compared with the exports during September, 1920, last month's figures show a decrease of 35·4 per cent., and as compared with September, 1913, a decrease of 52·7 per cent. The total value of the exports last month amounts to £524,782, a decrease of 58 per cent. compared with September of last year, and an increase of 77·7 per cent. as compared with September 1913. Of last month's exports, printings comprised 57 per cent. of the total. The quantity amounted to 77,913 cwts., of which 50,376 cwts. went to British Possessions and 27,537 cwts. to Foreign Countries. As compared with the September of last year, very little change took place last month in the supply of printings to Australia and South Africa; New Zealand, however, improved her purchases, but quite a slump was experienced in exports to India, the quantity dropping from 35,864 cwts. to 6,853 cwts. The shipments of writings last month were 14,534 cwts, the bulk going to British Possessions, namely, 11,917 cwts., whilst 2,617 cwts. went to Foreign Countries. India is the principal market for British writings, but a shrinkage is shown in the supplies last month of 2,235 cwts. as compared with September of last year. The shipments to South Africa were 1,429 cwts. as against 705 cwts. a year ago, whilst the Australian demand dropped from 6,199 cwts. to 3,406 cwts. Taking the exports for the nine months ended September last, the total quantity amounts to 1,069,440 cwts. as against 1,590,281 cwts. for the corresponding period of last year, and 2,679,583 cwts. in 1913, showing decreases of 520,841 cwts. (32·7 per cent.) and 1,610,143 cwts. (60·1 per cent.) respectively. The total value of the exports for the nine months of this year amounts to £6,124,444, a decrease of £2,019,810 (24·8 per cent.) compared with the corresponding period of last year, and an increase of £3,325,996 (118·8 per cent.) contrasted with January–September, 1913.

THE American Writing Paper Co. has made elaborate arrangements for the distribution of its fine papers through Eagle A service houses located in every city in the United States and in some of the principal centres of the world. The announcement is made on a deckle-edge broadsheet sent out in an envelope of the same quality paper. Included among the "service" houses is that of the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., Upper Thames-street.

### Personal.

ALDERMAN SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., was the chairman on Tuesday evening at the annual festival dinner of the Provident Surgical Appliance Society at the Hotel Cecil.

MR. B. K. LONG, Imperial and foreign editor of *The Times*, who has just left this country to take up the editorship of the *Cape Times*, South Africa, in succession to the late Sir Maitland Parke, was entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday of last week by the Empire Press Union.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, president of the union, was in the chair, and the gathering included a large number of Mr. Long's friends and colleagues in the Press of this country and of the Dominions.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH (president of the London Master Printers' Association) has joined Mrs. Austen-Leigh in Italy, where she is staying for her health.

DURING the president's absence, Mr. A. Langley is discharging the duties of acting president.

MR. S. J. SANDLE has been appointed the chairman of the committee nominated by the Lord Mayor elect and the Sheriffs to organise the civic pageant and the Guildhall banquet on November 9th.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, founder and proprietor of the successful printing, news agency and stationery business known as W. R. Cummins, Ltd., of Muswell-hill, has just completed a quarter of a century of business life.

MR. CUMMINS is proprietor of the *Muswell Hill Record*, and in that journal he has published an illustrated account of the growth of his successful business since the time when—on October 5th, 1896—he started as a wayside newspaper vendor, his first day's takings being 7½d.

MR. RAYMOND M. LANCASTER, the ex-secretary of the Leeds Typographical Association, and a Justice of the Peace for the City of Leeds, has been elected president of the Yorkshire Centre of the Industrial League.

MR. E. A. LEACH, newspaper editor, is one of the new candidates in the municipal election at Tenby.

MR. W. DENHAM FULTON, managing director of the Premier Paper Mills, Ltd., Klip River, Transvaal, is at present on a business visit to this country.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 9d., 16s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 17s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pref., 4s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; John Dickinson, 20s.; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s.; *Illustrated London News*, 1s, Pref., 5s. 6d.; International Linotype, 47½; *Lady's Pictorial*, Pref., 11s. 9d., 12s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. (paid up by instalments), 20s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 10½d., 13s. 7½d.; Linotype A Deb., 51; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 11s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 4s. 6d., 9s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 15s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 4½d.; *Times* Publishing, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s., 10s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 15s. 7½d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 12s. 3d., Det., 4s. 10½d., Pref., 12s., 12s. 3d.; Weldon's, 30s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., (1919), 14s. 7½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 4½d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs. 10s, 104½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 12s. 6d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**ODHAMS PRESS**—At the meeting of shareholders of Odhams Press, Ltd., last week, the chairman announced that as a result of very satisfactory trading for the first six months of the current year the board felt justified in declaring an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, payable November 11th. Hitherto it has not been the practice of the company to pay an interim dividend. Last year the distribution for the whole year was 8 per cent.

**EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE**.—After providing £4,793 for interest on debenture stock, £1,200 for debenture stock sinking fund, £862 for leaseholds sinking fund, £9,097 for depreciation of plant, type, fittings, etc., and writing off £1,000 from cost of issue of mortgage debenture stock, accounts of this London firm of printers for year ending March last show profit of £7,377; add £9,533 brought forward, making a total credit balance of £16,910 to be carried forward. No dividend on ordinary previous year.

**CHARLES MORGAN AND CO., LTD.**—The directors have decided not to pay an interim on the ordinary.

## NEW ISSUE.

**ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.**—Subscriptions are invited for an issue of 225,000 10 per cent. Cumulative "A" preference shares of £1 each at par. The shares will rank after the 8 per cent. £1 preference shares, of which 525,000 have been authorised, and 513,007 issued or under contract to be issued. The company has no debenture debt. Odhams Press, Ltd., was incorporated in April, 1920, for the purpose of acquiring and amalgamating the businesses of Odhams, Ltd., and John Bull, Ltd. Net profits for the last eight and a half years appear in the prospectus, and were returned at £160,499 for 1919 and £150,265 for 1920, while for the six months ended June 30th last the figures were £85,788, being at the rate of £171,576 per annum. It is stated that the company has purchased the daily newspaper, the *Sporting Life*, and in October last an agreement was entered into for acquiring the businesses of the Borough Billposting Co., Ltd., and A. E. Abrahams, Ltd. In addition, an agreement has just been concluded for the purchase of the whole of the share capital, with the exception of twenty shares, of the publishing business of Dean and Son. The objects of the issue are to provide further capital in respect of these additional undertakings, for general purposes, and extension of the company's business. Surplus assets, including the proceeds of the present issue, but not including the expenses in this connection, are given at £1,231,000.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**HAYES LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Capital £7,000 in £1 shares; calico printers, printers on paper, textile fabrics, floor coverings and metal sheets, bleachers, dyers, paper-makers and stainers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. E. Shaw, G. Telfer and B. Handley.

**SOUTHWARK PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. J. Hubbard, E. E. Frowde and H. W. Frowde. Registered office, 242, Old Kent-road, S.E.1.

**THURSTON PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £300 in 5,940 ordinary and 60 deferred shares of 1s. each; publishers, printers, engravers, die-sinkers, stationers and booksellers, etc. Pri-

vate company. Directors: J. T. Thrower and C. E. Lee. Registered office, 38, Poland-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

**W. S. MUIR AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on at 83, Upper Thames-street, E.C., as "W. S. Muir and Co." and to adopt two agreements with W. S. Muir, J. M. Hannah and E. Stepan, and to carry on the business of paper merchants and makers, agents, shippers, and contractors, paper mill representatives, envelope, paper bag and box-makers, dealers in fine art and general fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. F. Hellings and E. T. Remfry. Registered office, 83, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

**THROSTLE CO., LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; paper bag manufacturers, manufacturing stationers and dealers in paper and stationery, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. H. Irons. Private company. First directors: C. H. Irons and Mrs. C. Irons. Registered office, 213, Hoe-street, Walthamstow.

**WOOD-NORTH CO., LTD.** (Birmingham).—Capital £500 in £1 shares; manufacturers of or dealers in pin tickets and all other devices for marking goods, stationers and stationers' sundriesmen, printers and metal workers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. S. Read and S. J. Shaw.

**VICTOR HICKS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; artists, cartoonists, publishers of artistic, literary and dramatic works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. M. Sharp and J. G. Crisp. Registered office, 28, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.2.

**JAMES LANGLEY AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,000 pref.); buyers, sellers, manufacturers, importers and exporters of or dealers in toys, games, requisites for games, sweets, confectionery, tins, canisters, cardboard and other boxes, toilet requisites, stationery, books, newspapers, periodicals, magazines, playing, visiting, festive, complimentary and fancy cards, pictures and picture frames, picture post cards, fancy goods, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. Langley. Private company. First directors: J. Langley, Mrs. Beryl M. E. Edwards, Miss E. P. E. Langley, Miss E. M. Langley and F. Moore. Registered office: 14, Prince of Wales-road, Norwich.

**HOLMES TYPEWRITER AND STATIONERY CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on by A. A. Holmes at 45, Prince of Wales-road, Norwich, as the "Holmes Typewriter Co.," and to carry on the business of dealers in typewriters, duplicators, multigraphs, typewriter supplies and accessories, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. A. Holmes and F. T. Latten.

**STEREOS, LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; advertisers, advertising agents, dealers in advertising machines, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. Balmer. Private company. First directors: R. Balmer and H. F. Charles. Registered office: 5-7, Moor-lane, E.C.2.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**MACRAU, LTD.** (Printers).—Mortgage dated October 3rd, 1921, to secure £250, charged on part of 17, Alfred-place, London. Holders: C. R. Steele and J. B. Baker, 6, Finsbury-square, E.C.

**STANDARD CATALOGUE CO., LTD.**—Issue on September 22nd, 1920, of £5,000 "B.S.E." and £2,000 "E.S.I." debentures, parts of a series already registered.

**VICTORIA HOUSE PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Debenture dated September 20th, 1921, to secure £13,000, charged on freehold and leasehold property, plant, machinery, etc., at Tudor House, Tudor-street, E.C., and elsewhere, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Co-operative Wholesale Society.

**J. WHITAKER AND SONS, LTD.** (Printers' etc.).—Mortgage and supplemental charge under Land Transfer Acts, and debenture, dated September 23rd, 1921, to secure £7,000 charged on 12, Warwick-lane, E.C., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Spicer Brothers, Ltd.

**CAXTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD.** (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £800 on August 2nd and £900 on September 22nd, 1921, of debentures dated May 3rd, 1910, securing £40,000.

**GLOSSOP PRINTERS, LTD.**—Issue on September 14th, 1921, of £1,250 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**HOGG AND KNIGHT, LTD.** (Printers, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on September 24th, of debentures dated January 28th, 1921.

**F. HILL SELLAR, LTD.** (Printers, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage debenture dated September 29th, 1921, to secure £136. Charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: J. Kirkby, 11, Westmoreland-street, Pimlico, S.W.

**CHARLES ODELL, LTD.** (Newspaper proprietors, etc., London).—Particulars of £3,000 debentures authorised September 19th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**A. W. ELLIS AND CO., LTD.** (Stationers, manufacturers of pencil boxes, leather, and leather and fancy goods, etc., London).—Issue on September 28th, 1921, of £50 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**JOHNSON'S SIGNS, LTD.**—Mortgage on 233, Edgware-road, W., dated September 30th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

## BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re* J. W. MILWARD (trading as J. W. Milward and Co.), printing contractor, 368, Strand, W.C.—Mr. Registrar Francke, at the London Bankruptcy Court on October 14th, approved a scheme submitted by this debtor providing for the release of claim amounting to £668 and the payment of a composition of 5s. in the £ on the remaining debts. Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, reported that the debtor failed in July, 1920, with ranking liabilities £1,556, and that a sum of £270 had been paid into Court, sufficient to provide for the composition on the balance of £880, and the costs of the proceedings. The assets were returned at £89, consequently the scheme was to the benefit of the creditors to participate thereunder. The debtor commenced business as above in October, 1914, and he attributed his failure to liability on accommodation bills, of which he was the drawer, and in respect of which he received no consideration, but had paid about £300 to the holders; to his having to pay cash for paper, and to heavy household and personal expenses in consequence of his son's illness. His Honour approved the scheme and rescinded the receiving order.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Robert Luke Rutter and Frederick Robert King, 145, High-street, West, Sunderland, printers.

Frederick Thomas Treverton, Annette Clementina Brearley, and Ethel Rosina Luxton, fancy box manufacturers, 32, Spital-square, Bishopsgate.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

Richard Sillett, 5, Paul-street, Finsbury, general stationer, October 11th. Public examination, December 20th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

MESSRS. GEE AND CO. (PUBLISHERS), LTD., of 14, Victoria-street, send us a useful catalogue of accountancy publications, in which are listed, with prices and details of contents, a comprehensive selection of books of interest to accountants.

## "Printing Office Management."

### North London Meeting.

At Finsbury Park on Monday evening Mr. W. H. Burchell gave an address upon the above subject to a large and representative gathering of North London printers under the auspices of the North London Branch of the London Master Printers' Association.

Commencing with the broom in his advocacy of cleanliness, Mr. Burchell went through the many methods which could be adopted to attain this end, and enumerated the rules and devices necessary to maintain conditions satisfactorily from the health point of view.

Punctuality was another point stressed, and from this to the works manager, whose lack of tact at times created a feeling of hatred and contempt, leading to much misunderstanding, which did not make for efficiency, and certainly retarded production. It should, in Mr. Burchell's idea, be for the manager to get thoroughly in touch with each of his men, to understand his ability and select the work most suitable. Personal help would be beneficial to each, and the output would be increased.

In the counting house all orders should be entered and dockets issued to the works, which when completed are returned for entering into charging-out book.

Many instances of under-estimating by both London and country firms were given by Mr. Burchell, who made a strong appeal to members to act fairly by other printers. Other points touched upon in this comprehensive address were full and up-to-date valuations, also the important item of debt recovery.

Mr. D. A. Whitehead, who occupied the chair, opened the discussion upon many of the points raised, and several other members also joined in, making a most interesting evening for this branch.

Mr. J. Mortimer, of the Printers' Pension Corporation, was present and spoke, by request, on the work of that body, and this was supplemented by an appeal from the chair for support for Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh's effort. It is hoped that as a result North London will do its share in the forthcoming big rally on behalf of printers' pensions.

**LITHOGRAPHY FOR ADVERTISING.**—Great advancement is being made in this country in the use of lithography for advertising purposes. Printers who have recently visited the United States testify that there many lithographers are busy, while many of the type printers are idle. Coloured advertising, with good striking designs, is known to have more attractive power than ordinary black and white. America is the leader in coloured advertisements, and although the method of lithography is yet like a foreign language to many British advertisers, it may be hoped we are on the eve of the far wider use of lithographed work.



## South-East London Master Printers.

### A Number of Interesting Subjects Engage the Attention of Members.

Mr. E. B. Smith (president) occupied the chair at the monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on the 11th instant, when a number of important matters came up for consideration.

In answer to a question, Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, stated the position with regard to the adjustment of Rulers' wages.

The president referred to the events arising out of the recent negotiations and argued for greater cohesion in respect of the members of the South-East Association. He urged that there should be a local office and an organiser, who would keep in touch with the members from time to time. They were not able to do that on the allowance which they now received from the L.M.P.A.

Mr. J. J. Keliher mentioned that the allowance was originally arranged when the subscription was on the old basis, and in view of the higher scale which had since been introduced he thought the whole matter should be reconsidered, because in his opinion 24, Holborn, would be justified in making a much more liberal allocation.

The president thought the local Association would be of greater assistance to 24, Holborn, if they were allowed to organise the district themselves. As matters stood now, they were not organised in any sense of the word, although, perhaps, it was their own fault to some extent.

It was agreed that the president, the hon. secretary and the treasurer should wait upon the Council as a deputation and express their views on the subject.

### Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. W. A. Clowes, as treasurer of the Printers' Pension Corporation, made an appeal to master printers in the South-East district to give financial support to the Corporation. He said it came as a shock to some of them when they found that only between 200 and 300 master printers were in the list of subscribers. There were over 1,000 master printers belonging to their Association, so that two-thirds of them did not subscribe at all. On the other hand, the men assisted by subscribing 5s. and collecting small sums, thus raising over £4,000 a year. But the Corporation was mainly dependent for its resources upon the Annual Festival Dinner, which last year, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, realised £52,000. The Corporation now spent roughly £32,000 a year, and it was going to be a matter of difficulty to raise the sum required. The organisation had 735 pensioners who received sums ranging from £16 to £52. In addition, they had taken on the

children and widows of printers who had fallen in the war, and this alone cost them £13,000 per annum. Mr. Clowes, in urging master printers of the district to support the Association, asked them to make a personal matter of it and to use their influence with their fellow printers. He went on to refer to the particularly difficult task which Sir William Waterlow would have in presiding over the Annual Festival Dinner on November 2nd, not only because of the splendid effort which the Prince of Wales made last year, but also owing to the condition of industry at the present time. Mr. Clowes therefore hoped all master printers would come to Sir William's assistance.

Mr. Brigenshaw read a letter appealing on behalf of the Corporation, which, it was pointed out, had an income of only £6,000, and the balance of the money expended had to be raised by subscriptions.

It was agreed to issue a letter to the master printers in the district supporting the L.M.P.A. president's appeal in the name of the district president, and the hon. secretary (Mr. F. Mason).

Mr. Griffiths, secretary of the Coventry Association, who was present at the meeting, undertook to make the appeal known in his own district.

Mr. E. A. Dawe then addressed the members on "Pertinent Points on Paper," a summary of which appears in another column.

## North-East London Auxiliary.

On behalf of the A. Chris Fowler Memorial Pension, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid Association, took the chair at a concert held at the "Mail Coach," Camomile-street, E.C., on Monday, when he was supported by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. F. T. Cox, the hon. sec., Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Cross (*Daily Sketch*), Mr. and Mrs. Hallet (H.M.S.O., Hare-street), Mr. A. Stannard, Mr. J. S. Hodgkinson, Mr. L. Le Bosse, and other friends. There was an excellent entertainment, Mr. Edward Farrington's concert party being the entertainers. Much approval was shown of songs by Mr. Farrington (an excellent baritone), Mr. Arthur Terriss (tenor), and Miss May Hadley (a sweet soprano), while the humorous essays of Mr. Archie Venta, and the light comedy items of Miss Violet Strivens all added to the enjoyment of the occasion. Mention should be made of the excellent and careful accompaniments of Miss Lily Marsh and the monologue of Mr. Watts. The plate realised £10.

**UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.**—A report has been freely circulated that a well-known Lancashire mill, which changed hands during the last few years, had been re-sold, the purchasers being alleged to be interested in the co-operative movement. The mill in question has not been sold, in fact negotiations have not even been carried on.

# The Printing Crafts Guild.

## Annual Meeting in Manchester.

The fourteenth annual general meeting was held in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday, when Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech., occupied the chair.

After the disposal of the minutes, the hon. secretary read the report of the executive for session 1920-21, which was as follows:—"In presenting the fourteenth annual report and balance-sheet, your committee regret that owing to the very unsettled state of the industrial world during the past twelve months, several important visits had to be postponed. It was with deep regret we were informed that your esteemed chairman, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., has found it necessary to tender his resignation owing to his acceptance of an important commercial position in London. Mr. Fishenden has been at the centre of the Guild's progress, and it has been through his untiring energy that the prestige of the Guild stands so high, educationally and numerically, to-day, being widely considered to be the premier Guild in the country. It has an unbroken record for the past fourteen years, and under Mr. Fishenden's careful guidance its course has been one of continuous progress. At the annual concert on September 24th last, your president had the pleasant duty of handing to the retiring chairman a beautiful silver tea and coffee service in appreciation of services rendered to the Guild. The concert was attended by about 600 members and friends, and a delightful programme had been organised for the occasion by Mr. Edgar Ashton. The membership at the close of the present session is: Honorary members, 14; ordinary members, 307; junior members, 123; making a total of 444, this being one more than the previous session. The balance sheet shows an income of £75 17s. 11½d., and an expenditure of £31 3s. 7d., leaving in the hands of the treasurer a favourable balance of £44 14s. 4½d.

(Here follows the syllabus for the past session.)

"An event of importance last March was a concert which enabled us to hand over the sum of £100 to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, an institution which has done so much to assist local war widows and orphans of fallen craftsmen. Your committee asks you to join with them in thanking the following for their valuable assistance to the guild: Captain Moir and the House Committee for the use of rooms, Messrs F. G. Curson, J. Huebner, Geo. W. Jones, A. H. Munday, A.T.C.E., F.C.S., A. Williamson, Messrs. Pickup and Knowles (Pendleton), the Proprietors P. P. Press (Liverpool), Messrs. Norbury, Natzio and Co., Ltd., and all who have contributed to the success of the year's work.—JOHN TAYLOR, President; F. J. HUGHES, Hon. Secretary."

The statement of accounts and the auditor's report being approved, the election of officers was as follows:—President, John Taylor; chairman of committee, Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech.; hon. treasurer, C. Doughty; hon. auditor, J. Begg; assistant hon. secretary, H. Holme; hon. secretary, F. J. Hughes, 424, Molston-lane, Manchester; committee—Messrs. E. Dust, J. E. Cass, J. Crook, A. Edwards, G. H. Lodge, J. I. Menzies, W. M. Menzies, A. Piggott, H. J. Phillips, —Shelmerdine, Ed. McVay, Jas. Worthington; district representatives—E. Ashton, 5, Lynton-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; H. Holme, 37, Welbeck-street, Ashton-under-Lyne; J. R. Linton, 44, Hilden-street, Bolton; F. Roscow, 15, Malvern-avenue, Walmersley-road, Bury; H. W. Wallace, 10, Newtonhurst, Victoria-street, Newton, Hyde; G. Rider, 36, Trinity-street, Oldham; Wm. Ingham, 31, Mackinnon-street, Rochdale; R. F. Singleton, 113, Turncroft-lane, Stockport.

Other business included the fixing of the subscriptions: Honorary members (minimum) 10s.; adult members, 2s.; junior members, 1s. The committee were empowered to make a grant of £5 to a charitable institution; to consider a scheme whereby a portion of the committee should retire annually, and to add to rules, "That on all visits two officers shall hold themselves responsible for each party, the one to act as leader and the other to bring up wanderers." The business being over, the chairman called upon the lecturer for the evening to give "The Romance of an old Canal." Mr. J. J. Phelps, M.A., gave a very interesting account of the origin of the Old Bridgewater Canal and how Manchester owes its prosperity to the energy of the Third Duke of Bridgewater, and his engineer, whereby capital and labour so worked hand in hand that what looked like a veritable failure was brought to a successful issue. This journal being for matters printerian, I refrain from reporting more fully, although the full story as told by Mr. Phelps would make many local printers point with pride to the familiar quotation: "What Manchester does to-day the rest of the Kingdom does to-morrow."

The following arrangements have been made for the new session:—

November 5th, 7.15: Lecture, "Automatic Devices in the Printing and Allied Crafts," by Mr. E. Fisher, Ex-Instructor in Typography, City and Guilds of London Institute.

December 9th: Visit, *Daily Mail*, Deansgate (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.)

January 21st, 7.15: Lecture, "Printing in America," by Mr. Fred W. Seeley. A large collection of specimens will be on view.

January 27th: Visit, *Daily Mail*, Deansgate (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.)

February 4th, 7.15: Lecture, "Printing Metals," by Mr. John Cantland (Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry).

February 17th, 7.0: Visit: Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd. (Friday).

February 24th, 7.0: Visit, Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd. (Friday).

March 3rd, 7.15: Lecture, "Colour and

Colour Printing," by Mr. David Greenhill (Sun Engraving Co., Watford).

March 18th, 3.0: Visit, Linotype and Machinery Limited, Broadheath.

WEE MAC.



### Mr. Richard Bolton.

The death occurred last week, at Anfield, of Mr. Richard Bolton, one of the oldest master printers in Liverpool. Mr. Bolton, who was in his 74th year, commenced business in 1878, establishing the firm now known as Bolton Brothers, at 24, Cable-street, where he built up an extensive connection as printer for the trade. Some two years ago his premises were destroyed by fire, and although they have now been rebuilt, and the business is being carried on by his sons, the calamity preyed on Mr. Bolton's mind to the extent that his health rapidly failed. Five months ago he had a seizure, from which he never rallied. Early this year Mr. Bolton celebrated the golden jubilee of his marriage. His widow survives him. He was of a generous and genial disposition, and was held in high esteem in printing trade circles.

### Mr. Thomas R. Lewin.

Mr. Thomas Reynolds Lewin, one of the oldest printers in Coventry, passed away at his residence, 7, London-road, last week. He was 72 years of age, and had carried on an old-established business. He was a prominent member of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, and had represented his district on many occasions at the Annual Conference.

## Football.

The following are some of the results of the matches played last Saturday:—

### Printers' Charity Cup.

Armoury, 3; Haycock-Cadle, 1. Jayswood, 6; Wightman's A, 0. Blades, East and Blades, 16; St. Clement's Press, 0. Waterlow's A, 2; "Oyez," 2. Fryotype, 7; Clifton House, 3. Sun Engraving Co., 6; Falcon, 0.

### Printers' Football League.

Drake's, 2; Wightman's A, 2. St. Clement's Press, 3; Fleetway Press, 2.

THE names of forty-eight publishers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago were attached to a protest recently sent by George Haven Putnam to the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. Senate. The protest aroused much vigorous comment in the American Press.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order.

**LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.**—Two Shillings per line.

**ADVERTISERS**, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

**PAYMENTS** must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

**ADVERTISEMENTS of a Trade Character** can only be inserted at Space Rates.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

## Machinery for Sale.

**PRESS** (Kidder Double Quarto 2-Colour) for sale; 12 sets of cutters and 12 runners, counter, etc.—S. J. Moreland and Sons, Ltd., England's Glory Match Works, Gloucester. 13858

**SEVERAL MOTORS**, 4-h.p. to 15-h.p., direct current, 480 volts, for sale on account of Printing Works removing to another district.—May be seen working at 3-7, Singer-street, Old-street, E.C.2. 13859

## Miscellaneous.

**BOOKS** on Printing, Lithography, other Technical, Commercial, and all other subjects; second-hand and new; books on approval; catalogue 431 free; mention wants. Books purchased.—Foyles, 121, Charing Cross-road, London. 13831

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long) in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

## FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.

PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER

—BY MODERN GATLING PLANT.—

23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,

And

26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

# British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	SEPTEMBER.		JAN.-SEPTEMBER.		SEPTEMBER.		JAN.-SEPTEMBER.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	309,071	209,701	2,544,716	1,932,376	913,829	330,065	6,642,525	3,605,398
Packings and Wrappings	306,383	160,933	3,371,542	948,182	1,049,427	266,669	9,600,384	2,174,400
Coated Papers ...	11,485	4,606	107,535	34,968	63,900	25,393	661,362	219,554
Stationery ...	4,567	2,748	23,342	24,845	33,374	14,422	170,445	138,117
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	177,320	41,626	1,394,270	362,055	403,235	66,853	2,581,020	730,944
Strawboard ...	173,192	144,783	2,875,274	1,044,310	165,184	74,458	2,685,659	758,954
Other Sorts ...	28,705	27,258	292,833	189,342	178,333	111,675	1,583,683	1,075,827
Totals ...	1,010,723	590,755	10,609,512	4,536,078	2,806,282	889,535	24,015,078	8,703,194

## Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	85,149	59,516	407,044	422,002	253,682	93,509	900,899	751,864
Norway ...	59,710	8,624	505,776	165,061	192,641	12,617	1,252,783	328,137
Germany ...	30,460	8,912	114,965	49,457	86,654	11,197	328,186	105,996
Belgium ...	2,097	7,172	13,977	59,678	9,682	14,541	60,638	133,676
United States ...	1,942	1,511	56,440	6,575	10,540	4,675	188,635	28,193
Canada ...	16,202	—	146,328	5,203	50,718	—	310,476	15,671
Newfoundland ...	40,580	25,320	669,885	435,470	124,275	45,135	2,101,803	800,028
Other Countries ...	72,931	98,646	630,295	788,930	180,637	144,391	1,499,105	1,441,833

## Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	26,061	19,195	366,501	124,115	75,051	27,520	843,243	239,554
Sweden ...	150,817	75,753	1,653,019	376,153	497,251	124,803	4,609,390	796,995
Norway ...	72,078	21,107	804,421	196,169	250,051	32,665	2,352,318	366,204
Germany ...	20,908	16,934	172,408	108,595	71,024	24,762	542,886	253,615
Belgium ...	9,143	6,528	77,215	56,254	41,821	17,746	323,561	198,504
Canada ...	9,763	1,530	103,033	12,393	33,695	2,338	267,372	28,144
Other Countries ...	17,613	18,986	194,945	104,503	79,935	36,835	751,524	291,384

## Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	5,785	311	27,268	7,162	23,232	2,871	128,152	32,642
Belgium ...	3,139	1,409	37,303	10,839	19,673	6,188	236,800	54,807
France ...	341	774	11,345	3,944	6,001	5,142	99,211	32,706
United States ...	505	330	6,494	4,674	6,284	4,507	87,531	53,969
Other Countries ...	1,055	1,776	25,125	8,349	7,746	6,685	109,668	45,340

MESSRS. MARTIN, WEAVER AND NURSE, LTD., paper agents and merchants, have taken offices at Faxheld House, 28, Watling-street, E.C.4. Mr. Martin was for some time with Edwin Thomas and Co., paper agents and merchants, Mr. Weaver was for 16 years with Grosvenor, Chater and Co., and afterwards with L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., and Mr. Nurse was lately representative for the latter firm.

MESSRS. C. D'OYLEY MEARS AND CO'S offices, owing to re-numbering, are 26, Wardrobe-chambers, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. The firm are well known as agents for the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills, Dartford, whose manufactures have achieved a good reputation on the market. The samples issued of tinted banks show a wide range of excellent quality.

# The Principles of Good Printing.

**Mr. H. S. Curwen Emphasises  
"Straightforwardness."**

The Design and Industries Association which is out to further all efforts toward good design in every branch of British industry, devotes much attention to the printer's art, and the new galleries of the Association at 6, Queen-square are at present devoted, as we have previously reported, to an instructive exhibition of good printing. In connection with this exhibition Mr. Harold S. Curwen last week delivered a lantern lecture in which he explained and illustrated some of the principles advocated as leading to better style in printers' work. The following summarises some of the main points Mr. Curwen put forward.

Straightforwardness, the absence of "stunt," and the simple attacking of each problem by the most direct means—these are the points which go to make satisfactory printing. Machinery has been brought to so high a pitch of accuracy that fineness of finish has come to take precedence of fundamental rightness of design. The handicraft of printing, both present and past, may be a great source of inspiration to the machine producer of to-day. It should teach us to use our machines honestly.

Printing designers must observe the natural results of machine production, and plan their work to take the utmost help from it. A design hand-painted in such a way that it can only be reproduced by twelve printings and with myriads of hand-stippled dots is wasteful, because a better result at a much lower cost would come from a well-composed design in two or three printings. The best effect will come from working with, not fighting against, the natural tendencies of the machine.

## Typesetting and Display Work.

The commonest, most insignificant thing may be arranged and printed well at little or no greater cost than if it is badly done. It is fundamentally a matter of grasping the sense of the copy and arranging it in logical, orderly sequence, so that the message is picked up with the minimum of mental effort. Emphasis is best got by order, and by letting the wording suggest its own form and grouping. In this way it is possible to get the balance of tone throughout setting, initials, decorations, etc., which is so essential to a satisfactory appearance.

Much of the difficulty experienced, which leads to the use of cramped and distorted letterings, is due to setting on too large a scale either for the paper adopted or for the convenience of the reader. Distance at which the piece of printing will be read, and the sizes of type convenient to the average reader at that distance, must control the scale of setting.

Legibility should be the aim in choosing any types, and it is best to limit the selection to one series of design. Four good types available to every printer are Caslon Old Face, Plantin, Original Kennerly and Cloister.

And just as setting should be simple and restful, so should colour be discriminately used. Well-balanced massing is more restful and strong than spreading, and a little is better than much.

There are reasons, too, for book margins. Those at the side isolate the page from distracting surroundings and prevent muscular eye-strain, and the margin at the bottom makes handling easy.

## Printing Other than from Type.

This falls into two groups: 1. To illustrate; 2. To arrest attention or help expression. In the first case, to illustrate solid objects in as real a way as possible the camera is logical and often saves immensely tedious labour. An unretouched photograph cannot lie, therefore it cannot be disbelieved. On the other hand, there are cases where frankly illustrative drawings, made by one who understands and appreciates the character of materials and method of construction, give a more quickly intelligible effect than the camera, which necessarily shows much irrelevant detail. There are many cases, however, where absolute representation is trivial and definitely negative. In covers of books and catalogues, or in labels or packings for goods, for instance, nothing should demand close inspection. Only interest and expression are useful. Good design in this case is the art of leaving out, coupled with the ability to see and set down the essentials boldly, clearly, and quickly.

Clear, not confused drawing, and pure, not muddy colour—these are to be the aim. Vigorous composition and drawing—feeling for the subject—lively intelligence, not vulgarity—these, and the imaginative power of the artist, go to the making of successful printing design.

When lettering is incorporated with drawing the two should be done by the same hand and tool, and built into one another as a whole, to form a complete and unified design. Regard should be given to the balancing of type and design if both are used.

Papers of honest unobliterated texture are pleasant to read and to print upon. They have a restful look and are the least costly. Coated, or even calendered, papers should be avoided as far as possible.

So it is simply straightforwardness and truth of method that are to be the aim. They lead to good work and to work that will be appreciated at first (and last) glance.

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HIRST AND ADAMSON, Market Cross-chambers, Huddersfield, have issued a useful chart dealing with the proposed railway classification of goods by merchant trains and showing the approximate percentage relationships between the twenty new classes proposed and also between the existing eight classes.



## Pertinent Points on Paper.

### Mr. E. A. Dawe Addresses Master Printers.

Mr. Edward A. Dawe, of H.M. Stationery Office, delivered an interesting if informal address to members of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London on Tuesday at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. Mr. E. B. Smith, presiding over a meeting attended by Mr. W. A. Clowes, Mr. J. J. Keliher, and other leading master printers.

Looking through various notes on paper in order to bring the address up to date, Mr. Dawe said he marvelled how it was that consumers could buy paper at to-day's price when papermakers were actually taking in chemical wood pulp at 6d. lb. and mechanical pulp at 1½d. lb.; yet they could get British made papers of excellent value at 6d. lb. He concluded, therefore, that there had been a good deal of levelling up on the part of the papermaker and master printers must not be misled if the papermaker charged 4½d. for a paper which the consumer thought he should get for 4d.

The speaker went on to say that there was one "old man of the sea" whom Mr. Howard Hazell was prepared to allow the printer to carry, and that was the paper trade customs. These were supposed to be agreed, but they had been agreed by the Papermakers' Association only, he thought, to be a governing factor in the supplies of paper. Consequently, printers were always paying for their wrappers at the price per lb. of the enclosed paper. Mr. Dawe advocated the Continental system, by which paper of a definite substance was supplied and the wrapper was on the outside.

### Price Factors.

In recent years there had been considerable changes in regard to prices of papers. At one time esparto papers—not necessarily pure esparto papers—would cost ½d. lb. more than chemical wood printing papers. Now, with the topsy-turveydom that had taken place esparto papers, and sometimes pure esparto papers, cost considerably less than wood pulp papers owing to the different ways of the mills and the fact that there was not so much competition for esparto. The material influenced the price and the treatment also. Banks would always be more costly than printings, not because they contained different material or received different treatment, but because they received much longer treatment. This applied to many papers. Special sizes and special colours would always influence the price against the printer.

Mr. Dawe proceeded to refer to changing colours, odours, behaviour of inks and electricity in paper. With regard to the colour of paper changing, printers should be advised not merely to purchase wisely and to employ intelligently the paper they stocked, but also to preserve it carefully. As to ink not taking

on the paper, it was not safe always to doctor the ink; the defect could usually be traced to faulty coating. In dealing with electricity, Mr. Dawe suggested Chapman's neutraliser, which, although it looked an elaborate affair, was simple in principle. The electricity in the paper might be negative or positive; it would not be definitely one or the other; it might be one or the other or it might be both. To neutralise it, the ordinary lighting circuit was used where they had an alternating current. A bar ran across the printing machine and little points discharged electricity on to the paper and neutralised the electricity.

Replying to Mr. Whyte, who asked how electricity came into the paper after it reached the printing office, Mr. Dawe said the friction on the machine during the first printing probably induced it.

Specimens of lemon-coloured paper made by only two firms in this country were produced to show three-colour effect with two printings. It was described as extremely useful for magazine and other work.

### The Wholesale Stationer.

Mr. Dawe mentioned a tendency of the Federation of Master Printers to cut out the wholesale stationer, and he uttered a warning word in this connection. Had they ever realised what a stock of papers one house had to carry? he asked. Thereupon he named the various grades of writings, remarking that there was something like 3,000 papers. If they went to one firm they could get 40 styles of E.S. writings, each based in six substances. Then there were all the varieties of printings. In the matter of the prices charged by the wholesale stationer, the master printer had the matter well in hand by reason of competition. Mr. Dawe, therefore, did not see that by adding one more wholesale stationer to the present crowd was going to help the master printer at all. There were all those enormous stocks, which were bewildering in their variety. Apart from the writings and printings there was a great variety of papers for colour work, and for chocolate boxes there were 300 or 400 different sorts of fancy papers. Some were foreign papers British embossed; others were drawn from all over the globe. These were all stocked by one house, and the printer was not worried as the individual wholesale firm would be. The consumer could go and draw a quire if he wanted it and the extra cost would be less than he would pay for stocking it.

In the discussion on this point, several master printers complained of customers buying paper direct and in some cases of supplies going direct to the customer.

Mr. Dawe observed that the whole fabric of commercial integrity had been shaken in recent years. It was not confined to printing or paper. People were not content to be wholesalers or retailers; they wanted to be both.

### Trend of Prices.

A note as to the trend of prices in the future was brought forth in answer to a question. The paper trade had been in a curious con-

dition since 1915, said Mr. Dawe. There was a slump then, and again in 1916 and 1917. It seemed to have an annual slump, and the curious thing was that it came at the wrong time, because when the trade expected to be busy the slump came. Papermakers filled up their order books at high prices, and when they had worked off those orders everybody was eager to take paper; then came the slump and they could get paper for the asking. Mr. Dawe's view was that prices would rise a bit. He advised printers not to leave themselves with an empty stock-room, because they would be scrambling for what the papermaker could spare them. The hand-to-mouth existence brought trouble, and if they paid 2d. a lb. more for paper they saved three times that amount in the easy running of their machines.

Answering a question with regard to the possibility of paper coming under the provisions of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the speaker thought things would right themselves without a schedule that would cost a large amount of money to print and another mint of money to understand.

On the question of the lowering price of coal and the costs of production, Mr. Dawe mentioned that some mills had been converted for oil fuel and some were going back to coal. Oil was said to make a much cleaner paper.

Mr. H. N. Prentice, who moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Dawe, and who has a long association with the printing trade, said art papers, S.C. printings, and other styles were unknown when he entered the trade. There was then only one kind of printing paper of various qualities. As to writings, two or three sorts served all purposes. He had witnessed the whole of the development which had since taken place in papers.

## GERMANY'S Paper Imports and Exports IN 1920.

The following returns show Germany's imports and exports of paper in 1920, the figures representing hundreds of kilograms (220.46 lb.):—

**PRINTING PAPER** (uncoloured or dyed in the pulp).—Imports: 12,109, of which Finland sent 10,177 and other countries 1,932. Exports: 454,692 (323,381,000M.), of which 15,510 went to Danzig, 15,059 to Saar district, 82,844 to Netherlands, 10,148 to East Poland, 5,278 to West Poland, 48,957 to South America, 102,923 to U.S.A. and 173,973 to other countries.

**CARDBOARDS** (not drawing cardboard).—Imports: 635, of which Finland sent 404 and other countries 231.

**BLOTTINGS** (except coarse grey filters).—Imports: 565. Exports: 6,587 (8,242,000M.), of which 160 were sent to the Saar district,

1,879 to Holland, 135 to East Poland, 132 to Sweden, 363 to Spain, 511 to South America, and 3,407 to other countries.

**PACKING PAPER** (dyed in the pulp).—Imports: 14,075, of which Memel sent 3,857, Czecho-Slovakia 2,150, Scandinavia 4,612, other countries 3,456.

**PACKING PAPER** (all sorts, except tissues over 30 grm. per sq.M. and parchment substitutes).—Imports: 14,686, of which Czecho-Slovakia sent 3,734, Scandinavia 8,083 other countries 2,869.

**PACKING PAPER** (including tissue over 30 grm. per sq.M. and the yellow straw papers).—Exports:—617,689 (£59,789,000M.), of which 52,422 were sent to Belgium, 18,969 to Denmark, 30,915 to France, 72,950 to Great Britain, 209,530 to the Netherlands, 5,996 to Norway, 8,511 to East Poland, 5,181 to Jugoslavia, 75,841 to Switzerland, 22,856 to U.S.A. and 114,518 to other countries.

**PARCHMENT**.—Imports: 172. Exports: 11,723 (24,019,000M.), of which 2,760 were sent to Denmark, 3,788 to Holland, 1,029 to Switzerland, 212 to U.S.A., other countries 3,934.

**WRITINGS** (hand-mades and music papers).—Imports: 12,135, of which Finland sent 9,325 and other countries 2,810.

**DRAWINGS AND DRAWING CARDBOARDS**.—Imports: 79.

**TISSUES** (not over 30 grm. per sq.M.).—Imports: 6,177, of which Czecho-Slovakia sent 4,790, and other countries 1,387. Exports: 36,921 (76,829,000M.), of which 954 were sent to Belgium, 1,315 to Denmark, 1,693 to France, 5,091 to Great Britain, 10,577 to Holland, 1,263 to Czecho-Slovakia, 1,105 to East Poland, 1,266 to Sweden, 4,315 to Switzerland, and other countries 9,282.

**RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS** (felt, wall and other papers).—Imports: 307.

**WRITINGS, HAND-MADES, MUSIC, DRAWING CARDBOARDS, RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC, FELT, WALL AND OTHER UNSPECIFIED PAPERS**.—Exports: 278,662 (393,615,000M.), of which 8,966 were sent to Belgium, 20,989 to Great Britain, 86,587 to Holland, 11,437 to Austria, 5,544 to East Poland, 26,958 to Switzerland, and 100,454 to other countries.

**VARIOUSLY COLOURED PAPERS** (varnished, enamelled, chalk-coated, and metallic papers).—Imports: 156. Exports: 114,224 (187,240,000M.), of which 14,553 were sent to Great Britain, 24,762 to Holland, 4,189 to Czecho-Slovakia, 3,429 to Sweden, 12,021 to Switzerland, 4,877 to East Asia, 17,103 to South America and 33,290 to other countries.

**MR. A. J. W. GILES**, formerly with Messrs. Charles Briscoe and Co., Ltd., has started on his own account as a paper specialiser and mill agent, his temporary address being 4, Great St. Thomas Apostle, London, E.C.4.

To do their part to emphasise the truism that lower prices produce greater demand, Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., offer a selection of "all British-made" lines of paper, etc., suitable for the everyday requirements of the printing trade.

## DIRECTORY.

Rates: £3 per annum (52 insertions)  
for each card of 2 lines or under; each  
additional line £1 6s. per annum extra.

### BOOKBINDING MACHINES.

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### BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
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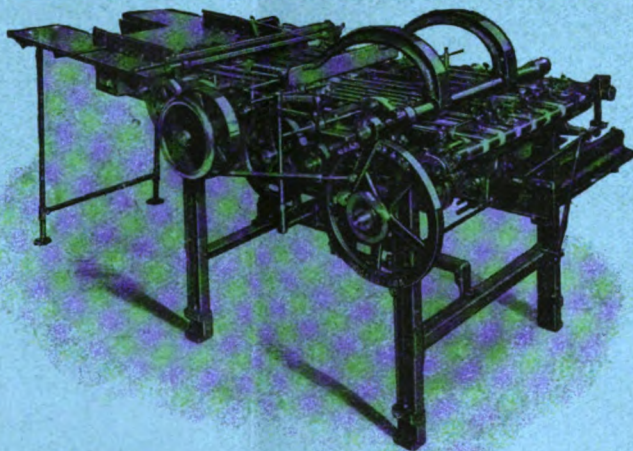
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# Story of the Printers' Almshouses.

**Urgent Need to Back Up Sir Wm. Waterlow  
at Next Wednesday's Festival Dinner.**

By **FRANK COLEBROOK.**

Goodly to look upon they are, and goodly to inhabit. And they are ours. Ours—they do not belong to London; they belong to all of us; to the craft of the United Kingdom. That is one thing Sir William Waterlow, this year's president of the Printers' Pension Festival, has particularly impressed. For the provinces, which in so many things give London the lead, have, in this particular, somewhat failed to realise what they do possess. Here they stand, in a pleasant London suburb certainly, but not a London institution. No, they are the country printers' and the London printers' Almshouses. Yes; and in these topsy-turvy days, let me edge in the reminder that they are not the wage-workers' almshouses only; they are for any printer who may come to be in need of such a haven of rest, whether his responsibilities have been those of the wage-earner or the wage-payer.

Although I am not, in this, forgetting probability as the guide of life, though I am not forgetting that master printers do not commonly fail to obtain some security for old age, let me just mention a little incident. A printing trade union in America set up a very delightful convalescent home in what, I believe, is pleasant open country. It heard that one employer in the craft, who had shown himself one of the best friends of trade unionism in his more successful days, had come to grief, and was in straits. Accordingly the hospi-

talities of this home was tendered to him in all heartiness, and he was invited to stay in it for as long a time as he might care to stay. I believe he accordingly became its welcome guest.

I leave the incident without comment, for I have to-day a definite purpose in these few notes. I want to quicken interest in the Almshouses—our Almshouses, which exist for the good of the whole craft in the whole Kingdom. I want to quicken interest in them; and I will do this simply by telling a few things about them as best I can.

## **What "Printers' Pensions" Means.**

The Almshouses are administered by the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, which has its office at 20, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. The title perhaps is too much of a mouthful, and colloquially we say "Printers' Pensions" for short. As with some other things done "for short" this involves a danger. We are apt to forget all that is not directly named.

The forgetting is forgivable enough, since a pension is a thing quite delightful to contemplate. What other craft, I wonder, has a list of about 750 old servants, or the widows of old servants, drawing pensions from a fund like this? What other craft working upon the same scale, is sending £10 a year in each case to the mothers of 1,400 children who have become bereaved through their fathers having fallen in the war—this being in addition to orphan's allowance made to other

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children whose fathers fell in the ordinary hap of life? These things are good to contemplate and the word "pensions" may serve to bring them to remembrance.

But "Almshouse" is a good word too; and the Almshouses are very apt to be right out of remembrance or to be chiefly present to the mind of builders, builders' ironmongers, plumbers, painters, and suppliers various, who are continually sending in to the Council of the Almshouses bills for construction and repairs and maintenance, and the many things

ventor of the first iron press. In the three blocks there are forty-five separate homes and at the moment they are all occupied. I have been in some of them and have chatted with one or two of the occupants. It was quite a jolly experience. Mr. William Vandy was my cicerone. One time compositor at Taylor and Henderson's, off Fleet-street, he is now, and long has been, a member of the Pensions Council, which he is the better able to assist because of his understanding sympathy with every interest involved. And as he lives close



THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES AT WOOD GREEN.

which three blocks of buildings require after they have been inhabited for long years.

#### The Almshouses.

They are situate in Wood Green, in North London. They consist of three blocks. The old block is that which lies furthest back from the road. The other two project from either end of this block at right angles to it, so that the three form, with the highway, an open square.

The oldest block was designed to house twelve inmates. It was opened 72 years ago by Viscount Mahon, who afterwards became Lord Stanhope—a name famous in printing annals, a Lord Stanhope having been the in-

ventor of the first iron press. In the three blocks there are forty-five separate homes and at the moment they are all occupied. I have been in some of them and have chatted with one or two of the occupants. It was quite a jolly experience. Mr. William Vandy was my cicerone. One time compositor at Taylor and Henderson's, off Fleet-street, he is now, and long has been, a member of the Pensions Council, which he is the better able to assist because of his understanding sympathy with every interest involved. And as he lives close

no rent to pay. And ten times nothing is still nothing.

I called on another home where there was a definite occasion for a call. Casual calls without introduction or occasion would, I think, be bad form. These are the homes of the occupants just as much as my home is mine; and I should not want people to call on me for the mere sake of calling.

Let it indeed be quite understood that there is the utmost freedom in these Almshouses. If, indeed, an occupant chooses to go away for a few weeks to stay with relatives or friends, so be it, and what money may fall due, is sent after him. The second and the warranted call which I made, simply confirmed the first happy impression. Incidentally I noted that there is no mounting stairs in these homes. Half of them are on the ground floor—the whole home on that floor—and half are on the floor above. They are all two-storey buildings. I noted that each is connected by telephone with the Warden's house, which is nearest the road on the right as you face the Almshouses. Each is connected too with the Nurse's cottage. May I own to a cup of tea with the Nurse and Mr. Vandy in that pleasant cottage of hers, and to the conviction that all the patients were in very capable hands, so far as the Nurse is concerned?

### The Almshouse Gardens.

The outlook from the Nurse's cottage, by the way, is upon the various little gardens at the rear of the Almshouses. An arbour, the gift of the late Hugh Spottiswoode, suggests and invites rest in this garden. The inmates are allowed a plot in this garden, and any plots which are not so allocated are called Vandy plots, for our good old friend Mr. Vandy is the council for most intents and purposes; and to give the plots that name sounds better than to call them by a name of a council. What may be raised on the Vandy plots is distributed between the dwellers as occasion requires.

Perhaps the family feeling of the Almshouses is most evident on Sunday afternoons. The dwellers may, of course, have repaired to a church or chapel of their preference in the neighbourhood or simply have rested. If, however, they care to attend a simple little service on Sunday afternoons, there it is, provided for them in the board-room. Visitors come to give a short address. This board-room is in the centre of the old block. It is not large, but homely and comfortable, having as its one outstanding feature a very elaborately adorned fire-place.

Faces of old friends are all round, looking down upon the company, in various portraits, painted or printed. Indeed that is one marked feature of the Almshouses. I do not remember visiting any place in which one was so agreeably reminded of old friends. You get this impression, to be sure, before entering the board-room; for there are tablets upon the various walls which record how the particular extension came to be made, by whose exertion or in whose time of service. In the board-room, there are, if I remember rightly, no tablets, but portraits

galore. Some very small, but just enough for happy remembrance.

"Abou Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase"—you remember the story. He dreamt that an angel refused to enter his name in an angelic "book of gold" in company with the names of those who "loved their Lord." "I pray thee then, write me as one that loved his fellow men." In our great craft his tribe has been largely increasing through the late great years. And it was always a goodly tribe. Crespins and Hardings and Vandys among compositors. Pardoes and Killingbacks among the managers of our machine-rooms. Here we find the simple record of their devotion and long service to their kind, graven on wall tablet or attested by portraiture or engraving. Becks or Youngs, among managers, or Drummonds, or Lownds, or Usher-Walkers, or Frys, or stalwarts variously connected with the craft—their names here meet us; simply, unobtrusively, friendlily.

Or to think of the great employing houses—Spottiswoode, Truscott, Wyman, Clowes, Whittingham, Stephens, these are some names which look out upon one, as one wanders round or studies the Board Room walls; or as one converses upon other days. And in particular I would remember the name of William H. Collingridge, for the head of this important city press, gave not simply of his means but his mind and his manly cheer. He was perhaps in his day the most frequent visitor of the Almshouse dwellers. To this day a member of his family, Mr. G. R. Collingridge, makes large personal contributions to the Christmas festivities of every Almshouse home. He is a sort of Father Christmas incarnate in this establishment.

I have before me the programme of the music at a garden party which Mr. W. H. Collingridge and his wife gave in the grounds of the Almshouses, and this reminds me how, time and again, concerts are provided for the inmates.

Mr. Fred Cox and members of the North-East London Auxiliary—(this is one of the various district or personal Associations, which are formed to do some independent collecting for the Pensions Corporation)—have more than once given such a concert. So has Mr. Lewington. So the Misses Collett; so Mr. E. J. Appleby. Recently Mrs. Laurence Blades has been happy in the pleasure which she and her friends have thus afforded the inmates.

I have not written this short article merely to beget interest in the Almshouses but to beget help. These pleasant places are yet not without a feature which is unpleasant. I mean the feature of the constant difficulty in managing their finance. They are always in debt.

### Sources of Income.

Perhaps I should just say a word as to how they are financed. Wage-earners in the craft have the opportunity, by paying a penny a week, or more precisely 5s. a year for ten years, or by paying two guineas at one time, to become eligible for election to a pension; and a somewhat similar procedure enables them to become eligible for an Almshouse



In the larger printing offices someone acts as firm's collector, freely giving his time to the "looking up" and the "booking up." His name is printed in the Corporation's annual report, and that is his credential.

Perhaps the 5s. annual subscription should be increased, but that is certainly not my concern at the moment. The point is that there is primarily some contribution by the worker. A personal contribution is stipulated for as a mark of eligibility. To be sure the forward-looking man may subscribe not simply for a pension but for Almshouse occupancy. He may subscribe early in life and he will find that the pension he receives is proportionate to the number of years of his subscription; at any rate at the pension's first granting. He may also subscribe to one or to more than one of the various Auxiliaries, which means that if he has need to make an application for a pension or election to an Almshouse, he will receive voting strength from the Auxiliary, in addition to any other voting strength.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that a pensioner is generally elected at the second application. Probably the Provinces do not at all realise this. (I am for the moment speaking of both things, Pensions and Almshouses, which naturally, are very inter-related.) A sum of about £700 is divided among the 45 occupiers of the Almshouses, in addition to their being rent free; and they may receive other money, by the way of trade union superannuation, or old age pension or any other annuity.

The pence which the worker subscribes are very important. They determine the character of the institution. They mark the element of self-help. None the less the bulk of the money represents gifts of employers or of those who recognise their great debt to the printer.

Now it is unfortunate that in many cases a friend of the craft giving money by legacy or by donation during lifetime, prescribes conditions or uses to which the money is put, so that the Pension Corporation Council has not as free a hand as it might desire. It might happen that the income was quite large in a certain year, and that still there was hardly any money which could be used for the Almshouses. The laws covering these matters are very stringent and rightly so. What, in effect, it means is that the Council are at their wits' end, time and again, for the carrying on of these Almshouses.

#### **The Craft's Good Deeds.**

It is good to review what our fine old craft has done for some of the more needy members of its family. These "actions of the just smell sweet, and blossom in the dust." Or if, in the dust and boisterousness of the times, their fragrance tends to be diffused too thinly for notice, what then? Old Cato had found out centuries ago that the best way to keep good deeds in memory is to refresh them with new.

Help the Almshouses, then. They do greatly need your help. Help by whatever

may be in your power to lift the constant Almshouse burden from the Council.

I, for one, am very glad the Almshouses exist. It may be that the amounts spent upon the pensioners who receive the money in their own homes, and the amounts spent upon the children are so large, that the Almshouse sums in comparison seem small. But I am thinking for the moment of the lead which the craft is giving in this matter, of the aspect in which the craft is presented to the whole community.

The man in the street knows practically nothing of all the rest that the Pension Corporation effects through the combination of prudence and beneficence.

The man in the street does, however, see the Almshouses. Perhaps the comparison may seem whimsical, but somehow to my mind, the two things seem to compare very much as a volume of unbound printing compares with a book. Sixty thousand newspapers are produced throughout the world. Lord Morley once said of newspapers "To-day they are, and tomorrow they are cast into the oven." These journals and miscellaneous commercial issues, being evanescent, differ in one respect from a book. For a book, dignified with its binding, stands upon its shelf; plain to be seen, day after day.

So do the Almshouses stand before the passer, plain to be seen; attesting and typifying the spirit of hearty good-fellowship which is instinct in the craft of printing.

The book upon the shelf is to be read as well as seen. The Almshouses, which meet the eye, challenge more than a passing notice if they are to be understood, for all that they embody and illustrate, all that they suggest of happy family relationship.

To-day I have tried a little to help towards that understanding. This I have done very imperfectly. Will you do your part better than I have been able to do mine? Send to Sir William Waterlow at his works in London, or at the Pension Office (at 20, High Holborn, W.C.1), whatever you can afford, to assist in the perpetuation of a work of so fine a tradition.

Wednesday next, November 2nd, is the day of the Almshouse and Pensions Festival Dinner. Will you not forward your contribution—or your further contribution—heartily, and at once?

**PRINTERS' PENSION FESTIVAL.**—At the 49th Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held on November 2nd at the Connaught Rooms, under the presidency of Sir William Waterlow, the guests will include: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Riddell, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., Sir G. Lewis, Sir E. Hodder-Williams, Mr. E. L. Waterlow, Sir C. Schuster, Sir W. E. Berry, Sir C. C. Wakefield, Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., Sir F. W. Bowater, Sir G. Touche, Sir R. Blair, M.P., Sir H. E. Morgan, Sir S. J. Waring, Sir F. Newnes, Sir R. Baird, Sir P. H. Waterlow, Mr. John Walter, Mr. T. G. Blackwell, Sir E. Harvey, Col. Wyndham Portal, Sir P. Thompson and Sir Arthur Spurgeon.

## The Charles Whittingham Press.

Interesting Account by Mr. Jacobi.

Although Mr. Charles T. Jacobi cannot claim to have personal recollections of the original Chiswick Press—it having been closed down before he was apprenticed to the second Charles Whittingham some time prior to the latter's death in 1876—he is nevertheless the person best entitled, by his long and unique connection with subsequent Chiswick Press history, to speak with authority on the subject. This special interest attached to the lecture which Mr. Jacobi delivered on the 11th inst at the Chiswick Town Hall on "The Charles Whittingham Press at Chiswick, 1810-1852: Its History and Influence on the Art of Printing." Some forty or fifty lantern slides served to illustrate persons and places mentioned, also to show examples of printing, printing presses and types, etc., adding greatly to the value of the lecture. Announcement was made also that arrangements were in hand for the holding in the Chiswick Public Library of an exhibition of the productions of the Chiswick Press; this exhibition, to open early in November, should prove of great interest to all concerned with the art and craft of book production.

Mr. Jacobi's story covered the period 1810-1852 and included the work of Charles Whittingham I. (the uncle) and Charles Whittingham II. (the nephew). He had interesting personal details to give of both the Whittinghams as also of some of the other personalities entering into his story. Referring to the benefactions of the two Whittinghams, Mr. Jacobi mentioned that it is an open secret that, the last member of the family having died in 1917, the residue of the various estates—a very large amount—will go to the benefit of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation.

The words "Chiswick Press," said Mr. Jacobi, were first used in the Whittingham imprint in 1811, when the press was at the now demolished High House, Chiswick. The work there was done entirely by hand. It is a tradition of the press that Whittingham was the first, or one of the first, to use overlays in the preparation of wood engravings on the press. The Report of the Jury on printed books at the Great Exhibition in 1851, referring to Chiswick Press work said: "At the commencement of the present century the late Charles Whittingham brought out the elegant editions which have rendered the Chiswick Press so celebrated. Until that time no one had printed wood-engravings so perfectly, by the application of overlays necessary for obtaining gradations in the tints." The "Annual Register" of 1840 wrote: "Mr. Whittingham ranked foremost among the printers of his day; his success in the working of wood-engravings may indeed be said to have raised printing to an artistic character which it had never before attained."

An interesting detail told regarding Charles Whittingham I. was that in 1810 he began to manufacture paper stock. From Thomas Potts, who acted as his works manager, he bought the secret for this particular method of treating the special materials employed, which consisted of extracting the tar from old junk. Potts died in 1811 and Whittingham carried on the business until about 1823 when he sold it to a Mr. Nicholls.

Charles Whittingham II. was apprenticed to his uncle in 1810, and admitted to the Livery of the Stationers' Company and freedom of the City of London in 1817. Later he was granted a partnership with his uncle and books with the dual imprint of C. and C. Whittingham appeared from about 1824 until 1828 when the partnership was dissolved and the nephew started at Took's-court on his own account. It was soon after this that the fruitful friendship began between William Pickering and the younger Whittingham.

An important 'early product of the Took's-court Press was the "Diary of Lady Willoughby," printed in 1844, which led to the revival of the "old style" character of types and methods of printing which had practically gone out of fashion during the preceding half-century. The Whittingham origin of this revival is testified to by Talbot B. Reed in his "History of Old English Letter-Founders," 1887.

The 21 years' lease of No. 21, Took's-court expired in 1849 and the whole of the work was executed at Chiswick until 1852, when Charles Whittingham II. acquired the freehold of Took's-court premises, and the press at Chiswick shut down finally.

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## Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow's Pensions EFFORT.

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A concert on behalf of the "Edgar L. Waterlow Contribution" to the funds of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation was given at Shoreditch Town Hall on Wednesday last. Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow occupied the chair. The chairman said the work of the Corporation was one particularly deserving of support from them as being connected with the printing trade. After the collection Mr. Waterlow announced that a sum of £40 had been realised by it. The departments of Waterlow's had subscribed £185, and this, with the addition of private contributions, brought the total up to £339. A former concert had produced nearly £400, so that the "Edgar L. Waterlow Contribution" was in all nearly £740. Sir William A. Waterlow, K.B.E., president of the Corporation, thanked the givers.

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SEPTEMBER next is the date of the expected opening of the central technical college for printers.



## Mr. R. B. Fishenden's Return to LONDON.

### Some Notes of an Interesting Career.

As already mentioned in these pages, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., F.R.P.S., has resigned his position as director of the printing department of the Manchester College of Technology. After 19 years' association with that institution, he leaves Manchester to accept a position at the London office of Messrs. Stephenson and Blake, the well-known firm of typefounders.

Mr. Fishenden studied at the East London College and Bolt-court Technical Schools, subsequently gaining practical experience in London in engraving, where he was closely in touch with the printing trade as a whole, particularly with certain aspects of newspaper work. In 1902 he went to Manchester as senior assistant in the department of photography and the printing crafts, and in 1909 was appointed director of the printing department. He held also the position of lecturer in the technology of engraving and printing in the University of Manchester, and for a time was secretary to the Board of the Faculty of Technology. For several years he acted as local adviser to Indian students in the University for the India Office.

Mr. Fishenden took part in the formation of the Manchester branch of the Design and Industries Association, and through that organisation he did much to stimulate in Manchester an interest in printing and the improvement of commercial typography.

By his work in Manchester, both as a teacher and as an organiser, Mr. Fishenden has made for himself a wide circle of friends in all sections of the trade. His aim was always to frame his courses of instruction in such a way that the students should not only become proficient in the most recent developments of their own branch of the trade, but should, in addition, acquire a sound knowledge of the wider principles which form the basis of the industry as a whole. In this way, the students' interests were stimulated, and they were enabled to view the ramifications of the whole trade in a true perspective, realising the importance of new technical developments. Mr. Fishenden initiated day courses for the sons of master printers, which combined general instruction in the technique of each section of the trade with a training in management and costing. Since the war the printing department has had in training a number of disabled men who were trained under the Ministry of Labour scheme, and these have achieved success when they have gone into industry.

To the readers of the technical Press Mr. Fishenden is well known by his writings in connection with technical developments in the industry. He made the College of Technology a centre for technical research, and gathered round him a number of enthusiastic

workers. The development of intaglio printing received much attention; also more recently the problems of offset printing were seriously attacked. In the early days of machine gravure Mr. Fishenden devoted a great deal of time to the technical details of the process, and was the first to publish a paper on the subject, which is still recognised as the standard work. In connection with photo offset processes, new methods have been developed during the last few years which have been adopted by several large printing houses with conspicuous success. Mr. Fishenden is essentially a practical man, and in the technical developments to which he has devoted attention he has constantly kept in mind their commercial value rather than their more theoretical interest.

Always taking a keen interest in typography, Mr. Fishenden has encouraged a simple and direct style of display, such as has now been widely recognised to suit modern commercial requirements. The examples executed under his direction in the printing department of the Manchester College of Technology have frequently been selected for exhibition purposes. By special invitation recently the department exhibited at the British Institute of Industrial Art, the British Industries Fair, and the Kunstindustrie Museum, Kristiania.

Although much regret is felt at the severance of Mr. Fishenden's association with the technical education of the printer, we are hopeful that in his new position the application of his wide experience will enable him to become even more directly of value to the printing industry.

## Paper and Stationery for Egypt.

### Call for Tenders.

The Egyptian Ministry of Finance has invited tenders for the supply of paper, stationery, and general office material required by the Central Stores, Ministry of Finance, for the year 1922-1923. Tenders will be received by the Central Stationery Stores Department, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, up till noon on December 15th.

Local representation is essential. The Department of Overseas Trade is prepared to furnish to United Kingdom firms not represented names of British houses having agents or branches in Egypt, through whom their tenders could be submitted.

A copy of the specification, conditions of tender, and tender form relating to this contract may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters on application to the Inquiry Room, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

A limited number of copies is also available for loan in order of application to firms in the provinces who are unable to inspect the documents in London.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

### Monthly Meeting.

There was a fair attendance of members at the monthly meeting of this Association, held on the 18th inst., at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, Mr. A. Chadwell (president) occupying the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed and the president then read an appeal on behalf of the widows' and orphans' fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to which the hearty support of the Association was solicited. He said that Mr. Bullett had volunteered to take the chair at a concert at Anderton's Hotel, on December 20th, and he was sure that his fellow-overseers would support him in his endeavours to raise the money needed.

Mr. A. Wood said that as Mr. Bullett was to take the chair he thought that the Association should be prepared to support him loyally, and he proposed that the sum of twenty guineas be given from their funds towards his plate.

Mr. W. Longley, in supporting the motion, said at any rate the sum voted would form a nucleus for them to start off with.

The proposition was seconded and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Bullett said he realised the responsibility he was undertaking in occupying the chair at such a function, although he was already assured of the ready backing he would receive from the Association.

An amusing interlude then occurred. The president had been appealing for the individual support of the members and Mr. J. Parker, in his customary jocular manner, inquired of the president what amount he himself was going to place on the list. Mr. Chadwell retorted that he would double any sum Mr. Parker was prepared to give, whatever it was. This little piece of by-play resulted in three guineas being secured in the space of two minutes, in addition to a promise of three guineas from Mr. Pat Turner.

The secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. J. Beck the condolences of the members on the death of Mrs. Beck.

Mr. Parker asked if satisfactory arrangements were going forward for the annual dinner on November 26th, and Mr. Wood assured the meeting that the stewards beside having the matter well in hand, were looking forward to its being a very successful function.

In regard to subscriptions to the Printers' Pension Corporation a discussion took place on the present method of allocating funds, several members expressing the opinion that a chairman by reason of the money he had collected at a concert should be credited with the votes, instead of these being credited to the auxiliary. Opinions were also strongly expressed in favour of the electrotypers and

stereotypers branch of the trade having a representative on the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

In order that these points may be further discussed Mr. Wood moved that the committee of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary should be invited to be present at the next monthly meeting of the Association, and that the terms of reference should be the representation of the Auxiliary on the Council, the method of dealing with private funds, and also the advisability of a collector having his name entered on the books as a subscriber.

This was seconded by Mr. Longley and carried.

Messrs. Bishop and Wood, at the invitation of the president, informed the meeting of the progress being made by Mr. Reavely, a highly respected member of the Association, now in hospital at Cobham, who had the misfortune to lose both his hands while overlooking some machinery.

A vote of thanks to these two gentlemen for the interest they had taken in Mr. Reavely and for their reports brought the meeting to a close.

## West & North-West Master Printers' ASSOCIATION.

This association resumed its meetings on October 18th, at the Westbourne Park Institute, Mr. E. W. Wormald (the president) occupying the chair, supported by a fair attendance of the members.

Routine business being disposed of, Mr. A. Langley elucidated the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and appealed earnestly for the support of every master printer to this most worthy fund. It was decided to issue an appeal to every printer in the West and North-West District, and it was hoped that the response would be prompt and generous to enable a substantial sum to be added to the lists at the forthcoming Festival Dinner of the Corporation.

There followed a very interesting discussion on the "Present Condition of the Trade," many members taking part, and contributing much useful information. Mr. Wise, a welcome visitor from the South-West Association, added materially to the interest of the meeting; a free exchange of ideas and methods of working, and a knowledge of the difficulties of each district, being a source of real enlightenment to printers present.

It is to be hoped that the members will support in increasing numbers the meetings of the Association during the winter. An interesting programme is being arranged, many men of prominence in the craft having been secured to give addresses. A.T.P.

THE Newspaper Society and the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers have removed into their new offices at 10, Salisbury-square,

## Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during September:—

### Stationery Office.

**PRINTERS' SUNDRIES.**—J. Haddon and Co., Market Harborough; Joyce and Co., London, W.C.; Fry's Metal Foundry, London, S.E.; Hewitt Bros., London, N.; Wm. Notting and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

**PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.**—Jobwork Printing Contracts: Scotland (1921)—Groups 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 34: Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Groups 22 and 24: John Pellow, Dundee. Group 23: D. Winter and Son, Dundee. Group 25 and Group 33 (Sec. D): Arbroath Herald, Ltd., Arbroath. Group 31: Jamieson and Munro, Ltd., Stirling. Group 32: Bishop and Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh. Group 33 (Secs. A, B, and C): Mackenzie and Storrie, Ltd., Leith. Group 35 (Sec. A): Glasgow Numerical Ticket and Check Book Printing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Group 35 (Secs. B, C, and D): A. B. Duncan and Co., Dundee. Group 36: Wm. Kidd and Sons, Dundee. Manilla and Linen Labels. Group 101 (1921)—Secs. A and D: Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N. Secs. B and C: J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Overprinting 1,000,280 Envelopes.—S. Harrison, Manchester.

1,200 Books—D. 180—Admiralty Stores, 7,500 Books—D. 193—Admiralty Stores, 8,000 Portfolios, 40,000 Pads, Form U.I.A. 75, 2,500 Skeleton Guard Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

140,000 File Covers.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.

Binding 4,000 Notes on Dominion Income Tax, 10,000 cps. Musketry Regulations, Part I.—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 1,513 Vols. London Telephone Directories.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 14,000 Vols. London Telephone Directories.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

2,000 Books "D. 264," 50,000 sets A.F.N 1,504 A., Group 200 (1921), Inland Revenue—Q Forms, 6,500 Books, Form 600.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Binding 3,000 Pilot Books, 350 Monthly Meteorological Charts.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

3,000 copies P.1,167 (London No. 9), Newspaper and Book Post Wrappers, 1,500 Books, D. 277.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

25,500 Income Tax Receipt Books.—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

45,800 Income Tax Receipt Books. Group 92 (1921)—Post Office Guide.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

500 Books "Records of Claims."—G. Hargreaves, Manchester.

2,500 Books, "D. 491 A."—John Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,500 Books, "D. 491," 500 Books, S. 519.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

Account Book Binding (1921), Manchester—Division I.—J. J. Riley, Darwen. Division II. Thos. Hooley and Co., Ltd., Stockport. Division III.—Abel, Heywood and Son, Ltd., Manchester. Scotland—Divisions I., II., III., IV. and V.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Bookwork Printing, Northern Ireland—Groups 1, 2 and 3 (1921).—W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast.

Group 102 (1921)—Various Offices, Specified Forms, Section A.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. Section B.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

15,000 Books, P. 1,022. J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge.

**BOOKBINDING MATERIALS.**—Manchester Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

**CLOTH (Indestructible).**—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.

### India.

**MACHINES, LINOTYPE.**—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, W.C.

**METAL, LINOTYPE.**—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, W.C.

## Trade Union Matters.

A strike of bindery workers started last week at the works of the Co-operative Printing Society, Manchester, and at the time of writing is still in progress. The dispute arose on a question of the demarcation of labour as between the men and the women workers. After some fruitless conferences, the men tendered notices as a final demand that the work should be handed over to them. We understand that on behalf of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation Mr. A. E. Holmes went to Manchester last week, and conferences were held between the book-binder's section of the men's society, the Society of Women Employed in the Book-binding and Kindred Trades, and the manager of the firm affected. No immediate result was attained, but all parties have retired to reconsider the matter and will meet at an early date when it is hoped that an arrangement will be come to so that work may be resumed.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., and Mr. T. E. Naylor were among the speakers selected to deal with the subject of "Trades Unionism versus Wages Reductions" at the North Camberwell Radical Club and Institute on Monday.

MR. G. A. ISAACS, the general secretary of the National Society of Printers' Assistants, who has been invited to act as steward at next week's Pension Festival, has issued a special appeal to the members of his union for the financial support of the Corporation.

# Trade Notes.

MR. JUSTICE ASTBURY last week ordered the *Sunday Sportsman* Co. to be wound up. There were two petitions before the court; one by Erik Fernstrom and the other by Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., creditors for £544 and £2,500 respectively. Counsel for other creditors supported the petitions.

THE process engraving departments hitherto carried on by Burleigh, Ltd., also by the Grosvenor Engraving Co., have been amalgamated, and will continue as "The Graphic Engravers," of Rupert-street, Bristol. They send us excellent examples of half-tone and other block work executed from their blocks.

FLEET STREET AND "BART.'S."—This week an effort is being made by representatives of the newspaper world on behalf of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Every day whist drives are being held in various suburbs, and many other means used to raise funds. All printing and stationery has been presented by members of the trade.

THE *Evening News* of the 22nd inst. contained an explanation of the inadvertent printing by that paper, in the previous day's earlier editions, of a reproduction of the Queen's Christmas Card as produced by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons. The Royal Cards will not be released for illustration in the Press until November 26th.

L.M.P.A. MEETINGS.—Officials of the various district associations in London having met to confer as to the dates of their respective monthly meetings, the following arrangements have been agreed, beginning next month: North London, 2nd Monday of the month; West and North-West, 3rd Tuesday; South-East, 2nd Tuesday; South-West, 1st Tuesday; East and North-East, 3rd Wednesday; Central Districts, 1st Wednesday; Thames Valley, 4th Monday.

TO HER SON, Mr. Henry Kenyon Stephenson, typefounder, of Hassop Hall, Bakewell, and her son-in-law, Mr. George Ernest Branson, solicitor, of Sheffield, has been granted probate of the will of Lady Stephenson, who died on August 5th last, widow of Sir Henry Stephenson, a former Mayor of Sheffield. She left estate of the gross value of £16,687, with net personality £15,869. Among her bequests were her Elizabethan Bible and her George II. Bible, dated 1759.

A SPECIAL appeal on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation is being made by the London Central Districts Association of Master Printers. In order to create more interest in the charity, a meeting is to be held on Monday next at Stationers' Hall, at which Sir Wm. A. Waterlow, K.B.E., Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. Joseph Mortimer are to give addresses on the needs of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. W. H. Burchell is afterwards to open a discussion on "Unemployment in the Printing Trade."

THE *Daily Herald* is conducting a vigorous campaign to enable it to reduce its price from 2d. to 1d.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to commemorate the life and work of the late Mr. Thomas Catling, who for 53 years was editor of *Lloyd's Sunday News*.

BERLIN newspapers appeared again on Sunday after five days' interruption owing to a strike of employees. The employees asserted that at present prices they could not live on the tariff wages and demanded another 20 per cent.

A VAUDEVILLE Entertainment, in which "The Chocolates" party and other well-known entertainers will take part, is to be given at the St. Bride Printing School on Friday, November 4th, on behalf of the St. Bride Students' Pension Fund.

"PENROSE'S ANNUAL" is to be published on November 1st and will contain, as usual, contributions from a number of prominent writers and artists, making a volume of very special interest to those associated with the graphic arts. The price is to be 8s. net. instead of 10s. 6d.

COUNSEL were heard on Saturday in Edinburgh in an application for a new trial in respect of an action for libel by James Cook against the publisher of the *Western News*, 21, Byars-road, Partick, Glasgow, a jury having returned a unanimous verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £250. The application was refused by the Court, which also found the defendant entitled to expenses.

MR. ALFRED H. WATSON, general manager of the *Westminster Gazette*, on whose staff he has been since 1902, has been appointed managing director of the new London morning Liberal paper which will shortly make its appearance, and which is being started in connection with the *Westminster Gazette*. Mr. J. A. Spender, the well-known editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, is the political editor of the new venture. The evening *Westminster* will cease with the appearance of the morning paper.

PRESS CLUB DINNER.—The London Press Club on Saturday opened its season of house dinners with a Journalists' Night. There was a large attendance of members and their friends. Mr. F. Whelan Boyle, chairman of the club, presided, and the guest of the evening was Sir W. E. Berry, the company also including Sir John Martin Harvey—who made his first public appearance in England since returning from Canada—Mr. J. Leng Sturrock, M.P., Mr. Thomas Moles, M.P., Mr. Thomas E. McConnell, M.P., Mr. George Springfield (president of the National Union of Journalists), and Mr. S. G. Smeed (secretary of the Newspaper Press Fund). The chairman expressed a hope that the presence of the representatives of the Institute and of the National Union foreshadowed the joining of these two bodies. He presented Mr. Arthur Last, his predecessor, with the chairman's jewel in recognition of his year of office.



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1921.

# Current Topics.

## Hopes of Better Business.

THERE are evidences that a little more life is being manifested in the printing and book-binding trades, and there is ground for hope that things are now on the mend. A promising symptom is the awakening in the printing ink section of the industry, it being the pretty general experience, we believe, that the last month or so has brought a marked revival of printing ink business at home, whilst export orders also are beginning to show signs of improvement. This is as it should be, and there is every reason to think that the revival will become more perceptible in the industry generally. The new standard hourly rates show a slight reduction of printers' costs; block-makers have cut their prices a little, and electrotypers and stereotypers have followed suit. Though these movements are only slight, they are in the right direction, and tend towards those lower

costs of production which alone can enable cheaper printing and more printing to become the order of the day. The revival of trade cannot, however, be a rapid process, as there are serious obstacles in the way. Besides the general difficulties of high costs and tight money, two outstanding hindrances to a speedy rehabilitation of this country's printing trade are found in the high postal rates for printed matter, and the growing competition from German and other Continental printing houses.



## Demand for Cheaper Postage.

THE protests of the printing trade and of the whole business community are not being dropped, despite Government inaction in the matter of removing the shackles which the increased postal rates have imposed. Several questions on the subject have been asked in the House during the past week, drawing attention to the advantages which present printed matter rates give to our Continental printing trade competitors and pointing out the need for reconsideration of the rates for printed matter and picture post cards. No satisfaction, however, was obtainable from the authorities. Master printers are alive to the seriousness of the position and at an important meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers held on Tuesday a resolution was passed stating that the Council views with great concern the serious decrease in the volume of printing occasioned by the increased postal rates and expressing the Council's deep regret that the Postmaster-General has not yet seen his way to revise the rates for printed matter and picture post cards. An instance was quoted of a firm in this country being able to save £11,000 a year by posting its direct advertising matter from the Continent, and the danger this represents of the loss of orders to British printers was pointed out. In dealing with this problem of Continental competition strenuous efforts are to be made to secure amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act and to provide such other safeguards as may be deemed advisable.

**STANDARDISATION OF PAPER.**—Conferences are to be held shortly between the Federation of Master Printers and the Wholesale Stationers' and Papermakers' Associations to deal with the question of the standardisation of paper.

MANY subjects of interest to printers are dealt with from time to time by the Publicity Club of London (51, New Oxford-street), which sends us a neatly produced brochure about the Club's constitution and activities.



## Personal.

MR. J. S. CROWTHER, J.P., has retired from active participation in the firm of Messrs. Crowther and Goodman, Ltd., a business with which he was closely identified. He was elected an hon. member of the Central Districts Branch (L.M.P.A.) at a meeting of that body on the 21st inst.

MR. F. A. B. LORD has been elected Master of the Makers of Playing Cards.

MR. W. H. BURCHELL has consented to repeat his address given at the last monthly meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association on "Printing Office Management" at the next monthly meeting of the P. M. and O. A.

MR. H. B. CAHUSAC, managing director of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., is to address the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday next on "Profit-Sharing and the Advantages of a Works Committee."

THE officers and council of the Newspaper Press Fund have opened a subscription list for providing a suitable testimonial in recognition of Mr. W. Thornton Sharp's many years' service as secretary of the Fund.

AN interesting presentation took place on Friday at the offices of the *Irish News*, Ltd., Belfast, when Mr. John M'Ilvenny, a member of the printing staff, who has retired on superannuation, was presented with a gold-mounted umbrella, tobacco jar and pouch, a case of pipes, and a framed photograph of those in attendance.

MR. F. W. POOLE, foreman printer, has been nominated as a candidate for the Brecon Town Council.

MR. WILLIAM CADOGAN, compositor, has been nominated for a seat on the Newport Town Council.

**FEDERATION COUNCIL MEETING.**—At a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers on Tuesday, Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., expressed his thanks to the Federation members for the response made to his appeal for subscriptions to the Printers' Pension Corporation. Encouraging reports were made of the work of the Costing Committee, Mr. E. W. Humphries emphasising the importance of this branch of the Federation's work at the present juncture. Mr. E. G. Arnold made an important statement regarding the proposals of the railway companies to transfer printed matter to a higher classification.

## The State of Employment.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment during September continued bad. It was rather worse than a month ago in the paper trade, but in the printing and bookbinding trades there was a slight improvement in some provincial districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, is stated by the *Labour Gazette* to have been 7.0 at September 30th, as compared with 7.7 at August 26th. In addition, 1.1 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at September 30th, as compared with 1.5 per cent. at August 26th.

With letterpress printers in London employment was generally bad, and rather worse than during the previous month. Short time was stated to be not quite so general as in August, but on the other hand, there were more unemployed in September. In the provinces employment remained slack on the whole, and a good deal of short time was reported; at some centres there was a slight improvement as compared with a month ago. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued bad, and the majority of workpeople employed were on short time. With lithographic artists in London and at Manchester there was a decline on the previous month. Returns received by the Department from employers affecting about 7,350 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades showed that nearly 28 per cent. of these workpeople worked, on an average, eleven hours per week short of full time.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad. Short time was prevalent, but there was a slight improvement in this respect compared with a month ago. Of 3,800 workpeople covered by returns received 40 per cent. were working, on an average, 12 hours per week short of full time.

Of a total membership of 79,281 in printing trade unions reporting to the Ministry of Labour, 7.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of Sept., this being an increase of 0.3 per cent. on the previous month and of 0.2 on a year before. Of 15,479 bookbinders, 9.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of Sept., this being an increase of 0.1 on the previous month and of 0.6 on a year before.

THE Joint Industrial Council of the printing and allied trades met yesterday (Wednesday), interesting items on the agenda being: the Apprenticeship Committee's report; unemployment and the Government proposals; the adoption of the Standard Costing System; and a motion that all decisions of the Joint Industrial Council should be obligatory on the trade.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5½, Pref., 16s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s., Pref., 14s., 14s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 13s. 9d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 10s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; John Dickinson, 18s. 3d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 1½d., 10s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 5s. 9d., 1st Deb., 43½; International Linotype, 47½; Lamson Paragon Supply, 15s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. 21s., 13s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 11s. 3d., 10s. 3d.; Linotype B Deb., 52½; George Newnes, Pref., 11s. 10½d.; Odham's Press, 8s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 6d., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 58s. 9d.; Roneo, 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 6d. pd., 4s. 6d., 5s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 4s. 3d., 4s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Pref., 7½, 8½; Weldon's, 27s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs, 103½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MANSELL HUNT CATTY AND Co. — Half-yearly dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, less tax, payable October 28th.

## NEW COMPANIES.

ANDREW PATON AND Co., LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printer, stationer and bookbinder carried on by A. Whittles at 32a, Pall-mall, and Mount-place, Brook-street, Manchester, and to carry on the same and the business of paper, paper bag and box makers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Whittles and C. H. Fanning.

T. HEAD AND Co., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 2,000 12½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of fancy goods manufacturers and box makers carried on by R. Shaw and W. Popkin as "T. Head and Co.," at 322, Upper-street, Islington, N.1, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, engravers, bookbinders, stationers, papermakers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Shaw and W. Popkin. Registered office: Carlton Chambers, 4, Regent-street, S.W.1.

RAEBURN'S OVERSEAS PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £2,005, in 20 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £100 each and 100 ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising agents, advertisement contractors and designers, advisers upon advertising and publicity, artists, designers, draughtsmen, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. A. Raeburn, L. S. Raeburn, C. J. Barton Innes, S. H. Grant, and S. E. Rees. Registered office: 104, High Holborn, W.C.

COMPANY ORGANISERS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 190 15 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £10 each; company registration agents, company secretaries and registrars, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. H. C. Stedman and J. B. Geale. Registered office: 4, Regent-street, S.W.1.

P. G. BRETT ROSE AND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares (750 cum. pref.); publishers, booksellers, gilders, marblers, pocket book makers, paper bag and box makers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers are: P. G. Brett Rose and R. H. Luck. P. G. Brett Rose is first director, with power to add three others. Registered office: 67, Watling-street, E.C.4.

SWAN BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; printers, papermakers, bookbinders, publishers, booksellers, stationers, newspaper proprietors, dealers in prints, pictures and drawings, advertising agents and contractors, etc., and to acquire the business carried on as "Swan Brothers," at 175, Borough High-street, S.E. Private company. First directors: W. D. Swan, E. F. Roper and D. C. Swan. Registered office, 62 and 66, Belvedere-road, Westminster-bridge, S.E.1.

JONES AND HICKS, LTD. (London).—Capital £250 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Grimston, H. A. Latrielle and Miss M. B. Thomas.

PARAGON PAPER Co., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of the Paragon Paper Co., of 2, Copthall-buildings, Copthall-avenue, E.C., to adopt an agreement with F. J. Hall, and to carry on the business of paper merchants, mill agents, wholesale, export, and manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. The permanent directors are: F. J. Hall and R. Meyer. Registered office, 317, High Holborn, W.C.1.

**IVY MILLBOARD Co., LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and brokers of and dealers in mill, leather and strawboards, paper and packing materials, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of boxes, cases, packing cases, bags and containers of all kinds, importers of esparto and other grasses, jute, flax and other fibres, rags, wood and other pulps, etc. Private company. First directors: H. J. Nixon, junr.; H. J. Nixon, senr.; W. J. Hood, T. Hutt and C. N. Rumons. Registered office, Great Ivy Mill, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent.

**WALTER SCOTT (BERMONDSEY), LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; wholesale and retail paper merchants, paper bag manufacturers, printers, stationers, lithographers, envelope manufacturers, box and cardboard manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. Scott. Private company. First directors: W. Scott and H. Beaver. Registered office, 56, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

**CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE, LTD.** (London).—Capital £500 in £1 shares; heraldic artists and stationers, seal engravers, specialists relating to heraldry and genealogy. Private company. Subscribers: P. Simons and C. J. Willcocks.

**PIP AND SQUEAK PUBLICATIONS, LTD.**—Nominal capital of £25,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, Ltd., and the *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), Ltd., and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, etc. Private company. Signatories to the Memorandum of Association: F. J. Fletcher and W. L. Waite. Signatories appoint first directors.

**B. P. PUBLISHING Co., LTD.** (London).—Capital £100 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Edith K. Hodgson and Miss K. M. Lane. Subscribers appoint directors.

**ARTISTIC WOOD AND METAL FINISHERS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in 800 ordinary shares of £1 each and 800 founders' shares of 5s. each; to acquire and turn to account any invention relating to improvements in machinery and appliances for polishing, finishing, lacquering, gilding, etc., iron, steel, brass, tin, copper, aluminium, wood, paper, papier-machie, cardboard and other goods and particularly inventions relating to machinery and appliances for lacquering. Private company. First directors: M. Jay and W. S. Smea. Registered office: 97, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

**ANDREW FRASER AND Co., LTD.** (London).—Capital £1,000, in 1s. shares; advertising and general publicity agents for newspaper, magazine, poster or circular advertising, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. M. Smith and M. E. Hammond.

**R. JOSEPH, LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; workers in tin, copper, brass, iron, celluloid, ivory, bone, woods and metals, manufacturers of labels, plates, tickets, signs and other metallic articles, printers and engravers, etc. Private company. Directors: Ralph

Joseph and Harry Ross. Registered office: 15, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.

**YORKS DIRECT SUPPLY Co., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; factors, merchants, dealers, manufacturers of typewriters, office and household appliances, requisites of all kinds. Private company. First directors: W. Parkes, C. H. Mahon and J. Portas. Registered office; 30A, The Moor, Sheffield.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**J. J. KELIHER AND Co., LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £7,000 debentures, authorised October 10th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**A. BUSHELL AND Co., LTD.** (printers).—Deposit on October 6th, 1921, of deeds without instrument of Boundary Works, Boundary-street, East, Manchester, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Williams Deacons Bank.

**F. J. PARSONS, LTD.** (printers, publishers, etc.).—Mortgage, dated October 8th, 1921, to secure £750, charged on 13, Cambridge-road, Hastings. Holders: A. E. Young, F. W. Coles and W. H. Langdon, all of Bank-buildings, Hastings.

**ST. PAUL'S PRINTING Co., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £250, on July 7th, 1921, of debentures dated June 18th, 1912, and October 10th, 1913, securing £400.

**A. STAFFORD AND SON, LTD.** (printers, stationers, etc.).—Deposit on September 28th, 1921, of deeds of certain freehold properties in Manor-lane, Sutton, Surrey, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

**COVER PAPERS, LTD.** (Castleton, Lancs.).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised October 6th, 1921, present issue, £350; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PIRIE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER Co., LTD.** (Office, London).—Deed of disposition as further security dated October 6th (supplemental to trust deed dated September 21st, 1921), securing £150,000 debentures, charged on certain land and premises at Newhills, Aberdeenshire. Trustees, Union Bank of Scotland.

**CROCKFORD-HALES SERVICE, LTD.** (advertisers, etc., London).—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, authorised September 27th, 1921; present issue, £3,166; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**M.P. ADVERTISING Co., LTD.** (London).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised September 19th, 1921, whole amount issued;

charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

SMITH'S SYSTEMS, LTD. (Manufacturers of office equipment, etc.).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised October 3rd, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Also debenture dated October 3rd, 1921, to secure £1,000, charged on the same property. Holders: Blackett Press, Ltd.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re RICHARD SILLETT, general stationer, printer and sundriesman, 5, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C., and Livingstone-road, Leyton, and trading as "H. Paxman and Co."—This debtor filed his petition on October 11th at the London Bankruptcy Court and the first meeting of the creditors was held on October 24th, when the liabilities were stated to amount to £200. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor acted as a traveller in the trade for nine years prior to starting business as above. He had a free capital of £50, and borrowed a further £95. The trading was successful for six months, but the debtor was then away with a five months' illness, during which the business suffered and it had never recovered, the subsequent trading having been carried on at a loss. An execution was levied on October 6th when the Sheriff took away stock to the value of £60. The only assets that were left were the remaining stock, estimated to realise £30, and a few fixtures. Slackness of trade and the debtor's ill-health were the reasons given for the failure. The case was left with the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

BOOKS FOR RUSSIA.—The Department of Overseas Trade is informed by the Official Agent of the British Mission in Moscow that he has been approached by an association of Russian artists, musicians and authors who desire to obtain from the United Kingdom certain literature required for the use of a co-operative organisation which they have formed for the sale of books, music, etc. The association is anxious to receive catalogues of books recently published in the United Kingdom, more especially those giving the names of books on music, art, etc. In the past Germany had a paramount position in Russia in the matter of art; instruments, ideas, training, literature on artistic matters were essentially German. In order to avoid the return of this state of affairs—the group mentioned is already in touch with German firms—British firms would do well to take an interest in this market now, even though present conditions do not warrant the hope that these efforts will be financially rewarded in the immediate future. Catalogues should be addressed to the Official Agent, British Mission, Moscow.



### Mr. Leopold Ridout.

We much regret to learn of the death of Mr. Leopold Ridout, a director of Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., who, after only two days' illness, passed away on the 13th inst., from pneumonia. Aged only 41, he had proved his ability, and a brilliant career was predicted for him. His co-directors, the staff, and workpeople, with whom he had been associated for 24 years, regarded him with respect and esteem, and their regret will be widely shared throughout the newspaper and printing trade, both at home and abroad, in which he was widely known and appreciated for his ability, sound judgment and high character.

### Mr. Kennedy Jones.

THE death occurred on Thursday of Mr. Kennedy Jones, Coalition Unionist M.P. for Hornsey, and a prominent figure in the newspaper world. Mr. Kennedy Jones, who was 56 years of age, had been ailing for some time past. Born in Glasgow, he became a well-known journalist in an organising capacity, and was prominently associated with Lord Northcliffe in the latter's early newspaper enterprises. From 1894 to 1900 he was director and news editor of the *Evening News* and helped to organise the news services of the *Daily Mail*. He was also associated with the starting of the *Daily Mirror*. A long illness after this caused him to withdraw about the year 1912 from his journalistic enterprises, and his health was probably never quite re-established. His book of reminiscences, "Fleet-street and Downing-street," was published last year. A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday.

### Mr. William Jennings.

THE death occurred at Darwen last week of Mr. William Jennings, a well-known local printer, aged 71. Mr. Jennings was a native of Nottingham and moved from there to Darwen 50 years ago to become manager of the printing business of Mr. J. J. Riley. He continued faithfully to discharge the duties of this position for 43 years, going into retirement between six and seven years ago. He witnessed the development of the firm from a small beginning and took an important share in the attainment of the success achieved.

AMONG the week's dissolutions of partnership is that between William James Howard, Reginald Henry Swadling, and John Parkinson, lithographic printers, 7, Crawford-passage, Farringdon-road, E.C.

THE Danish paper industry has decreased its output to one-third of normal, while imports are now 16 per cent. higher than in 1913.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Arrowsmith, W. L. Loose-leaf books. 27,214.  
 Bell, C. E., and Connolly, Ltd., F. J. Off-set printing machines. 27,162.  
 Bennett, H., and Hazeldine, N. C. Production of posters, show cards, etc. 26,296.  
 Birch, A. E., and Hindle, T. Machines for washing blankets of printing machines. 27,016.  
 Brusa, S. Manufacture of printing characters, margins, vignettes, etc. 27,454.  
 Burdick, C. L. Machine for handling sheets of paper. 26,974.  
 Cave, C. W., Ellis, C. H., and Radmall, L. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 26,093.  
 Dombrowski, D. Cardboard cartons. 27,420.  
 Engel, A. W. Loose-leaf albums, etc. 26,348.  
 Hall, J. A. F. Printing machines. 26,728.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing machines. 26,946.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Distributing mechanism of typographical machines. 26,947.  
 Hughes, L. P. Printing presses. 27,449.  
 Leegood, F. Paper bags. 26,156.  
 McClean, H. Photographic printing frame, etc. 27,363.  
 Manton, F. W., and Manton, J. N. Printers' galleys. 26,929.  
 Mills, F. J., and Morris, E. T. Jaw cylinders of printing machines. 27,059.  
 Morley, W. H. U. Photographic printing frame, etc. 27,363.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1920.

- American Multigraph Co. Printing machines. 147,682.  
 Christophel, C. E. Sheet feeding machines. 146,366.  
 Focke, P. Process for manifolding typescript, manuscript and drawings. 148,325.  
 Hindle, J. H., and Hindle, T. Method of and means for packing cotton, wool, jute and similar fibrous materials. 169,469.  
 Mathes, A. Printing machines. 169,589.  
 Myers, A., and Myers, L. Paper clips. 169,310.

#### 1921.

- Schulte, H. Process of and device for pressing pigment paper or fabric upon printing or like surfaces. 157,704.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1921.

- Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 169,704.  
 Soc. Gaut-Blanc et Cie. Apparatus for drying envelopes when treated with varnish for rendering portions thereof transparent. 169,967.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
 "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Situations Wanted.

**A**SSISTANT MANAGER.—Young Man seeks position; practical experience in large, modern country works doing High-class Books, Catalogues, Magazines, etc.; Costing, Estimating and Buying; highest credentials.—Box 13861.

### Miscellaneous.

**O**LD-ESTABLISHED PROVINCIAL NEWS-PAPER AND JOBBING BUSINESS for sale.—Modern Plant includes Rotary and Typesetting Machinery and is to be disposed of at extremely low figure for quick sale; strictest investigation invited.—Principals only with capital of £7,000 need write to Box 13862.

## STRAWBOARD

Buyers may learn something to their advantage by communicating with

**BOX No. 13860.**

**B**UCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**W**ASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

### TENDERS WANTED.

SAINT PANCRAS BOROUGH COUNCIL.

### To Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers.

**T**HE Council invite tenders for the supply of Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery, for a period of one year, commencing 1st January, 1922. Forms of tender, which contain all the necessary information, can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Samples may be inspected at the Town Hall on any week day from the 31st October to 9th November, 1921.

Tenders are to be delivered to me, not later than 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, 16th November, 1921, in envelopes endorsed "Tender for Printing, etc."

C. H. F. BARRETT,  
 Town Clerk.

Town Hall,  
 Pancras Road, N.W.1.



# The Bookbinder.

## THE ZAEHNSDORF BINDERY: A Link with Old-Time Craftsmanship.

"Fast bound, fast found," is the motto of the house of Zaehnsdorf, a motto inherited from the past and indicating the confidence with which the old-time craftsman-binder entrusted his workmanship to the tests of time. In the present-day Zaehnsdorf bindery all work is done with tools, methods and materials very similar to those used in the days of the beginnings of the business associated with the name of Zaehnsdorf (*i.e.*, in the early decades of last century)—tools, methods and materials, indeed, which are in many respects the same as used in the earliest years of the binder's art. Thus the house of Zaehnsdorf, as we were pleasantly reminded on making a casual call the other day at the well-known bindery in Shaftesbury-avenue, provides an intimate link with the age of patient, thorough craftsmanship which gave us some of the greatest masterpieces ever achieved in connection with the art of the book; and from what we saw of the operation of the various processes that go to the binding of books by hand, we concluded that Zaehnsdorf workers of to-day inherit the same craft-confidence that led old Joseph Zaehnsdorf, several generations earlier, to mark his books with the words "*Fest gebunden, fest gefunden.*"

### The Zaehnsdorf Tradition.

Born in 1814 of Austro-Hungarian descent, Joseph Zaehnsdorf came as a young man to London about 1837, became a naturalised British subject, and after a long working life in the course of which he made a name for himself as the best bookbinder in London, he died in York-street, Covent Garden, in 1886, aged nearly 73. The Zaehnsdorf name has remained in the directorship of the firm, and although Mr. J. W. Zaehnsdorf, son of the founder of the business, retired from active management about a year ago, Mr. E. J. Watts Zaehnsdorf and Mr. K. Zaehnsdorf are at present co-directors with Mr. R. H. Shaw. Concrete evidence of the fact that the standard of Zaehnsdorf workmanship has been handed down together with the name, is to be found in the fact that the many awards gained by Joseph Zaehnsdorf at international exhibitions have been added to in recent times—Zaehnsdorf bindings having been awarded Grand Prizes at the Chicago Exhibition of

1893, the Paris Exhibition of 1900, the St. Louis Exhibition of 1904 and the Milan Exhibition of 1906—whilst the firm also holds a warrant of appointment to King George V., as it did also to King Edward VII.

### Interesting Repair Work.

At the Zaehnsdorf bindery one can always find a number of rare and interesting volumes in the craftsmen's hands. Specialising in high quality work, the firm is called upon to do many special bindings for valuable books belonging to private collectors and public libraries, both in this country and America, whilst many other treasures of the bibliophile are entrusted to them for repair. A specially interesting feature of this repair work, by the way, is the doctoring of leaves which have become torn or discoloured with age, a branch of the binder's work which is here carried to the status of a fine art. One has to see in order to believe the way in which a page badly spotted or otherwise stained, can be restored to normal colouring. After due consideration of the nature and cause of the discolouration, appropriate chemical baths are prepared and the page immersed, when the stains fade away as you watch, leaving not a trace behind. This work, of course, demands special knowledge, experience, and judgment, as the use of the wrong bath might well result in more harm than good, fixing instead of removing the unsightly stains, and perhaps otherwise damaging a possibly irreplaceable leaf. Pages holed or torn are made whole again with equal skill, whilst similarly successful repairing operations are performed upon bindings of all kinds.

A Zaehnsdorf speciality, allied to, though distinguished from, bookbinding proper, is the making of fireproof cases or containers for the protection of important volumes. Specially constructed of compressed paper, these cases have proved themselves able to withstand very severe assaults of fire, water, etc., preserving their precious contents—costly first editions and other valuable books—intact. The cases are neatly covered in leather or other materials, and finished to approximate so closely to the appearance of bound volumes that when placed among the books on a shelf they can easily be mistaken for the genuine article.

Messrs. Zaehnsdorf, Ltd., are of course, closely in touch with trade movements of various kinds. Mr. E. J. Watts Zaehnsdorf, it will be remembered, was mentioned in our columns last month as being one of the direc-

tors of the recently-formed Bookbinders' Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., which, as previously explained, represents an interesting experiment in co-operative action among master bookbinders.

## Binding Notes and News.

### The State of Trade.

It cannot be claimed that trade has improved to any considerable extent so far as the bookbinding industry is concerned. Unemployment is not quite so acute according to Board of Trade returns, but conditions do not justify any great amount of optimism. There is a better tone in the printing section, which improvement, in course of time, will no doubt work round to the binding side, but we cannot overlook the fact that the largest users of stationery and account books were well stocked when the slump set in. The depression has dealt a severe blow to those banks, corporations and societies, etc., which, in anticipation of a prolonged boom in trade, ventured to set about branch extensions and developments in organisation generally. Had better conditions prevailed, the stationery bookbinders of this country would have experienced a demand almost beyond their power of execution. As it is, much of the work already done represents idle stock.

### Book Sales and Prices.

The publishers are taking things very quietly and, despite wage reductions and low paper prices, it is still considered that costs of production do not warrant the resumption of publication work on any scale. The lack of demand for books is not due so much to their high price as to the economy wave which seems to be touching everyone. As we gradually emerge from the trade depression the old habit of book-buying will come back and publishers will once again find a public for their wares. Meantime it is grossly unfair to lay the blame for the high price of books entirely at the door of the manual worker. Next to the author he is probably the lowest paid in the chain of participants in book production.

### The Bookbinder's Docket.

We are still waiting to hear something of the deliberations on the bookbinder's docket. It is more than two months ago that the committee was first mooted. Even the official publications are quiet on the subject. We do not even know if the committee or commission has had its first meeting. What we do know is that very few bookbinders know their costs, and that competition of a most unhealthy sort is being indulged in. Some of the prices quoted for trade binding are simply ruinous and reveal an absolute lack of appreciation of the cost and value of production. So long as it is impossible to use the time docket system, the binding department is being conducted on guess work, not merely as regards estimating but in regard to every

other feature. It is not enough that Sheffield, Liverpool and Oldham are allowed to fill dockets; the very fact that certain towns are privileged condemns the attitude of those minor officials of the same organisation who bar the way to progress.

### Book-Sewing.

Loose-leaf books are well to the fore in modern business, though a systems expert very recently expressed his conviction that nothing could beat the sewn book. We agree with this and would merely add that the only thing to beat the sewn book is the hand-sewn book. With the exception of the very high-class or very small account book orders, practically all book-sewing is nowadays done by machine and in every case the machine is either American, German or Swiss. It is a reflection on British engineers that for the most necessary part of the modern bookbinder's equipment we have to rely upon foreign-made machinery.

### Sewn v. Loose-Leaf Books.

Reverting to loose-leaf books, the tendency with all progressive offices is toward their adoption. Within recent months manufacturers and specialists have produced their new catalogues and have carried out extensive publicity campaigns. One never sees the hand-sewn account book utter a word in its own defence. Even at the Exhibitions, and wherever there is one with any business interest, the loose-leaf stand is there, the account book maker fails to take the opportunity of displaying his productions and demonstrating their insuperable advantages for certain purposes. There will always be the need for the hand-sewn book, and if as much energy and expense was put into publicity work on its behalf as has been done in the case of loose-leaf, the latter would not have made such headway. However, any binder who can bind books can make loose-leaf ledgers if he sets out to do it. There is no necessity to let the business get altogether into other hands. Metal parts and fittings of every description are available, and there is nothing to prevent any enterprising house from introducing its own proprietary goods.

### The Market for Materials.

The materials market has not altered much since we last wrote. Leathers are stabilised for the present, and fabrics are also firm. There is a prospect of lowered prices in threads and tapes, and gold leaf has also eased slightly. Glue stands at double pre-war prices, while concessions in wet and dry

paste have recently been announced. Marble papers and fancy papers generally are in poor demand, but there is no sign of any immediate fall in price. Strawboards are showing signs of movement, doubtless due to a slight revival in the box-making and bag-making trades. Dutch quotations are firmer, and at home the market price has risen to the extent of about £1 per ton. Millboards, best English quality, have recently fallen by about £4 per ton and the demand is fair.

## Rotary Photogravure.

By HENRY T. G. MEREDITH.

(Continued from page 399.)

After drying the image all those portions which it is desired to protect from the etching solution are covered with an acid-resisting varnish.

### Etching the Cylinder.

The most suitable mordant for etching is found to be ferric perchloride, and the image is etched in a number of baths varying in strength from a strong to a weak solution. A peculiar feature of the etching process is that a strong solution of ferric perchloride has less corrosive action upon copper when covered with a gelatine film, than a weak one, because it has less penetration power on the gelatine film. A saturated solution will not penetrate even the thinnest film. The result of this peculiarity is that it becomes necessary after etching the shadows, represented by the thin portion of the gelatine film, to transfer the cylinder to a bath of weaker solution for the purpose of etching the next lighter tones, this process being continued so as to etch the image in, perhaps, four or more baths of varying strength.

The result of this etching is that those parts of the copper cylinder that lie directly beneath the thinner portion of the gelatine film, representing the shadows of the picture, are etched much more deeply than those parts that lie directly beneath the thickest portions of the gelatine film and which represent the high lights of the picture.

Now, as the etching may not exceed one millimeter in depth, the impossibility of filling in a space of, say, half an inch square with a thin film of printing ink, whilst retaining the margins clean, will be readily understood, because as fast as you could fill up the cavity or depression with ink, so you would wipe it out. It is here that we have resource to the ruled cross-lined screen, a negative of which, it will be remembered, was used for printing upon the carbon tissue, resulting in a positive image in ruled cross-line in thick gelatine over the whole of the picture. During the process of etching, therefore, the ferric perchloride is unable to percolate through this network of lines, so that the picture alone is etched into little square cavities or pits, which vary in depth according to the time taken in etching, which in turn is in propor-

tion to the thickness of the gelatine film which happens to cover them. And it is the multitude of these square pits, numbering something like 25,000 to the square inch, that retains the ink, the deeper cells containing most ink representing the shadows, whilst the shallow cells containing the smallest amount of ink represent the high lights.

### Deposition of Copper.

Copper has always been found to be the most suitable metal upon which the illustration can be etched. The core of the cylinders used for rotary photogravure are of iron, and upon the base is deposited a covering of copper by electrolytic methods. The equipment of a polishing and depositing shop is a new necessity for the up-to-date photo engraver, for after every job has been finished with, the cylinder is returned for the image to be ground off, and the surface repolished. This is done by the cylinder being firmly fixed in a lathe, and ground down by stone of varying degrees of hardness and cutting quality, then polished with charcoal, and finally buffed and highly polished with what is known as a "mop" revolving at a high rate of speed. The cylinders will not, of course, wear indefinitely; with constant polishing and grinding the thickness of copper must, of course, become exhausted, so that it becomes necessary for a new deposit to be laid on. This is slow and exacting work, and is done by the usual methods of copper plating by placing the cylinder in a large vat containing an acid copper sulphate solution, the cylinder itself forming the cathode and two large pure cast copper plates the anodes. The quality of the deposited copper is determined by many factors, such as the rate of deposit, which depends in turn upon the electric current.

(To be concluded).

## Football.

The following matches were played last Saturday and resulted as indicated:—

### Printers' Charity Cup.

Waterlow's, 1; Oyez, 0.

### Printers' Football League.

Wightman's, 3; Fleetway Press, 2.

PRINTING AT COVENTRY.—The typographical students at the Coventry School of Art were warmly congratulated by the Mayor (Councillor W. H. Grant), when distributing the prizes, upon the excellence of their work. He called special attention to their colour schemes and display specimens which were included in the exhibition of the past years' studies and spoke of the value of their training would have upon their career in the printing trade. Besides prizes given by the Coventry Master Printers' Association, special prizes were supplemented by Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., Messrs. W. W. Curtis, Ltd., Messrs. Caldicott and Feltham, and Mr. J. W. Parbury.

### Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during September were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	20	10
"	Netherlands	85,011	89,149
"	Belgium	540	378
Liverpool	Germany	81	181
"	Netherlands	2,514	2,148
Gosle	"	12,974	6,518
Bristol	Germany	65	52
"	Czecho Slovakia	205	145
"	Netherlands	10,438	7,927
Grimsby	"	10	19
Hull	"	12,328	4,568
Newcastle	"	550	370
Manchester	"	11,439	5,647
"	Belgium	138	125
Plymouth	Netherlands	100	68
Stockton	"	80	82
Grangemouth	"	697	565
Leith	"	6,817	5,581
Cork	"	120	89
Belfast	"	901	673
Dublin	"	260	325
<b>Total</b>		<b>144,783</b>	<b>74,458</b>

### Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during September were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	United States	854	1,971
"	Germany	832	3,102
"	Netherlands	13	17
"	France	228	242
Liverpool	Germany	116	566
Bristol	"	8	11
"	Sweden	8,667	10,326
"	Netherlands	8	11
Goole	"	7	28
Harwich	Belgium	1	5
Hull	Germany	444	289
Manchester	"	*912	770
"	Netherlands	50	45
Newhaven	Switzerland	6	86
Southampton	United States	20	40
Aberdeen	Germany	5	33
Dundee	Sweden	40	52
Glasgow	"	28	84
Grangemouth	Norway	292	884
"	Germany	2	18
Leith	Sweden	328	688
"	Germany	50	241
"	Belgium	22	98
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,418</b>	<b>18,947</b>

Deduct to amend, August:—

London	†Denmark	474	327
Liverpool	France	4	58
Liverpool	Deduct to amend, May:—		
"	Netherlands	95	500
Liverpool	Deduct to amend, July:—		
"	Netherlands	20	1,154
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,920</b>	<b>16,908</b>

\* Under query, subject to amendment. † Including Faroe Islands.

### British Imports of Millboards.

During September the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Finland	1,163	1,172
"	Sweden	3,767	5,035
"	Norway	1,262	1,533
"	Canada	1,441	3,675
"	United States	450	804
"	Germany	1,826	1,301
"	Netherlands	180	95
Liverpool	Sweden	20	20
"	Norway	33	48
"	Canada	6,274	8,470
"	United States	1,455	2,668
Bristol	"	211	510
Grimsby	Germany	1,374	770
Hull	Sweden	3,818	5,490
"	Norway	775	1,318
"	Germany	78	66
"	Netherlands	19	18
"	Canada	1,116	2,544
"	Czecho-Slovakia	280	186
Manchester	Norway	89	112
"	Germany	110	125
"	Belgium	418	332
Newcastle	Canada	376	1,125
Glasgow	Sweden	5	13
"	Canada	600	840
Leith	Germany	40	84
"	Canada	380	1,056
Dublin	"	497	625
<b>Add to amend August:—</b>			
Hull	Norway	—	2,105
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,995</b>	<b>41,990</b>
<b>Deduct to amend August:—</b>			
Hull	Norway	260	—
Manchester	Germany	295	285
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,440</b>	<b>41,785</b>

### Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during September were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	1,410	1,970
"	*Denmark	517	357
"	Germany	380	295
Grimsby	"	18	27
Manchester	Sweden	4,486	4,908
"	Germany	295	185
"	Austria	280	503
<b>*Including Faroe Islands.</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,366</b>	<b>8,240</b>

CZECHO PAPER EXPORTS FREE.—By a recent decision of the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of Trade, paper and paper goods, but not pulp, will from October 1st be released from the payment of export duties and from the hitherto existing export formalities (license, etc.) with the sole proviso that exporters must report to the Ministry the value of the merchandise exported.

## Water Marks.

### Some Notes and Suggestions.

Interesting comments on the subject of the water mark appear in an article which Mr. Waldon Fawcett contributes to the *Paper Industry* (N.Y.).

Rich in its achievements as one of the oldest and most extensively employed forms of trade mark, it is surprising that new work should be found, at this late day, for the water mark, or, as it is more correctly designated, the paper mark. No innovation in this quarter should, however, come as a complete surprise to the papermaker who remembers the force quickly attained by the movement of years ago which sought to perpetuate, by water mark, the date of manufacture of every sheet of paper designed for legal documents, for the printing of limited editions of books, etc.

The newest utilisation of the paper mark is that which drafts this ingenious medium of identification not merely to point to the producer or distributor of paper but to the paper user. Paper manufacturers have long been familiar with the demand for the water marking of private brands, but the latest departure goes even beyond that in demand of concession from the producer of paper. The one no less than the other may appear at first glance to be menacing to the traditions of the paper trade and to the conservative ideals of paper manufacturers who hold that no mark but that of the manufacturer should appear in paper.

In one respect, however, the new recourse to the paper mark may not be as disquieting to the owner of valuable, established brand names as has been the call for private branding. The private brander usually demands that his name or trade mark and his alone shall be water marked in the paper. This insistence may not disturb the paper manufacturer who is putting out a number of grades or classes of paper, some of them so commonplace in character or quality that no harm is done by anonymity. But it is decidedly disquieting to the manufacturer who produces a speciality that is so distinctive that it is recognised as unique by the consuming public. Goodwill in such a product is deliberately whittled away by private branding, and it is scant wonder that many papermakers refuse to thus share their prestige.

Unlike the private brander, the paper user who has lately shown a disposition to make the paper mark serve his own ends, offers no objection to the presence of a mill brand along with his business badge. The outsiders who are borrowing the paper trade's medium of identification are of two classes. In one class are the faddists and the fashionable folk who, ever in quest of something new, consider it smart to have the user's private water mark in his personal stationery, even as they deem it up-to-date to have cigarettes marked with the owner's monogram. This

demand for individually marked paper will always, however, be limited in extent, if for no other reason than the element of expense involved.

Susceptible of considerable development, however, is the very latest adaptation of the paper mark, that which, in effect, employs it as an advertising medium. A number of paper manufacturers, while not unmindful of the volume of new business created by the penchant of the general public for water marks, have become a bit uneasy lest this promiscuous marking of paper jeopardise the goodwill of producers. There is, however, scant danger that the new flock of water markers, by proxy, can make complications for paper manufacturers. Indeed, there is no likelihood that this form of paper marking to order will precipitate such disputes over ownership in brand designs as have occasionally grown out of transactions in private branding. The best guaranty of immunity from trouble is found in the fact that new fangled use of the water mark by the large consumer of paper is purely an advertising use.

Water marks have steadily gained in favour with the majority of papermakers during a span of seven centuries because of the manifest advantage of the device traced in translucent lines in the substance of a sheet of paper and not because, as has sometimes been stated, it is necessary to employ a medium that will permit the marking of every individual sheet of paper. As a matter of fact, unwater-marked paper is not disqualified for trade mark protection if the brand be imprinted upon or attached by labour or otherwise to the box or wrapper containing the paper. To put it differently, all the requirements of trade mark "use," upon which trade mark registration is based, are fulfilled if, in view of application directly to the goods, the mark be attached to the container which holds the goods. To water mark the individual sheets in addition to placarding the package is, however, to make assurance of identification doubly sure. Even more persuasive to paper marking, though, is the consideration that by this means and this means alone may identity of the product be translated to the ultimate consumer and capital made of the favourable impression gained by the general public.

### The Object of Marks.

Because it is the custom of librarians, collectors, antiquarians, etc., to study paper marks for clues to intimate information regarding old books, that is, books published before the year 1800, some persons have gained the impression that the early water marks performed a function as grade marks in the paper industry. This was not the case. The 594 types and varieties of water marks that became current between the year 1300 and 1650, when this form of paper marking flowered in Genoa and other early seats of the industry, served in as great a degree as does any paper mark in use to-day to distinguish the product. As a matter of fact, early water marks are studied by book sharps, librarians, etc., not because they give indica-



tion of grades of paper, but because they serve as the only true test of the size of old books.

Paper manufacturers who are cognisant of the fact that it was the private paper marks used by the earlier papermakers that gave the trade the names commonly applied to standard sizes of paper, such as foolscap, crown, elephant, etc., need no warning against the paper mark which, actually or in equivalent, may be adopted into the language of the trade, become generic, and thereafter be used so indiscriminately in the trade as to imperil the proprietary rights of its originator. It is perhaps with the idea of checkmating this form of complimentary but embarrassing appropriation that some of the shrewdest of modern paper manufacturers have adopted water marks that present in combination names or initials and emblems or insignia. Even if a portion of such a mark be robbed of its individuality by trade usage, sufficient features will remain to distinguish the product of the mill.

### Complete Records.

Fortunately for paper tradesmen who are taken with the idea of perpetuating the traditions of the industry by putting the old water marks to new work, there are available fairly complete records of the old paper marks. This is due in part no doubt to the fact that the ancient Arabs who made paper out of old ropes did not attempt paper marking. Watermarks were unknown to the East. Instead they constitute distinctly a European improvement upon the transplanted art and are adequately chronicled in the records of Genoa, etc. Unluckily, there are fewer available examples of the early Spanish water marks, which is to be regretted since the Spaniards are usually given credit for the invention of this most ingenious process, whereby the sign or seal of the papermaker is made an integral part of his product. The fact that the water marks of the 14th century were crudely executed makes it necessary in most instances that the designs be redrawn for modern use, which alteration serves to satisfy any qualms of conscience over the re-possession of the long-abandoned water marks.

Although date of manufacture has been watermarked since 1545, coming into practice in the same century that saw the amplification of symbols by the use of names in water marks, some paper manufacturers hold that date marking is objectionable on the ground that the presence of dates tends to becloud or complicate manufacturers' marks. This argument applies with all the more force now that papermakers are being urged in some instances to supplement their usual mill marks by community or collective marks of one kind or another. For example, we have the school of thought in the trade which holds that American-made paper marketed *via* the newly authorised joint agency should carry not solely the private paper mark of the individual producer but also a composite water mark that will identify the commodity as of the group of brands that have made alliance for the sake of better distribution abroad.

## Trade in Printing Type.

**IMPORTS.**—Imports of printing type, though still small in quantity, and greatly below pre-war figures, are on the increase again. During the first nine months of this year 24 tons were imported as against 21 for the corresponding part of the previous year—though these quantities look small when compared with the 46 tons we imported for the same period in 1913. For the month of September alone, 2 tons were imported this year as against 1 ton in September, 1920, and 7 tons in September, 1913.

**EXPORTS.**—It is satisfactory to notice there was an increase in the exports of printing type for the period covering the first nine months of this year as compared with the same period last year. During this period 233 tons were exported, as against 195 tons in the corresponding period of 1920, although a decrease is shown compared with the 420 tons exported in 1913. Regarding the month's showing of the exports of printing type only 19 tons were exported, as against 27 tons for the same month of 1920, and 43 tons for the corresponding month of 1913.

## Vellum Paper.

A very simple and inexpensive device, employed in an important French works with good results is described as follows in *La Papeterie*:—

A bristly brush 10 centimetres (3·94 in.) wide is placed inside the wire, between the first and second suction boxes, starting from the head roll and just under the vellum or laid paper drip roll.

The extremities of this brush are held by two sliding supports with an adjusting screw, so that it can be moved near to or away from the wire. The bristles of this brush should be eight centimetres long. For good work it is well to have at least three suction boxes.

The first box must be well regulated so that the proper quantity of water will reach the drip roll. Care must also be taken to regulate vibration so that the fibres will cross over each other uniformly, an essential point. The brush extracts the water retained by the drip roll and drives it through the meshes of the wire, thus preventing crushing in the wet press.

**MESSRS. COSTA AND CUTHILL** have acquired York House, 14, York-place, Edinburgh, which is now their office address. The new premises are self-contained, well-appointed and everything arranged to enable the firm not only to attend to their own customers' requirements in an adequate manner, but to meet the convenience of business callers.

## Australian Notes.

**Papermaking in Australia—Investigations with Local Trees—Encouraging Results—Four States Interested—Consumers Present Experimental Machine—Grant for Forest Products Laboratory—Paper Contract Appeal Dismissed—Cheaper School Books.**

*(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)*

PAPER and its manufacture from Australian timber continues to absorb a considerable amount of attention, and interesting reports are arriving from Western Australia concerning the manufacture of paper pulp from local trees.

THE investigations carried out in West Australia by the Institute of Science and Industry have so far given very encouraging results, it is stated, and they indicate that good yields of satisfactory pulp can be obtained from several of the common eucalypts.

THE director of the Institute states that the forestry departments of four of the States, New South Wales, Victoria, West Australia, and Tasmania, have agreed to contribute £250 to the cost of the work during the current financial year. The paper trade interests are also co-operating in the work and contributing to its cost. The Australian Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Melbourne, has made a grant of £100, while the newspaper proprietors in West Australia have purchased and presented to the Institute an experimental papermaking machine at a cost of over £600.

THE West Australian Government has offered the Institute a site of a 20 acres of land at Crawley, on the Swan River, value about £20,000, as a site for a forest products laboratory and has also promised £5,000 towards the cost of the laboratory if the Commonwealth will establish and maintain it.

AN interesting case concerning a paper contract has been engaging the attention of the Courts at Sydney. An appeal was made by the defendants in the case of David John Wildey against Alexander Moir and Co. and Percy Moreton Loutit, trading as Alexander Moir and Co., to set aside the verdict found for the plaintiff and for a new trial. The action, which was heard before Mr. Justice Pring, was one in which the plaintiff sued to recover £650 for the non-delivery of certain reams of paper on two contracts, one made in October, 1919, and the other in January, 1920. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £475.

THE appellants now contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to more than a far-

thing damages. It was stated on their behalf that the breach charged in the declaration was the non-delivery of the usual documents to entitle plaintiff to get possession of the goods on arrival. The defendants stated they were unable to deliver the usual documents, as the paper in question was part of a larger consignment imported by them, and that there were no separate documents for the plaintiff's goods. They offered, however, to deliver bond warrants which would entitle the plaintiff to immediate delivery, but these were refused. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

CONSIDERABLE controversy is proceeding over the scheme put forward by the Minister of Education in New Zealand with a view to cheapening the cost of books and stationery required by the school children. Eight labour unions have written approving of the steps taken; but opposition is forthcoming from Chambers of Commerce.

THE question came before the council of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce in the form of a letter from the Auckland Chamber which did not favour Government intervention in such supplies. The chairman (Mr. M. A. Carr) saw no reason why, in the interests of economy and uniformity, the department should not supply school books and stationery. Mr. C. M. Banks dissented from that view, on the broad principle that Government trading was not favoured by the chamber. He assumed that there would not be a great deal saved, as he supposed the Government would call for tenders for supplies. On the other hand, the action of the Government in supplying books and stationery direct would, he felt sure, be the ruin of many of those small businesses generally found in the vicinity of big schools. On his motion, the Auckland protest was supported.

IT is interesting to note how members of Parliament are sometimes committed to dubious courses by hasty acceptance of a formula. Thus, in December, 1919, every candidate for Parliament was asked the question: "Will you support the proposal to supply all school requisites free?" The result was that 45 members of the present Parliament agreed to support the proposal.

WHEN this matter of school books and stationery was being discussed by the booksellers a statement was made that the average annual cost of books and stationery in the primary schools is about 10s. per child. The Minister of Education stated at the time that the estimate was too low. A departmental estimate as to the cost per child in the primary schools is about 20s.

ANOTHER aspect of the bookselling business is indicated by the following note sent by an aggrieved person to a local paper: "Can't there be some control over booksellers' prices? I was asked 8s. 6d. for a book at one shop, but went a little further and got it for 6s. 6d."

## The Australian Market.

### Imports.

The imports into Australia of paper, printed matter, etc., during June last were as follows, the values for the corresponding month of last year being given in parenthesis:—

Cardboard and paper boards, £29,459 (£21,209); wrapping paper of all colours, £31,953 (£55,571); writing and typewriting paper, £37,037 (£48,846); other paper, £58,769 (£53,128); directories, £51,510 (£73,266), and all other, £51,925 (£52,165).

The figures for the past two years ending June were as follows:—

Paper—	1919-20.	1920-21.
Cardboard and boards...	£157,436	£389,265
Printing ... ..	1,442,463	3,876,348
Wrapping ... ..	299,102	688,007
Writing and typewriting	435,497	995,109
Other paper ... ..	535,699	1,126,800
Books, printed—		
Directories, etc. ... ..	773,976	1,032,912
All other ... ..	532,453	847,766
Totals ... ..	4,154,626	8,956,147

Wood pulp imports amounted in June, 1920, to £25,208 and in June, 1921, to £7,675. For the year to June 30 (1920) they amounted to £57,253 and for the corresponding period ending June, 1921, £226,876.

### Exports.

Paper exported during June, 1920, amounted to £15,030 and in June this year to £7,206. For the twelve months ended June, 1920, the exports of paper reached £83,147 and for the fiscal year ended June, 1921, £83,101. Stationery exported for the month of June, 1920, reached £20,082 and for the corresponding month of this year £23,825. For the twelve-months' period (1919-20) the exports amounted to £160,970 and for 1920-21 to £226,168.

FROM Fry's Metal Foundry, 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1, we have received a copy of an attractive brochure "The 'Fryotype' Printing Metals." Handsomely produced, its 36 pages give a brief history of the firm's progress, and particulars of the "Fryotype" service. A simple account is given of the metallurgy of printing metals, accompanied by illustrations, micro-photographically produced, showing the structure of type metals. The whole booklet is profusely illustrated, views of the "Fryotype" foundries being included, also of some of the first-rank printing offices supplied by Fry's, and of other interesting subjects. The publication is a most creditable one, and printers will find it both instructive and interesting.

"PLAYING cards, manufactures from paper yarn and tissues" is one item in the list of goods the import of which into Poland is prohibited.

## Strength in Fibre Boxes.

The direction in which the fibres run in fibre-board boxes has been found to have a considerable effect upon the serviceability of the boxes. Fibre board does not tear as easily across the grain as with the grain; it may have two or three times as much strength in one direction as in the other, the difference varying with manufacturing conditions. This excess strength may be advantageously used to reinforce the weakest points of the box and so produce a better balanced construction.

The weakest parts of fibre boxes are the scores, or folds, forming the edges of the box. It is impossible to have the fibres running perpendicular to every score, but usually they might be made to run perpendicular to the scores which receive the hardest punishment, or which tend to break open first.

In tests at the United States Forest Products Laboratory on fibre boxes, some packed with two dozen No. 2 food cans, and some with four dozen tall-sized milk cans, it was found that the first break nearly always occurred in the horizontal end scores. By making up the boxes so that the fibres ran vertically instead of horizontally in the sides and ends, the first break throughout the length of a horizontal end score was retarded about 85 per cent. Through the same change, the horizontal side scores, which received the next hardest punishment, were strengthened so that the first break never occurred in them.

The gain in strength of the horizontal scores was, of course, accompanied by a weakening of the vertical scores. But since the upright scores do not ordinarily receive as great stress as the horizontal scores, and in these particular tests were not as likely to come in contact with the sharp edges of the cans, they were able to stand a reduction in strength and yet not become the point of first failure.

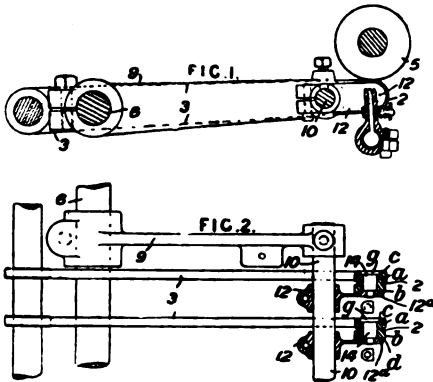
## Wrappings and Boards Active.

Increased demand and an upward trend in prices have marked the wrapping paper and board market during the last week in September in Canada, according to reports reaching the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The market for these commodities, which has been more or less stationary for some months, has become suddenly active. Paper stock from which boards are made, and which was recently selling at so low a price that collectors refused to make their customary collections, is now quoted at from \$16 to \$18 a ton, and in brisk demand, both locally and for export. Canadian collectors are shipping part of their accumulations to the States, and profiting by the increased price and the exchange premium. This is making a shortage of paper waste in Canada, and indicates a higher price for boards.

# New Inventions.

## Feeding Sheets.

Sheet feeding mechanism of the kind in which the sheets are separated by a pneumatic separator and are fed by tapes or bands carried by oscillating arms which cause the sheets to be gripped between the tapes and fixed bowls or pulleys, is the subject of a patent by Mr. F. Waite and Messrs. Waite and Saville, and is constructed so that the tapes 3 pass over pulleys 2 which are supported by adjustable brackets 12 carried by a cross bar 10 mounted on a pair of oscillating arms 9 on a shaft 6. To ensure accurate feeding of the



sheets, the pulleys 2 are constructed so that the tapes 3 pass over portions *a* of the pulleys which are separate from the portions *b* which engage the fixed bowls or rollers 5 frictionally when the arms 3 are raised after the separation of a sheet by a suction separator. To mount the pulleys 2, they are formed with recesses *c, d* which receive a projection *g* on a pin 14, and a boss 12 on the bracket 12 respectively. In a modification, the pulleys 2 are formed with end flanges which co-act with the roller 5 and with central depressed parts over which the tapes 3 pass. The space between the arms 9 is covered by a board or sheet of metal fixed upon the arms.

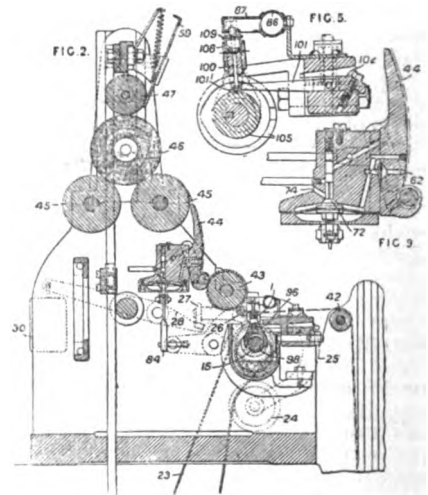
## Toy Books.

In an invention patented by Mr. J. N. Dean the illustrations for children's picture books illustrative of the objects, animals, etc., referred to in the text of nursery rhymes, etc., are printed or mounted on stiff cardboard, cut to the contour of the objects or animals, etc., and provided with struts by means of which

they may be stood upright. The cover or pages, or both cover and pages, are formed with recesses of corresponding contour, and are provided with turn-buttons, etc., for securing the pictures in the recesses.

## Perforating Paper Strips.

For perforating paper strips such as are used in type-casting or composing machines, the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited, has patented a device in which punches move with the strip which is fed at uniform speed by a feed-roller, the teeth of which enter the perforations made. After passing the feed-roller, the strip travels over a detector surface which brings into action stopping-mechanism, if holes are present in the strip. From the detector the strip passes to a winding-roll, which automatically stops the machine when it reaches a predetermined diameter. The



punches are carried by a frame 1 which rocks on the shaft 96 under the action of cams 98 on the shaft 15. This shaft also carries a cam which reciprocates the punches at the time when the punch frame has its maximum lateral movement in the direction of the paper strip, which passes from the guide-roller 42 to the feed-roller 43. The shaft 15 is driven by a belt 23 which is kept taut by a pulley 24 on a curved arm 25 centred at 26 and having a nose 27 acted upon by the lever 28 weighted at 30, so as to deflect the belt as

shown. Fig. 5 shows the punching-mechanism in detail. The punches 100 rest on the ends of levers 101 which are centred at 102 and have heads 101<sup>1</sup> which ride in cam grooves 105. The dies 108 are carried by holders 109 and the waste fragments are drawn off by the suction of hoods 87 connected to a suction pipe 86. The paper passes over the feed-wheel 43 and thence over the surface 44, shown separately in Fig. 9. This has a groove 62 along its width, which is ordinarily covered by the paper strip, and a partial vacuum is maintained behind it. Should the strip have a defect in passing over the groove, air passes through and destroys the vacuum. The diaphragm valve 72 then opens, admitting a rush of air through the part 74 to prevent premature re-adjustment of the parts. At the same time a motor is started which acts to shift the driving belt of the machine on to its loose pulley. During the latter operation, through a bell-crank lever 84 the diaphragm valve is once more raised into its closed position and a partial vacuum once more formed in the detector. The winding on roller 46 is driven by rollers 45 and is pressed upon by the roller 47, the axle of which is connected to a frame adapted, when the roller has reached a pre-determined diameter, to press against a projection carrying upward a spring rod which ordinarily locks a bell-crank lever by a latch. This lever is then freed and under the influence of a spring shifts the driving-belt lever and stops the machine. The roller 46 is then removed and a new core put into position. The strip is wound round it and the winding-up started by pressing against the strip by the spring blade 59.

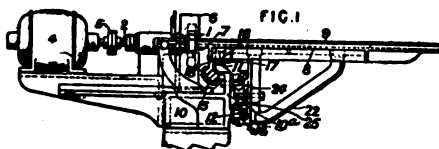
### Printing Inks.

According to an invention by the Rutgerswerke Akt.-Ges. black printing-inks contain as an ingredient one or other or mixtures of the tar-oil solutions of coal, wood, straw, peat, cotton, or other material of organic structure obtained as described in Specifications 131,588 and 160,467, or of the resinous bituminous products remaining on distillation of these solutions, or mixtures of the solutions and the solid products. For example, 58 parts of coal-extract oil, 30 parts of straw-extract oil, and 12 parts of lamp-black are ground

together. Other usual ingredients may be added such as additional colouring-matter, boiled linseed oil, resin oil, pitch, asphalt, and cumaron resin.

### Trimming Printing Plates.

In an invention patented by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. a machine for trimming the edges of printing plates, etc., in which a work-supporting table is moved past the trimming tool, the table is supported at one side only so that the operator can follow the table as it is moved. As shown, the table 8 having an abutment 9 for one edge of the plate is provided with arms or brackets 22, 18, 17 carrying pairs of rollers 14, 15, 16 mounted on ball bearings and engaging tracks 12, 13, 11 on a vertical part 10<sup>a</sup> of a frame 10. The tracks



12, 13 are on opposite sides of the frame part 10<sup>a</sup> and are at an angle to each other to prevent tilting and lifting of the table. The table may be further guided and prevented from lifting by means of V-shaped engaging members 24, 25 carried by the frame 10 and bracket 22 respectively. The rotary cutter 1 is carried by a shaft 2 driven by a motor 4 through a clutch 5 and is protected by a casing 6 having gaps 7 for the passage of the work. A pivoted side gauge may be provided and a scale may be provided along the abutment 9.

### Intaglio Printing.

Mr. E. Sauer has patented a process whereby intaglio printing surfaces are produced by taking a transparent plate such as cellon or celluloid, forming by stamping, moulding, or other process a deep screen pattern leaving raised grid lines, filling in hollows with bichromated gelatine, printing the plate through the back from a diapositive of the picture to be reproduced, and developing with warm water.

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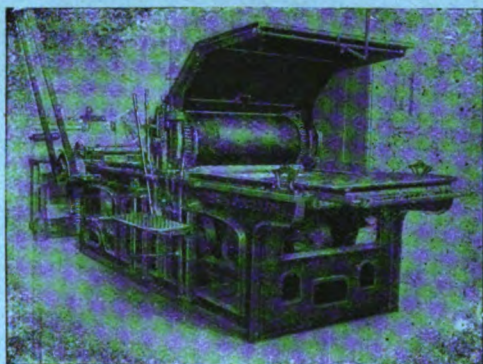
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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 18.

LONDON : NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

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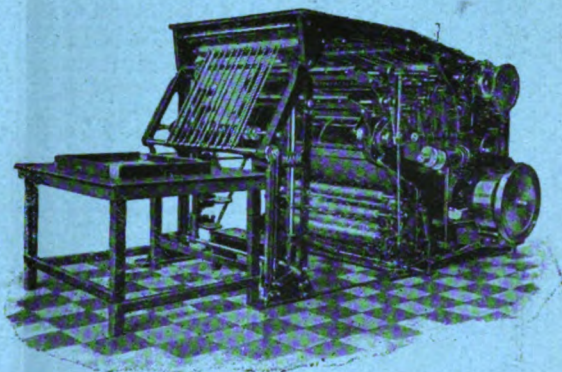
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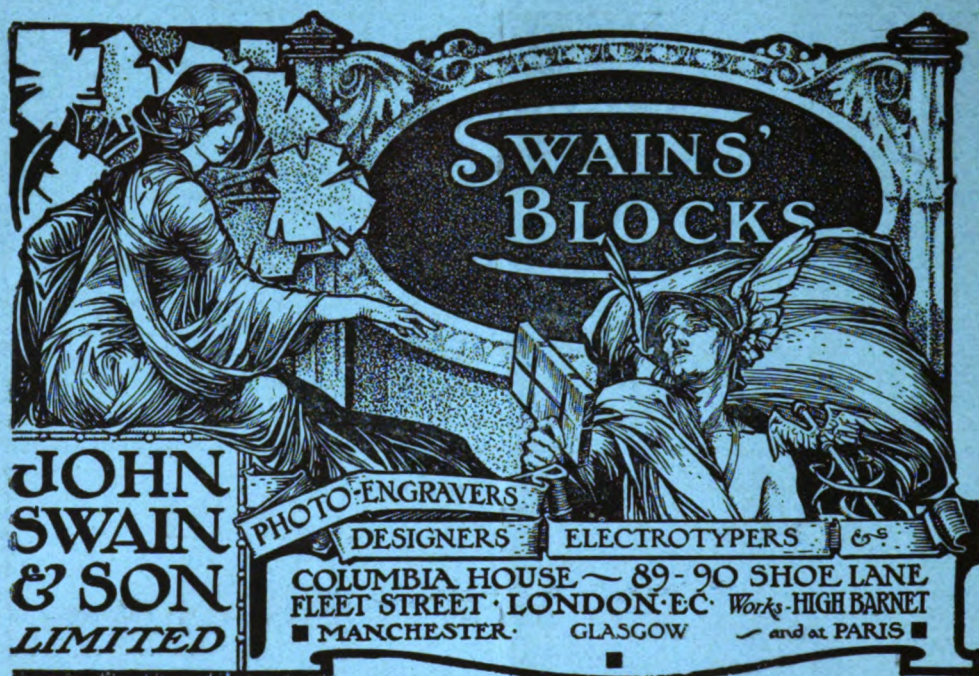
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## Printers and the Postal Charges.

### Joint Industrial Council's Action. How High Postal Rates Aid Continental Competition.

The harm that is accruing to the printing trade through the increased postal rates for printed matter and picture post cards is a matter of vital urgency, and this subject rightly received very serious consideration at the meeting of the Joint Industrial Council held on Wednesday of last week. The following letter, signed on behalf of the Joint Industrial Council by Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. A. E. Holmes, had been sent on October 10th to the Postmaster-General stating the printers' case for immediate consideration of the revision of the present postal rates :—

"May we remind you that when a deputation from this Joint Industrial Council waited upon you in August last, to lay before you their views as to the effect on the printing industry of the increase in postal rates for printed matter and post cards, you very kindly intimated that an investigation would be made immediately after the holiday season was over, and an early intimation sent to us of any proposal to revise the rates.

"We now have more definite evidence that what we anticipated and represented to you is taking place.

"Enclosed you will find a copy of a circular (Bramess 1920), Ltd.), which has been printed in Germany and widely circulated by post in this country, posted from Cologne; and a post card issued by a London firm posted in Belgium.

"We also enclose you a circular which is being distributed broadcast by a Belgian advertising agency, pointing out that the saving in postage makes the cost of printing a negligible quantity. It states that they will print, fold and address and post 1,000 copies

of a circular for £4 5s., whereas the postage alone in England would amount to £4 3s. 4d.

"We have definite information that one firm who sent out at regular monthly intervals 150,000 copies of a price list are inquiring as to the cost of printing their next edition on the Continent, and that unless our inland postal rates are revised, arrangements will be made to post abroad.

"We need not do more than point out to you, knowing your interest in the development of overseas trade, the danger to British trading interests of sending selected lists of addresses to foreign advertising agents.

"With regard to the picture post card industry, our members specially interested in the production side inform us that no new series are being put in hand.

"The importance of reaching an early decision on this matter cannot be over-estimated. We know you appreciate the value of announcing any revision at the earliest possible date.

"The next meeting of this Council is to be held during the next fortnight and we hope we may be favoured with your reply in time to submit to this meeting."

#### Deputation to Postmaster-General.

The only reply received had been a reference to the reply on the subject given the previous week in the House of Commons. This the meeting considered most unsatisfactory, and it was decided to send a telegram to the Postmaster-General in the following terms :—

"The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, meeting at Montagu House, to-day, received your reply with great disappointment, and views with deep concern



your attitude towards postal charges for printed matter and post cards. The advantages allowed Continental producers are causing immense losses to many British firms, and threaten their existence as employers of labour. The Council trusts you can receive a representative deputation on Tuesday forenoon or Wednesday next, to enable additional facts to be submitted, and emphasise the urgency of the matter."

In response to this telegram the Postmaster-General agreed to receive the deputation on Wednesday and it was accordingly arranged that a very influential deputation thoroughly representative of the printing industry should wait upon the Postmaster-General. We go to press before the outcome is known, but it is certain that due expression will be given to the strong arguments available on behalf of an immediate revision of the increased postal rates.

## A "Fryotype" Cot.

On Saturday, at the Lloyd Memorial Home, Deal, a "Fryotype" cot, subscribed for by the staff of Fry's Metal Foundry, was unveiled by Mrs. John Fry in the presence of subscribers and friends, who included Mr. Bateman (general manager of H.M. Printing Works), Mr. Cowell (manager of H.M. Harrow Printing Works), Mr. Roud (manager of the Bank of England Printing Works), and Mr. A. Wills (manager of the Whitefriars Press, Tonbridge).

The chairman of the institution, in welcoming Mrs. John Fry and the staff of Fry's Metal Foundry, spoke of the ideal relations which exist between employer and staff as being worthy of imitation by all who aspire to social happiness and industrial success.

Mr. John Fry eulogised the work of the Home, which he said was being hampered by lack of funds to carry out the proposed extension. He understood that a well-known London paper, with the help of its readers, was going to provide £3,000 for the purchase and furnishing of an annexe to accommodate 40 patients, pending the building of the planned extension.

THE Federation of Master Process Engravers having received a letter from the Council of the proposed National School of Printing asking that the Federation should become interested in the scheme and take part in its working and become responsible for an annual grant toward the expense thereof, the matter was fully discussed. The feeling of the engravers was that their Federation ought to be represented, even though its funds could not be used for such a purpose. It was therefore decided to make an appeal to their London members to raise the required amount.

**AN Advertisement is always working.**

## A Big Amalgamation.

**De La Rue, Goodall and J. A. Weir.**

An important business development is indicated by the announcement that underwriting is proceeding in connection with an offer of £800,000 8 per cent. convertible mortgage debenture stock in Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., which will be offered to the public at 98 per cent. The issue is made to provide the purchase price for acquiring the whole of the share capital in the business of Chas. Goodall and Sons, Ltd., the well-known playing-card manufacturers, and all the ordinary shares of J. A. Weir, Ltd., proprietors of well-known paper mills in Scotland. In this way a powerful combination is formed which will control to a large extent the manufacture of playing-cards in this country, while there are also other important businesses such as engraving and printing of bank notes, postage and revenue stamps, which extend to the Indian Government and practically the whole of the British Empire. The excess of assets over the liabilities of the combination amounts to £1,926,026, whilst the average net revenue of the past five years covers the interest more than three times. Great economies are expected to arise from the combination, as the business allows of these being carried out.

The debenture stock will be repayable in December 1946, at 105 per cent., or earlier, by means of a cumulative sinking fund commencing 1922, and which will be applied by purchase in the market or by drawings at 105 per cent. The debenture stock, however, carries the right to convert into ordinary shares of the company on the following basis: Up to and including December 31st, 1925, £112 10s. of stock for 100 shares of £1 each, and from then until December 31st, 1927, at £125 of stock for 100 shares.

## Messrs. Lowe and Brydone, Ltd.

It will be remembered that in 1916, Messrs. Lowe and Brydone, Ltd., the well-known music printers, purchased the business of Messrs. C. G. Roder, Ltd. They have now consolidated the assets of the two companies in one company. The business will in future be carried on in the name of Lowe and Brydone (Printers), Ltd. The original company, Lowe and Brydone, Ltd., is therefore being dissolved, in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade.

The directors of Lowe and Brydone, Ltd., wish to point out that no alteration whatever is taking place in the ownership of the business, as the shareholders of Lowe and Brydone (Printers), Ltd., will be the original shareholders of Lowe and Brydone, Ltd.



## Central Districts Master Printers.

### Meeting at Stationers' Hall.

Some important matters were discussed at a meeting of the Central Districts Association of the L.M.P.A., held on Monday evening at Stationers' Hall, although the intended agenda was much curtailed in view of the disappointingly small attendance. Mr. J. D. McCara, F.C.I.S., was in the chair, and the audience included prominent London master printers.

Sir William A. Waterlow, K.B.E., spoke on the needs of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and his interesting story of the Corporation's work showed that he had made himself intimately acquainted with the details of the beneficent activities of this institution. He stressed particularly the necessitous case of printers' widows and orphans throughout the country. The institution, he said, was well and economically managed, and contributors could rest assured that their money was well spent.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh followed, telling of his appeal to London master printers on behalf of the Corporation, and intimating that the appeal had elicited a cordial response.

In a short discussion that followed stress was laid on the need for more publicity, in order that printers generally should know more about the Corporation, and Mr. W. Whyte, secretary L.M.P.A., mentioned that the L.M.P.A. was prepared to grant special facilities for the regular transmission to its members of information relating to the Pensions Corporation.

It was agreed that the subject of the Pensions Corporation should be brought up at the December concert of the Central Districts Association, when Sir William Waterlow would be able to make a further appeal.

### The High Postal Rates.

Mr. W. H. Burchell, hon. secretary of the Central Districts Association, was to have opened a discussion on "Unemployment in the Printing Trade," but it was eventually decided to postpone this until a later occasion, when a larger attendance would give an opportunity for more adequate discussion. Mr. Burchell, however, raised the urgent question of a revision of the increased postal rates, and indicated the energetic manner in which he has been ventilating the subject in letters to the Press and the authorities. The only responses obtained from the latter were a reference to the reply given in the House of Commons last week, and a notification that the sending of letters in bulk to an agent abroad is an offence under the Post Office Act of 1908.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, at the chairman's request, supplemented Mr. Burchell's remarks on this subject. He referred to the activities of the Federation in bringing to the notice of the authorities the harm done to the printing

industry by the increased postal rates, and he told of the question having been dealt with last week by the Joint Industrial Council (as reported on another page). With reference to the damaging effect of the increased rate on post cards, Mr. Goodwin mentioned a firm of picture post card printers who had just finished booking orders for the season, and found their sales were only 50 thousand, as compared with last year's sales of a million and a half. He also cited cases indicating the danger that the increased rates on printed matter would drive the printing as well as the posting of the printed matter from this country to the Continent. He urged the need that early intimation should be made of any proposed modification of the present postal rates.

## Italian Rotary - Offset Lithography.

Some weeks ago a rotary-offset lithographic machine was inaugurated at the Milan works of Messrs. Moretti e Croce. This machine, an invention of Sig. Ottavio Moretti, marks a considerable step forward in the Italian lithographic machine industry.

The characteristic features of the machine are: a device to introduce set-off sheets between heavily inked sheets; a device to reduce velocity to a quarter of the normal during preparation and starting of the machine; a device to lift the printing cylinder and all the rolls by pressing a pedal; a device for lateral register of the printing cylinders and inking rollers.

The production is 1,500 to 2,000 copies per hour; the power 3 h.p.; length 3.50 metres; dimensions of paper 90 by 120 centimetres, and those of net impression 85 by 115 centimetres.

The advantages claimed for this new machine compared with the flat-bed machine are greater production and smaller space occupied.—*L'Industria*.

**PRINTING AND THE PRICE OF BOOKS.**—"In spite of isolated announcements of reductions, we regret to say there is no hope for any general reduction in the price of books," says the *Publishers' Circular*. "Up to the present there has only been a small decrease in cost of paper, and if Lord Burnham is a true prophet the price of paper will go up. But the cost of paper in any case is small as compared with the other costs of production—illustrations, printing, binding, advertising, etc. Booksellers and book buyers read short paragraphs in the papers headed 'Reduction in printers' wages' and naturally conclude that this will mean a reduction in the price of books. But what does the reduction which the London printers propose to allow their customers amount to? As far as we can ascertain it varies from 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent., or in a few cases 5 per cent. to come off printing charges which average 200 per cent. to 250 per cent. and more above pre-war costs."

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday evening at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) occupied the chair, and was supported by a large gathering of the members, who, by the way, continue to show increasing evidence of loyalty to the executive and enthusiasm towards the aims and objects of the Association. During the evening a discussion on "Technical Education" was opened by Mr. J. R. Riddell, Principal of St. Bride Technical School, which elicited an appreciative reception.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The correspondence was then dealt with. From Mr. J. R. Riddell saying that he had made up his mind to eliminate from this season's work any kind of addresses, but felt bound to waive that decision, and speak to them that night; from Mr. W. Bullett, hon. secretary of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association, inviting Mr. and Mrs. Eden to his Association's annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on November 26th; from two members informing the secretary of unemployment, and upon whose behalf the secretary appealed for the interest of the members.

### New Members.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership, and received the president's welcome:—Mr. F. W. Russell (binding), Knapp Drewett, Kingston; Mr. E. Allgood (ruling), Peal, Ashdown and Hart; Mr. D. J. Wilson (warehouse), Cornwall Press; and Mr. E. J. Cattell (warehouse), Eden, Fisher and Co.

### Votes for the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. J. E. Dixon said he thought the Association should take up the question of purchasing life votes from the Printers' Pension Corporation. They, as an association, had made periodical donations to the Corporation, but that method did not give them a power in being able to possess the votes to be used on behalf of their members if the occasion should arise.

Mr. J. Fleming proposed, and Mr. H. Milton seconded, that the sum of 10 guineas be taken from the funds in order to purchase six life votes from the Printers' Pension Corporation.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Riddell's address and the discussion which followed will appear in next week's issue.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London will be held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, S.E., on Tuesday the 8th November, at 4 p.m.



### Fictitious Wages Reduction.

SIR,—May I trespass on your space to point out a striking anomaly which arises out of the new piece scale which has just come into operation. Although the establishment hands have acceded to the employers' request for a 5s. reduction of wages, yet the piece hands are actually receiving an advance.

The piece rates recently fixed for hand composition cannot be regarded as otherwise than anomalous by small newspaper publishers. Instead of any reduction in cost of setting, the rates in force to-day mean that the employer is mulcted in having to pay on a proportionately higher scale than formerly.

I fail to understand the basis of fixture of the rates now ruling, and I should be glad to receive any information that would convince me that the rates for piece-work to-day are equivalent to a reduction of 5s. per week on compositors' wages.

As an illustration, take a piece work compositor setting 60,000 ens of brevier per week. Before the revision he would be credited with—

60,000 ens at 9d. ....	...	£2	5	0
5% on production .....	...		2	3
Bonus .....	...		2	18
			5	5
			3	

Under the new arrangement the charge is—

60,000 ens at 1s. 9½d. ....	...	£5	7	6
-----------------------------	-----	----	---	---

Instead, therefore, of a reduction in wages equal to 5s. per week, I am paying to the man setting 60,000 ens 2s. 3d. more than formerly.

With the publicity given to the fact that printers' wages have been reduced, customers are out to get an allowance in all possible directions where printing is concerned. The above illustration shows that instead of making a reduction to customers, an increase is warranted. Measures are wanted to stimulate business, not to throttle it further.

Yours, etc.,

MASTER PRINTER.

London, November 1st.

TO THE forms inviting tenders for paper, the Stationery Office affix the following notice: "Owing to difficulties and delays in transit of goods during the war and for some time afterwards, a certain amount of latitude in regard to late deliveries of supplies under contract has hitherto been allowed. Now that transport conditions are again normal, the attention of tenderers is called to the condition of contract relating to time fines for late deliveries of supplies, the terms of which will in future be rigidly enforced."

## Paper Samples by Post.

### A Crop of Surcharges.

Correspondence has passed between Messrs. Spicer Bros., Ltd., the well-known paper merchants of London, and the Post Office authorities on the subject of the postage rate for printed paper and orders accompanied by samples of paper required.

Messrs. Spicer wrote that they had been paying considerably more than usual in respect of surcharge communications delivered to them. In many cases the surcharges appeared to be because customers had attached to the orders or enclosed with the orders a specimen of the paper they required, "as under the regulations we see that a packet prepaid at the Printed Paper Rate which contains any enclosure not transmissible at that rate will be surecharged at the Letter or Parcels Rate. The list in the Postal Guide under the heading 'description of document' is a pretty full one, but though it includes orders for goods it does not apparently include patterns in respect of the orders, which seems an anomaly. In the paper trade it is such a common occurrence to send a pattern with an order or enquiry that the non-inclusion in the list of articles that may be sent, is probably an unintentional omission, which could be easily rectified in accordance with the spirit of the regulations relating to commercial or business papers of a formal character.

"Unnecessary expenses in commercial transactions add to cost, and the urgent call to-day is to keep down costs, so we trust that you will see your way to include in the description of documents on page 10 of the Guide, some such phrase as 'patterns accompanying and relating to an order, enquiry or quotation.'"

To this the Secretary of the General Post Office replied:—"I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that samples cannot be sent by inland post at any rates other than the letter and parcel rates, and no exception can, it is regretted, be made when the sample is a piece of paper, inasmuch as this would give dealers in paper an advantage over other traders which could not be justified."

Mr. J. T. Steele, on behalf of Spicer Bros., then wrote as follows:—"We think the answer we have received has been sent without full consideration of the facts. The suggestion we made as to adding to the description of documents on page 10 of the Postal Guide the words, 'patterns accompanying and relating to an order enquiry or quotation,' was not meant to, and would not apply solely to, dealers in paper as your answer implies. It is true that, as the use of paper is universal, it would largely affect dealers in paper, but the paper trade is not the only trade where it is common practice to receive through the post in an ordinary envelope patterns accompanying orders or enquiries.

By your refusal to allow patterns of paper to accompany an order or enquiry, you also, in fact, affect everyone whatever his trade is, who sends orders or enquiries to a printer or stationer, as the sender is primarily the one upon whom the cost of postage falls. At present, unfortunately, the paper dealer as the recipient, is being penalised in the shape of surcharges. May we ask you to reconsider the matter?"

## Dutch Strawboards.

### Production Said to be Unprofitable.

The Dutch strawboard industry is reported to be in a serious condition. Production is unprofitable to the manufacturers because the price obtainable for the product is considerably less than the cost of production, which high cost is attributed chiefly to the purchase of large supplies of straw when its price was several times greater than that for which it can now be bought.

These are the opening sentences in a report which the U.S. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. F. W. Mahin) forwards, and he proceeds: The factories now have large stocks of strawboard on hand and have practically filled all orders for their products. On the whole, it is considered more profitable to close the factories than to operate them at the present cost charges and selling prices, and a general shut-down is expected soon.

The importance of the industry is shown by the fact that there are about twenty strawboard factories in this district which employ about 2,000 workers, with a daily output of approximately 700 tons. These factories are in the Province of Groningen, where they were established about fifty years ago because of the abundant supply of straw to be had in that agricultural district.

The total quantity of strawboard, including cartons, exported to all countries in 1920 was about 200,000 tons. The total quantity during the first seven months of 1921 has been about 45,000 tons. More than three-fourths of the export goes to Great Britain, the rest being distributed among countries in various parts of the world.

**FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.**—An International Fair will be opened in Florence in the spring of next year, with the purpose of promoting a reciprocal and direct knowledge of the publishing trade of the various countries, facilitating international trade in books and of exhibiting specimens of the work of all branches of the printing and allied trades. Publishers from all countries will be able to exhibit their latest or outstanding features including, in addition to books, music, maps, school stationery, etc.

IMPORTS of stationery, etc., into Russia during May are given as 111,137 poods.

### Tin Printing.

"The Lithographic Process of Printing Direct on Sheet Metal" was the title of a lecture delivered by Mr. Frank Scouler at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, before a large audience of Printers' Managers and Overseers. Mr. Scouler has made a special study of this business from its infancy. Having been asked some months ago to give an explanation as to the method of turning out this class of work from the original drawing to the finished article, he selected the design of a round boot polish box in five printings.

In his remarks the lecturer recommended particular care being given when issuing instructions to the lithographic artist, because drawing for tin differed greatly from that required for paper, either the direct or offset process. When drawing the white or background, it should be so constructed as to easily fit the key or outline. An artist not used to tin-work would probably not think that a pale gold lacquer on white would make a yellow and so save an extra printing; also, he should bear in mind that the lacquer should be drawn under any suitable colour such as red, green, brown, etc., in order to give them body and a better lifting surface. For the key or outline a stout sheet of manilla paper is best; it should be accurately squared off, and great care taken in marking out the divisions of each cut. The transfer should be pulled in the ordinary way with a good stiff ink on French transparent paper, a sheet of thin zinc selected, and given a coating of good strong gum, this being mounted with a sheet of glazed manilla. The plate should be rolled up in black ink and an impression taken on the mounted zinc.

When handling the patched up sheet of transfers some operators are very careless, thereby causing the work of the patcher-up to become slightly misplaced. When laying down the transfer sheet it should be kept as rigid as possible. The usual routine of printing is white, lacquer, red, green and black. In order to produce good work the machine room should be kept at a temperature of 60 deg. Fahr., and semi-nap rollers used. Rubber rollers are supposed to be the best, but being very expensive they are seldom used. The first white ink should be mixed in such a manner as to carry as much body as possible without the use of driers. Sometimes oxydisation or frost appeared, and some of the causes may be damp atmosphere, excessive cold, stoving at too great a heat, or using cheap inks which contain a preponderance of lead. There are several remedies for oxydisation according to the cause. The stoving of the printed matter varies from 80 degs. Fahr. to 120 degs. Fahr. Lacquer being the next print and also a slow drier, great care should be taken with its use. In the choice of reds, it is best not to buy cheap inks as they are usually fugitive when tested under heat. A good bodied red will probably save a double printing. Tints of blue and

flesh should be printed full, and the green which follows be void of driers. Black being the last printing, it should be used as stiff as the job will allow.

Mr. Scouler gave many hints as to what to avoid in the mixing of colours, reviving of the rubber blanket, varnishing, stamping out, manufacture of tin plates, and a description of machines built by Geo. Mann and Co. and others, also there was a display of combination and other stamping-out tools and dies in use in the trade.

As tin printing is limited to a few firms in the country the company were fortunate in having the presence of Mr. Archer E. Leggatt, the manager of a successful metropolitan house which is scientifically organised. For half-an-hour he was able to debate with Mr. Scouler on the points raised by the lecturer, all of which proved valuable to the audience.

Mr. J. H. Nuttall moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Scouler and Leggatt for their able exposition of some modern methods of bringing tin printing to a high standard of output.

WEB MAC.

### U.S. Printing Paper Exports.

During August the exports of American printings were as under to the countries mentioned:—

NEWS-PRINT.		Pounds.	Dols.
Canada	...	53,676	4,087
Cuba	...	1,922,952	105,309
Brazil	...	19,340	1,750
Other South America	...	67,156	4,229
China	...	30,819	1,875
Philippine Islands	...	188,953	11,511
Other countries	...	238,229	16,023
Total, August, 1921		2,521,145	144,784
" " " 1920		8,809,248	688,663
" Jan.-Aug., 1921		24,300,260	1,712,872
" " " 1920		63,088,944	3,966,907
ALL OTHER.		Pounds.	Dols.
United Kingdom	...	40,493	5,995
Canada	...	297,952	28,567
Mexico	...	602,695	64,261
Cuba...	...	218,617	13,128
Argentina	...	4,641	654
Brazil	...	37,154	6,578
Chile...	...	8,170	1,102
Columbia	...	41,253	4,479
Peru	...	29,353	4,619
Venezuela	...	24,514	2,477
China	...	48,957	6,278
British India	...	119,318	11,361
Dutch East India...	...	600	110
Japan	...	155,677	19,581
Australia	...	106,301	8,417
Philippine Islands	...	57,077	5,314
Other countries	...	204,298	22,917
Total, August, 1921		1,991,070	205,838
" " " 1920		5,770,615	911,485
" Jan.-Aug., 1921		34,493,468	5,239,214
" " " 1920		60,646,730	7,914,678

## Trade Notes.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Henry Lowe, a well-known Southport printer, father of Mr. Albert Lowe, printer, of Wigan. He was in his 80th year.

**ODHAMS PRESS LTD.**—The recent issue of Ten per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shares has been over-subscribed. Letters of allotment will be posted in due course.

**AMONG** the week's Receiving Orders under the Bankruptcy Act is one concerning Mr. Edwin George Green, 12, New-street, Woodbridge, Sutton, stationer, October 25th.

THE *Morning Post* yesterday entered upon its 150th year, the first number having been issued on November 2, 1772. George III was then King, and had been 12 years on the throne. Lord North was Prime Minister.

ON the petition of Frederick G. Potter (Ltd.), advertising contractors, of Kingsway, and Wilkes and Co. (Ltd.), printers, of Southwark, an order has been made for the compulsory winding up of the Pelman Institute (Ltd.).

A JOINT meeting of the members of the Portsmouth and Southampton Master Printers' Associations will be held on Tuesday next, when Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. A. Williamson are both expected to be present to deal with topics of current interest.

We regret to announce the death of Councillor F. J. Winkley (Messrs. J. Winkley and Sons), 4, Southwark-street, London, S.E. Mr. Winkley was one of the vice-presidents of the South-East London Master Printers' Association, and was one of the last printers to live over his premises in the Borough.

**KINGSTON AND PRINTING.**—There was a recommendation by the Finance Committee of the Kingston Town Council to instal a Multi-graph printing machine, at a cost of £400, and working expenses estimated at £400 a year, by which it was believed 50 per cent. of the present cost would be saved. The matter gave rise to a very long discussion, in which much divergence of opinion was expressed. An amendment to refer the matter back for further consideration was defeated by 14 votes to 11, and by the same majority the recommendation was adopted by the Council.

**ST. BRIDE STUDENT'S PENSION.**—Not the least interesting contribution on the President's list at the Printer's Pension Almshouse Corporation Festival is the contribution of £360 made by the students of St. Bride Printing School. For over twelve months special efforts have been made at this well-known training centre to raise the sum of £600 to found a pension to commemorate St. Bride students who fell in the war. It says a great deal for the interest and enthusiasm put into this effort that £400 has already been raised and it is hoped that friends in the craft will help the printer students at St. Bride to complete their pension at an early date.

LITHOGRAPHIC machinery is one of the lines of German export trade which shows a decline.

THE German printing trade is reported to be enjoying an astounding boom, naturally sharing its good time with the papermaking industry.

TO-MORROW (Friday) at 7 p.m. the St. Bride Printing School holds an attractive vaudeville entertainment on behalf of the St. Bride Students' Pension Fund.

FROM the firm of John Grant, booksellers, Edinburgh, we have received a well-printed catalogue for the new season offering the usual varied selection of new books at greatly reduced prices.

MR. WALTER BARGERY, a member of the Executive Committee of the South-East London Master Printers' Association, passed away very suddenly at the breakfast table one morning last week.

IN the nine months ending March 31st, 1921, Australia imported from the United Kingdom printing machinery to the value of £37,822, which, however, was little more than half the similar imports from the United States, which totalled £72,420.

MR. OSCAR BERRY, F.C.A., C.C., was on Friday unanimously elected deputy-chairman of the Commercial Education Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. He was also unanimously elected to serve on the Governing Body of the City of London College, as a representative of the London Chamber of Commerce.

WITH its October issue, the monthly journal *Form* begins Vol. I of a new series. In format a large quarto, excellently printed by the Morland Press, Ltd., of Ebury-street, the new series promises to have much that is striking and interesting in the way of woodcuts, lithographs, calligraphic decorations and initials, etc., as well as poetry and articles of literary and critical interest.

**WILLS.**—Mr. Peter Begg, of Hermitage-drive, Edinburgh, a director of R. R. Clark, Limited, printers Brandon-street, Edinburgh, and of the Equitable Loan Company of Scotland Limited, for some years president of the Edinburgh Master Printers' Association (died July 28th), £6,788; Mr. William Henry Frankham, of Frome, a director of the Frome Newspaper Co., also of a firm of woollen manufacturers, who died on June 10th, aged 53 years, £29,815; Mr. John Arthur Warwick, of Reigate, and of Messrs. Stevens and Sons, Ltd., 119-120, Chancery-lane, law publishers, who died on August 1st, aged 32 years, £31,450; Mr. Henry Rayment, of Sidcup, connected with Messrs. Bell's publishing business for 59 years (died September 30th last, aged 73), £3,510; Mr. James O'Donovan, of Clapham common, S.W., editor of the *Irish Independent*, 1898-1902, and later for some years on the staff of the *Daily News*, a former chairman and secretary of the Central London branch of the National Union of Journalists (died on September 30, aged 56), left £541 gross and £501 net.





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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Printing and the Post.

THE British Post Office authorities are responsible for the forging of what proves to be one of the heaviest shackles upon the activities of the British printing industry. All those engaged in the printing and allied trades have now had time to realise how genuine a menace to their well-being was contained in the recent raising of the postal rates on printed matter and post cards. We think the feeling of the whole industry is solidly behind its official spokesmen in making very strong representations to the Postmaster-General in respect of the effect the present high postal rates have had in seriously curtailing the use of printing in this country and in further decreasing the available employment for British workpeople by driving printing orders to the Continent. Some modification of the rates is now imperative, and the extensive withholding of work that

would, with cheaper postal facilities, have been already put in hand for the coming Christmas season shows the vital importance of an immediate announcement of any reduction of postal rates that may be intended.

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### Postal Charges on Samples.

PAPERMAKERS, wholesale stationers and master printers are alike interested in the attitude which the postal authorities have been taking up with regard to the specimens of paper sent with orders under the printed paperrate. Surcharges have been falling pretty heavy of late upon these "specimens," which have been adjudged by the Postal Department to be "samples." Mr. Steele, of Spicer Bros., has been chiefly instrumental in bringing the authorities to book on the question, and he is now receiving the assistance of master printers in an effort to put matters right. It is claimed that a specimen of paper which is enclosed as a pattern to an order should not be regarded as a sample. The South-West London Master Printers' Association had the matter before them on Tuesday night, when it was stated that these specimens of paper had been sent through the post at the lower rate "from time immemorial." It is claimed that the transmission of the pattern under the penny postage rate is provided for in paragraph F of the regulations, which reads:—"Anything necessary or convenient for the safe transmission of any of the before-mentioned articles by post when transmitted in the same packet with the article in respect of which it is so used." Mr. F. H. Cole, secretary of the South-West Association, maintains that this paragraph covers the pattern or specimen of paper attached to an order and the members of the Association on Tuesday approved of the action which he is taking with a view to pressing his contention upon the Postmaster-General.

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### Railway Rates for Print.

A MATTER of great concern to printers is the proposal recently made by the railway companies that all unbound printed matter—including printed quires, booklets, catalogues, magazines and advertising matter of every description—should be raised to a higher classification. The Federation of Master Printers is alive to the position and a meeting of a special committee set up to deal with the matter was held last week. At this meeting Mr. E. G. Arnold reported as to the action taken to co-ordinate the opinions of various trade associations interested, and stated that arrangements were being made to discuss certain questions with representatives of the

railway companies. It is not known what rates would apply to the new classification proposed, but it is thought certain that the change would mean the considerable enhancement of freights for all classes of printed matter. Vigorous steps are being taken to combat this, and the Federation of Master Printers has in its efforts the support of various other trade associations.

### **The Joint Industrial Council.**

THE action of the Joint Industrial Council in vigorously tackling the problem of the increased postal rates is one little indication of the necessity for having an official and thoroughly representative body able to speak authoritatively on behalf of the printing and allied trades as a whole. That the J.I.C. fills a very obvious need grows increasingly plain as its capabilities become more evident. Indeed, it is a pity, we feel, that there is not more rapid progress in the development of its activities and in the perfecting of its national organisation. It was evident at last week's meeting that the frequent conferences, committee meetings, and the like which, during the wages dispute, occupied so much time of the representatives of both employers and employed, had militated against the use which might otherwise have been made of the J.I.C. machinery in recent months for the good of all sections of the industry. But for this pre-occupation, there would doubtless be more substantial results from last week's meeting. By its action on the postage question, however, the Council has performed a valuable service. Another important outcome of the meeting was a decision on the subject of cost-finding. The Council considered the adoption of a standard system of cost-finding for the industry, and eventually decided unanimously to adopt the Federation Costing System as the standard. It was decided to set up a joint committee of employers and trade unionists (under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Coppock) to investigate further the details of the system, giving special attention to the method of arriving at the hourly rates. This step is a most important one as it means that the Joint Industrial Council is setting in motion machinery for dealing with problems affecting the vital matter of printers' prices. It should result in some lessening of the suicidal policy of selling below cost, a practice which is deprecable from the point of view of all concerned, for it leads to unsatisfactory work, inadequate wages and a lowering of the status of the craft.

## **Personal.**

MR. J. D. WISE presided at the monthly meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday night at the Public Library, Buckingham Palace-road, Westminster, when a considerable amount of interesting business was transacted.

THE president had many complimentary things to say about Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, who was present, especially in relation to suggestions he had put forward for improving the organisation of the Association.

MR. ALFRED LANGLEY made a strong appeal on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

MR. BASIL CAHUSAC (Law Stationers' Society) gave an interesting address on the subject of Profit Sharing, and a useful discussion ensued.

MR. W. H. BURCHELL, member No. 1 (i.e. the founder) of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association had a great reception when on Tuesday he attended the Parent Association's November meeting and delivered a much-appreciated lecture on "Printing Office Management." A report will appear next week.

WE are glad to hear of a considerable improvement in the health of Mr. H. A. Bethell, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers. Mr. Bethell is now taking part again in trade affairs with his customary vigour.

MR. W. C. BAYNES, of the Victoria House Printing Co., was in the chair on Saturday at a successful concert at Upton Park in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation. About £40 was raised by the effort.

MR. A. MUNRO SUTHERLAND, who for 18 months has been actively identified with the *Newcastle Chronicle*, was on Friday the recipient of a wedding present from the whole of the members of the staff of the paper, the gift taking the form of a massive solid silver tea tray of oval shape.

MISS LILIAN WHITEHEAD the second daughter of Mr. T. L. Whitehead, managing director of the *Bury Times*, has been awarded the Rome Scholarship in Engraving by the Faculty of Engraving of the British School at Rome.

MISS WHITEHEAD is the first woman to gain this openscholarship. The Rome Scholarship in Engraving, which was established after the war by an anonymous supporter of the British School at Rome, is open to British students under 30, is tenable for three years, and is of the value of £250 per annum.

## Commercial Intelligence.

### CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.) 17s. 9d., 17s. 4½d., Pref., 13s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s.; John Dickinson, 18s., 18s. 3d., 1st Pref., 55½; *Financial News*, 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s. 9d., Pref., 10s. 3d.; Ilford, Pref., 14s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 5s. 9d., 1st Deb., 44; International Linotype, 51 xd.; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 12s. 9d., 12s.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 14s. 3d., 14s. 10½d., Pref., 13s. 1½d.; Linotype A Deb., 51½; George Newnes, 12s. 9d., Pref., 11s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 9s. 6d., 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 9d., 13s. 3d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, 16s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 9s. 6d., Def., 4s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½; Prefd., 8½, 8½, 4 p.c. Pref., 5¼; Weldon's, 28s. 3d., Pref., 14s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., 14s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 12s. 1½d., 12s. 9d.

### DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.—After providing £4,793 for interest on Debenture stock, £1,200 for Debenture stock sinking fund, £862 for leaseholds sinking fund, £9,097 for depreciation of plant, type, fittings, etc., and writing off £1,000 from the cost of issue on Mortgage Debenture stock, accounts for year ended 31st March, 1921, show profit of £7,377; to this must be added £9,533 brought forward, making £16,910 to be carried forward.

LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER.—Accounts for London Express Newspaper for year ended 30th June, 1921, after deducting £5,800 for depreciation of plant, machinery, etc., show a loss of £59,087, from which must be deducted the profit of £7,233 brought forward, leaving a balance of £51,854 at debit of profit and loss.

### NEW COMPANIES.

JOHNSTONE AND CUMBERS, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in 3,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 6,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 4,000 "B" shares of 5s. each; to adopt an agreement with F. Cumbers, E. Cumbers and S. Cumbers, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of printing inks, oil, spirit,

gum and other varnishes, photographic inks and mediums, oil paints and dry colours, dyes, chemicals, chemical mixtures, rollers, roller compositions and sundries of all kinds used by colour and other printers, art etchers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. Cumbers, E. Cumbers and S. Cumbers. First directors: F. Cumbers, E. Cumbers, S. Cumbers (chairman and managing director), J. J. Sampson and H. Fuller. Registered office: 38, Farringdon-street, E.C.

WORKINGTON STAR, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a newspaper proprietor, printer and stationer, carried on by A. E. Middleton, at 20 and 22, John-street, Workington, Cumberland. Private company. First directors: D. Lorraine, D. Richardson and J. B. Hamilton. Registered office: 20, John-street, Workington.

HERBERT TOMKINSON, LTD.—Capital £9,000; to take over the business of printers and stationers carried on by H. Tomkinson and F. M. Tomkinson at the "Indispensable" Printing Works, Penrhyn-roak Colwyn Bay, as "Herbert Tomkinson." Private company. Permanent directors: E. Manico and H. H. Jauncey. Registered office: "Indispensable" Printing works, Penrhyn-road, Colwyn Bay.

GEO. BAXTER, LTD.—Capital £7,500; publishers, stationers, printers, photograph, electrotype, intaglio and cameo printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Baxter and D. N. Browning.

FLEET-HAMMOND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. S. Macintosh and José Casanova and to carry on the business of printers in all languages, designers, bookbinders, publishers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: H. S. Macintosh and José Casanova. Registered office: 45, Chancery-lane, W.C.1.

RIDDINGTON AND Co., LTD.—Capital £500; printers, lithographers, stationers, paper, paper bag and box makers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. W. Watts, E. T. Watts, E. E. Newton, W. Vaughan and W. H. Sharman. Registered office: 34½, Highcross-street, Leicester.

JOHN ARMSTRONG AND Co., LTD.—Capital £500; piano and other musical instrument makers and dealers, printers, publishers and dealers in musical compositions and other works, etc. Private company. First direc-

tors: Harry Cohen and Mrs. Leah Cohen. Registered office: Parker's Buildings, Front-street, Stanley, co. Durham.

**EDWARD HUNTER AND Co., LTD.**—Capital £1,000; to adopt an agreement with T. H. McArthur, trading as "Edward Hunter and Co.," and to carry on the business of advertising, printers' and art agents, publicity agents and specialists, printers, etc. Private company. Joint managing directors: T. H. McArthur and J. H. Lindsay. Registered office: 3, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn, W.C.

**ATLAS SUPPLY STORES, LTD.**—Capital £500; to promote and carry on by means of advertisements, price lists and circulars, the sale of manufacturers' and warehousemen's surplus stocks for delivery through the post or by rail or other recognised delivery agency, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Emery and J. J. Richardson. Registered office: 5, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**EX-OFFICERS' SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PUBLISHING Co., LTD.**—Capital £2,000; to take over the business carried on at Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C., by H. C. Ketcheson, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. First directors: H. C. Ketcheson, A. A. Scanlan, B. D. Peverell, R. V. Walker and F. Johnson.

**KENDALL PRODUCTS Co., LTD.**—Capital £5,000; soap manufacturers, etc., manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, manufacturers of card, wood, metal and other boxes and cases, colour and other printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. H. Isham, O. P. L. Hoskyns and Sir Basil H. Thomson. Registered office: 6, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.2.

**CHEMICAL AND PULP Co., LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; dealers in heavy and fine chemicals, manures and dyes, chemical manufacturers and merchants, importers and exporters of and dealers in chemicals, fertilisers and feeding stuffs, paper and pulp and all kinds of materials used by manufacturers of paper; ship, tug, lighter and barge owners, etc. Private company. First directors: W. S. Hopkins and F. H. Johnson. Registered office: 595-6, Salisbury House, London-wall, E.C.2.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**ELLIOTT AND Co. (OTLEY), LTD.** (IN LIQUIDATION) (printers' engineers, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on September 20th, 1921, of debenture dated July 16th, 1919, securing £15,000.

**C. G. RÖDER, LTD.** (music and general printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the

extent of £2,000 on June 10th, 1921, of debentures dated August 25th, 1920, securing £24,000.

**HAYCOCK CADLE AND GRAHAM, LTD.** (lithographers and printers, Camberwell, S.E.).—Satisfaction in full on October 6th, 1921, of Land Registry Charge dated June 1st, 1920, securing £3,333.

**WEST OF ENGLAND BILLPOSTING Co., LTD.**—Memorandum of Deposit dated October 10th, 1921, charged on 149, Union-street, Plymouth, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank not exceeding £400.

**MAYHEW BROTHERS, LTD.** (trade manufacturing stationers, London).—Issue on October 15th, 1921, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**PHILIPSON AND SON, LTD.** (process engravers, art photographers, etc.).—Further charge on 18 and 20, Oxford-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated October 14th, 1921, to secure £200 and further advances not exceeding in all £500. Holder: W. Vincent, 15, Moorfields, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**SAXONS, LTD.** (publishers, etc., London).—Debentures dated October 19th, 1921, to secure £500. Charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Athletic Publications, Ltd.

**LAURIE AND MCCONNALL, LTD.** (stationers, etc.).—Mortgages on certain properties in Cambridge, dated October 20th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank not exceeding £20,000.

**PERCY JONES (TWINLOCK), LTD.** (manufacturers of and dealers in ledgers, loose-leaf books, etc., London).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital dated October 11th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

**GENERAL PRESS CUTTING ASSOCIATION, LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on August 23rd, 1921, of debentures remaining unpaid on July 1st, 1908, securing £2,551 16s. 8d.

# Re George Wm. Macey.

## The Printers' Exchange.

An application for an order of discharge was made on November 1st to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court on behalf of this bankrupt, who traded as a paper merchant at 40, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and in partnership with Donald Mackenzie and Frank Peter Reavey, as the Printers' Exchange. The Official Receiver (Mr. Walter Boyle) reported that separate receiving orders were made in January last against the applicant and the Printers' Exchange, and by an

order of the Court the proceedings were consolidated. The joint liabilities of the firm amounted to £110,443, and the joint assets were expected to realise £380, sufficient to pay a dividend of a fraction of one penny in the £. The separate liabilities of the applicant amounted to £146; the assets had realised £190, and after payment of a preferential claim of £47 14s. a dividend of from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. in the £ would be paid to those creditors. The applicant was apprenticed to a firm of printers upon his leaving school, and in 1919 he became a director of the "Blighty" Publishing Co., Ltd., which was ordered to be wound up in April, 1920. In the previous February, in association with Mackenzie and Reavey, he formed the Printers' Exchange, Ltd., for the purpose of publishing "The Printers' Exchange," an advertising medium in connection with printers' appliances and materials, and machinery generally. Monthly issues were published from February to October, 1920, but the November issue was stopped at the printers' hands owing to financial difficulties. In September, 1919, the applicant and his partners bought from Nordskog and Co., of Christiania, 500 tons of news-print paper on reels at £28 a ton and resold the lot at a profit of £9 a ton. Shortly afterwards the petitioning creditors (Frank Crossley and Son, Ltd.), offered them 5,000 tons of paper, which they sold at a profit of about £6 a ton to a customer upon a letter which they were afterwards advised was not a binding contract and the consignment remained with their bankers who had advanced money upon the documents. About January, 1920, they paid £10,000 on account of a contract to purchase £26,000 worth of ochre glazed paper from Nordskog and Co.; the paper as delivered in the docks at Hull was not up to specification, and was not packed according to the usage of English printers; they were unable to dispose of it, and their bankers (the National Bank), who financed all their contracts, held the documents relating to the paper, which at the date of the receiving order was practically unsaleable. The last mentioned contract crippled them for a long time, but they continued to buy paper from Nordskog and Co., cash against documents, and up to September 20th they made profits on these transactions. In September, 1920, there was a break in the price of paper which had fallen continuously; paper which they had bought at £69 per ton was at the date of the receiving order only worth £32, and at the date of the public examination (June 21st, 1921), had further fallen to £20 a ton; they made no fresh contracts after September, 1920, but the National Bank had advanced to them, or on their behalf, £120,140 against stocks which the Bank, after the receiving order, valued at £71,220 only, thus leaving an estimated unsecured deficiency of £52,920. Nordskog and Co., to whom they had paid £300,000 altogether, were creditors on balance for £22,569. On December 2nd, 1920, the petitioning creditors obtained judgment for £11,080 against them and filed the petition herein a fortnight later. The applicant attributed his failure and in-

solveny entirely to the exceptional and continuous fall in the price of paper since September, 1920. In the opinion of the official receiver, the failure of the firm had been brought about by rash and hazardous speculation in paper and their insolvency had been aggravated by the withdrawal for their personal use of £3,000 at a time when they must have known that their position was precarious. As offences the official receiver reported (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; and (2) bringing on the bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations. Mr. Oscar Keen, who appeared for the applicant, asked the Court to hold that the charge of rash and hazardous speculation was not a serious matter. His Honour said he did not regard the rash and hazardous speculation in a very serious light and would grant the applicant a discharge subject to the minimum suspension of two years. Order entered accordingly.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Barber, J. E. Printing rules. 27,563.  
 Buckley, F. Machines for manufacture of printing plates and surfaces. 27,927.  
 Chipperfield, W. Means for feeding single sheets of paper to press-copying, etc., machines. 27,870.  
 Chipperfield, W. Means for receiving and binding separate loose sheets. 27,871.  
 Chipperfield, W. Cutting mechanism for continuously travelling webs of paper, etc. 27,872.

### Specifications Published.

1920.

- Addressograph, Ltd., and Battey, A. P. Feeding of paper, cloth or other material in long lengths from reels or rolls. 170,121.  
 Averill, W. H. Loose-leaf binders. 170,103.  
 Christophel, C. E. Sheet-feeding machines. 166,135.  
 Collis, A. Paper bag making machines. 170,085 and 170,086.  
 Corsan, J. T. Advertising paper weight and absorbent blotter. 170,091.  
 Dick and Co., A. B. Apparatus for counting the number of sheets passing into a rotary duplicator or like printing machine. 148,376.  
 Horton Manufacturing Co. Driving mechanism for printing presses. 148,864.  
 Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Stern, C. L. Rotary lithographic printing machines for direct or offset printing. 170,195.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO  
PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE  
ACCEPTANCE.**

1921.

- Reeve, V. L. Printing press. 170,303.



# R. Robinson and Co., Ltd.

## Centenary of a Newcastle Printing Business.

Much interesting information regarding the growth of an important business is contained in "Robinson's Centenary Souvenir, 1818-1918" which is issued by the firm of R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., wholesale and manufacturing stationers, printers, bookbinders, boxmakers, etc., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to commemorate 100 years of progress and development. The delay in publishing the souvenir is due to the fact that the celebration fell during the war years. The booklet is copiously illustrated, showing the past and present activities of the firm, and the personnel of directors and staff. The record is a complete one and traces the history of the business from its inauguration by Mr. Robert Robinson, whose portrait serves as an appropriate introduction to the letterpress, while that of Mr. A. C. Wilkie, the present managing director and chairman, leads the fine series of illustrations which fill more than half the 52 quarto pages, and which indicate better than anything else the size and extent of the business represented by Robinson's.

The founder of the firm first launched out as a wholesale grocer, and it was only by a fortuitous accident that he entered the paper trade. A chance deal in paper showed such big possibilities that he gave less attention to the grocery trade and more to the new line of business, which at first took the form of supplying paper for the grocery trade and ultimately extended in other directions.

In these early days and even quite late in the last century it was the custom for grocers themselves to make such paper bags as they required, but in 1830 Mr. Robinson commenced the manufacture of paper bags for all trades and at the same time provided a plant which enabled him to undertake paper ruling and account book manufacture.

Mr. Robert Robinson died in 1853 and was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. James Errington, under whose able management the business rapidly developed, rendering it necessary to take additional premises for the manufacturing section. Progress was so continuous, in fact, that the manufacturing portion of the business was removed to a new factory in 1874, and development occurred which brought important incursions into the printing field. Lithographic printing was commenced in 1877, letterpress in 1880, engraving and drawing in 1882, cardboard box making in 1898, and photo-process work in 1904. In 1887 Messrs. Robinson were appointed official printers to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Exhibition, at which also they were awarded a silver medal for excellence in bookbinding.

The new factory being destroyed by fire in June, 1887, new premises were erected on this site, and the whole story of the firm is one of expansion under succeeding directors. The extension which was completed in 1889 doubled the floor space of the works build-

ings. In December, 1893, in order to provide for its further extension and to secure the permanency of the business, Robinson and Co., Ltd., was registered as a private company, the first directors being Mr. G. W. McLean, Alderman W. Sutton, J.P., and Mr. J. Thorburn, while the managers, foremen, and a number of leading members of the staff were assisted to become shareholders.

Then once again the firm was called upon to meet the inconvenience and devastation of fire, as, on March 7th, 1900, the premises in the Side were totally destroyed, the buildings and the stock being completely wiped out. Temporary accommodation was quickly secured, and within a week large consignments of paper and other goods had been procured, and practically all orders were executed with but little inconvenience to customers.

To replace the Side premises, a handsome and commodious pile of buildings was erected alongside the works in Clavering-place. The latest improvements for carrying on the work economically were introduced into this new warehouse, and the ample room provided for the expansion of departments has been fully taken advantage of.

The business established by Mr. Robinson is described in the souvenir as perhaps the largest of its kind in the North of England, the warehouses being stocked with a comprehensive variety of papers, stationery and all kinds of fancy goods; while the factories are replete with the latest machinery and equipment.

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**THE NEW MORNING DAILY.**—Monday next is the day arranged for the first issue of the *Westminster Gazette* as a morning paper, price 2d. Mr. A. H. Watson, who is to be the managing editor of the new paper, has given to a representative of the *Observer* a statement of the intentions and hopes of the promoters. "We shall be a morning paper about the size of *The Times*," he said. "We had thoughts of printing it on the old *Standard* machinery, which has been our property for some time, but finally we came to the decision to scrap that machinery and to put in an entirely new plant notwithstanding the heavy cost involved by that course at the present time. The number of pages will vary from time to time if, as we hope, it is a commercial enterprise. With very great regret we are deserting the green tint of the paper. It gives distinctiveness to the paper on the bookstalls, but we have always found that it militated against the production of good illustrations. As we hope to give illustrations in the new paper we have reluctantly had to come to the decision to desert green for what is now the almost universal white."

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS** celebrates this year the 400th anniversary of Cambridge printing. To commemorate this, Mr. S. C. Roberts, of Pembroke College, has prepared a "History of the Cambridge University Press, 1521-1921," and the centenary will be further celebrated on November 10th by a dinner to be given in the hall of Corpus Christi College

## Diaries for 1922.

### Charles Letts's Fine Series.

We have received from Messrs. Charles Letts and Co., of Southwark-bridge-buildings, London, S.E.1, a selection of 1922 diaries serving to bring home in impressive fashion the extensive range and high quality of the products of this well-known firm. First published in 1816, these diaries have firmly established themselves in the front rank, and from an inspection of those submitted to us we judge that at the prices marked they would be very difficult to rival.

To mention first the office and scribbling diaries, these are produced in a variety of styles to please the business man and at prices to suit all pockets. Ranging in size from foolscap folio to crown 12mo., they can be had in several different qualities and arranged to allow of entries being made as may be desired—a day to a page, two days to a page, a week to an opening, or seven days to a page. Besides writing space and blotting paper, room is found for a surprising amount of useful reference information.

Another very attractive series is known as the "Specialised Diaries," which are of design and contents to suit the most diverse requirements. The series includes, among other items: the "School Boy's" diary, containing such information as Latin, French and German irregular verbs and historical events, mathematical tables, pages in which a boy can keep a record of books lent and borrowed, pocket money, etc.; the "School Girl's" diary, in similar style; the "Boy Scouts" diary being the Official Handbook of Boy Scouts, and containing a mass of information which makes it invaluable to every scout; the "Girl Guide's" diary; the "Business Man's" diary; the "R.H.S. Gardener's" diary, containing a mass of useful information for gardeners; the "Ladies' Year Book," appealing to all housekeepers; the "Nature Lover's" diary; the "Poultry Keeper's" diary; and the "House Wife's Diary and Shopping Companion."

The "Self-Opening" pocket diaries, fitted with a new and very handy "monthly index," make an excellent line, in which are comprised the "Peerless Diaries," a superfine series eminently suitable for gift purposes.

Among other Charles Letts specialties must be mentioned the very practical "Business Desk Calendar" comprising a year's sheets mounted on metal base so designed that while each day's date-leaf turns back upon a support which holds it in full view of the user, the blank reverse-side of the next day's leaf is available in pad form for memoranda, future leaves being easily get-at-able for marking with reminders of forthcoming engagements. Messrs. Charles Letts have also a series of office and desk Date Blocks embodying novel features, and claimed to be unique in convenience, speed of date-chang-

ing and neatness of appearance. Even the foregoing list of items does not exhaust the variety offered, and stationers and others interested would do well to bear Messrs. Charles Letts in mind when on the lookout for anything in the way of diaries for the coming year.

## Government Contracts.

In addition to those mentioned last week, contracts were placed with the following firms during September:—

### Stationery Office.

BAGS.—Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

BOARDS.—J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

CARDS.—Thomas and Green, Ltd, Wooburn Green, Bucks.

CASES (FIBERITE).—Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.

ENVELOPES.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Chapman and Co. (Batham), Ltd., London, S.W.

LABELS.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Fisher, Clark and Co., Boston, Lincs.

MOCK VELLUMS.—A. and J. Shaw, Ltd., Grantham; H. Gibbs and Son, London, S.W.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; A. Millbourn and Co., Ltd., Tuckenhay, near Totnes; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Caldwell's Paper Mills, Ltd., Inverheithing; Hendon Paper Works, Ltd., Sunderland; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Inveresk; Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; W. H. and A. Richardson, Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen; Ramsbottom Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Robt. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, near Sunderland; Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Barnsley; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs; J. Allen and Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon; J. Spicer and Sons, London, E.C.; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; British Victoria Copier Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Basted Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Wrotham, Kent; Philip and Tacey, London, W.C.

PAPER, FERRO-PRUSSIAN.—Allott, Jones and Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

PAPER, PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Wellington and Ward, Elstree.

PAPER, RADIOSCRIPT.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

PARCHMENTS.—Vacher and Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.

**India.**

PAPER.—Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919) Ltd., London, E.; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Barnsley; Spicer Bros., London, E.C.  
TAPES, PAPER.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

**Crown Agents.**

PAPER.—L. S. Dixon and Co., London, E.C.; J. Dickinson and Co., London, E.C.; C. Baker and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Dunster and Wakefield, London, E.C.  
STATIONERY, ETC.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

## Varnishable Chromo Paper.

A chromo paper, having been rejected because it became yellow when varnished, was submitted to the *Papier Zeitung* by the maker, who was very confident that the fault was not in the paper, with a request to learn the reason for the discoloration. He received the following interesting reply:—

The yellowing is not due to the varnish being faulty, but to the coating being too soft so that the varnish soaks through and allows the yellow tone of the raw paper stuff to show up. Even if the casein size has made the surface seem hard, the paper is not fast to ink, which soon sinks in. Five per cent. of talc and an equal quantity of wax solution must be added to the coating material; machine samples must then be tested by taking a little varnish on the finger and passing the same lightly over the surface. If this spot still appears yellowish, size and wax must be added to the coating material till the varnished sample remains white.

To make the finished paper usable, treat it with a weak solution of waterglass on the varnishing machine and then varnish when dry; the surface will then remain quite white. A weak boiled starch solution may also be used, but waterglass works better and quicker, only it is necessary to see that the rubber rollers do not become hard, and they must be washed with hot water from time to time. Hard and fast rules cannot be given, but these things must be tried out in practice. —M.A.

## Football.

The following matches were played last Saturday and resulted as follows:—

**Printers' Football League.**

Amalgamated Press, 15; Blades, East and Blades, 0. Armoury Athletic, 3; Britannia, 0.

**Printers' Charity Cup.**

**DIVISION I.**

Drake, Driver and Leaver, 5; Wightman's, 1.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Situations Wanted.

**WAREHOUSE — BINDERY OVERSEER**  
seeks re-engagement in large Magazine and Pamphlet House with all machinery.—J., c/o W. White, 27, Rahere-street, E.C.1. 13865

### Miscellaneous.

**LUNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE- WRITER PAPER."** Six colours and White always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream, boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only supplied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4. 13863

**OLD-ESTABLISHED PROVINCIAL NEWS- PAPER AND JOBBING BUSINESS** for sale.—Modern Plant includes Rotary and Type-setting Machinery and is to be disposed of at extremely low figure for quick sale; strictest investigation invited.—Principals only with capital of £7,000 need write to Box 13862.

**PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES** in South Africa, India, New Zealand, and other important Colonies are requested to communicate with Advertiser.—Box 13864.

## STRAWBOARD

Buyers may learn something to their advantage by communicating with

**BOX No. 13860.**

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGH'1 CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

### FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.

**PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER**  
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —

**23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,**  
And  
**26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.**

## Paper Standardisation.

### Official Conference in U.S.A.

The standardisation of paper formed the subject of a conference of allied interests in Washington, and the proposals submitted indicate the scope and importance of the subject.

Those attending at the conference represented the American Paper and Pulp Association, the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, the United Typothetae of America, the American Engineering Standards Committee, several paper manufacturing companies and merchants and several representatives of the Bureau of Standards. Several committees were formed to take up the following phases of standardisation and report back to the Bureau: Classification, Definitions, Simplification and Specification.

A memorandum submitted to the conference defined the purpose of standardisation in the following paragraphs:—

1. Simplification by standardisation tends to produce economy and to eliminate waste in the manufacturing process. Such standardisation is not intended to reduce all the products to any pre-determined level, but to eliminate unnecessary and wasteful sizes, weights and qualities.

2. The development of reasonable specifications for various grades of paper will tend to eliminate those specifications which work a hardship on the manufacturer, but will permit of the use of specifications which will assist and protect the consumer.

#### Factors in Standardisation.

Under the heading of "Classification," it is proposed to group the various grades of paper as much as possible according to the use to which the paper is to be put. This is not possible in all cases, but seems desirable, since the qualities desired in a paper can only be determined by the purpose for which the paper is purchased.

The following table shows the approximate relative importance in tonnage of various groups:—

A.—War Industries Board, 1918: Boards, 30.4; news and hanging, 23.3; wrapping, 16.8; book and cover, 15.3; fine (writing, bond, etc., 5.8; building, 5.3; tissue, 2.0; specialties, 0.9; blotting, 0.2.

B.—American Paper and Pulp Association, 1920: News, 20.6; board, 31.8; book, 15.1; wrapping, 14.3; fine, 5.3; tissue, 2.4; hanging, 1.5; felts and buildings, 8.7; all others, 4.3.

The following is an outline of a suggested classification: (a) ground wood paper containing more than 60 per G-wood; (b) printing paper; (c) fine paper; (d) wrapping; (e) boards; (f) miscellaneous; (g) specialties; (h) paper and pulp products.

Coming to definitions and nomenclature, the memorandum says: The use of terms and names of grades of paper is very indefinite and in many cases the words used have little value.

It is suggested that this phase of standardisation be studied by a small group and suggestions made. This phase has special significance in connection with export trade.

As to simplification of sizes and qualities, a large economy may be obtained by the reduction in the number of issues and also in the number of qualities of paper in any one class. This will affect the manufacturers almost immediately and permit of longer runs on the machine and greater use of the full width of the machine. Two other factors must be given attention in reference to the simplification of sizes, viz.: (a) the reduction in the number of sizes of printed matter and (b) the better design of paper machines to permit of full use of the width of the machine. The regulations of the War Industries Board and the manufacturers' trade customs will assist in this.

#### Specifications of Quality.

All the qualities desired in a specific sheet of paper cannot be defined numerically, but it is the purpose of research to develop methods for this purpose in order to determine quality and uniformity. Some of the qualities which it is difficult to measure at this time are: permanency, feel, texture, finish, rattle, formation, fastness of colour, softness, printing quality, erasure quality, etc. Those that may be measured are as follows: Weight, thickness, bursting, tensile, folding and tearing strength, ash, sizing, fibre composition, glaze, opacity, dirt, absorption, elongation.

The actual specifications for a given sheet of paper must be determined by the use to which it is to be put. It is thought that requirements for various purposes may very easily be determined. It is necessary to determine what qualities of paper are of importance for a specific use, the relative importance of these qualities, which of these qualities may be determined numerically, and, finally, what numerical value is to be given to the quality for the purpose in mind. It is of greatest importance to consider that in many cases, the qualities that are measurable are of minor importance to such qualities as, for instance, printing quality, feel, texture. The lack of consideration of this factor has caused considerable hardship at times. Such specifications when developed will be available for those who wish to use them.

#### Test Methods and Sampling.

As in all testing, two things are necessary, viz.: (a) proper sampling and (b) standard methods of testing. The former is not considered as much as it should be, for it is almost as of much importance as the testing itself.

The methods of testing paper are already more or less standardised and depend in large measure on the instruments and apparatus used. Improvement can be and should be obtained, however, and new methods and instruments will assist more in the determination of the quality and uniformity of paper. Standard methods of testing will be submitted in detail in the near future, with suggestions as to experimental tolerances.

## Rotary Photogravure.

By HENRY T. G. MEREDITH.

(Concluded from page 440.)

The cylinder, after etching, is passed on to the engraver, who will spot and make good any other little defect that may have occurred. It is then passed to the machine room, and after fitting with steel mandrels, it is placed in the machine.

### Machine Printing.

The paper used is fed from the reel over stretching rollers, and then passed directly in contact with the upper cylinder, having upon its surface the photogravure picture and all the lettering. This cylinder rides in a trough of ink, with a secondary roller along the whole length to force the ink into the cavities or cells formed by the etching process. In so doing, the whole surface of the cylinder is covered with ink, and as it revolves it comes in contact with a thin highly-tempered steel blade, which oscillates from side to side, and scrapes off all the surplus ink, leaving the cylinder quite clean, though the ink remains in the engraving. Here it is that we again find the practical use of the ruled screen, which enables the steel blade to ride over the network of cross lines, leaving a portion of black or coloured ink in each one of the 25,000 cells, which, as we have noticed, go to make up each square inch of the image.

As the paper passes between the etched cylinder and the impression roller the print is taken. The ink used dries with a matt surface, and to facilitate the drying, the paper continues to travel over the heated plates or drums, from thence to the folder and cutting machines, which are frequently attached to the printing machines. It is a matter of everyday occurrence for rotary gravure printing to be done on both sides of the paper. This is done by a machine which is practically a combination of two machines coupled up accurately, so that after printing on one side the paper travels to the second portion of the machine, and is printed on the reverse side, so that the sheets may be cut and folded whilst retaining accurate register.

### Advantages of the Process.

So far the process of rotary photogravure has been briefly described. It may now be asked: What are its advantages over other processes? It may be stated at once, without fear of contradiction, that there is no other process in existence that is capable of giving such beautiful results in monochrome as rotary photogravure. The results equal in every respect those made by the flat plate process, and which are proofed on the hand press. Indeed, given a suitable original, it can rival the hand proof for richness and beauty. It is remarkable for the faithfulness with which an original can be reproduced.

There is no other process by which, at one operation in printing, such depth of colour

can be obtained side by side with delicate gradation of tone, and yet with no loss of detail. There is no other process which at a high rate of speed is capable of producing such uniformity of results, the proof at the end of a 10,000 run being practically as good as at the beginning. There is no other process that can produce at a high rate of speed a fine art result such as rotary gravure, side by side with a full page of fine type matter. When it is possible to arrange the design by duplicating round the cylinder, so that the job can be printed with no waste of paper, the process offers a very real advantage. It is almost true to say that rotary photogravure can be printed on almost any paper. Of course some papers give infinitely better results than others, but no other process can produce on paper bag paper a result any way approaching the results obtainable by rotary gravure.

There is no other process that so quickly attracts the attention of the casual observer. This fact should appeal with great force to the advertiser from his particular point of view. The public is always attracted by a simple colour scheme, which frequently can be most effectively arranged by a pictorial poster printed in gravure, with one or two of the head lines printed by letterpress in a harmonising colour. From such a simple scheme much might be done with two-colour illustrations for magazine or small poster work, and it is a field which is at present left entirely alone.

### Rotary Gravure in Colour.

Nothing has been said regarding the production by rotary gravure of colour work. This is generally thought to be impossible, so a great deal of labour and attention has been given to combining other processes, such as lithography and offset lithography, with gravure. Good as these results undoubtedly are, the photogravure worker regards them more as a factor which indicates the direction of the future demand. That demand will be for colour work, such as in our opinion can only be supplied by rotary-colour-gravure. We are not at a standstill in this direction. Day by day we are getting the process under greater control, and it may be accepted that colour gravure is now an accomplished fact. An advantage which is already claimed is that the so-called "art paper" with its highly polished surface can at last be dispensed with.

It may never be safe to foretell the future, but we believe it to be bright with possibilities for rotary photogravure. In every direction efforts are being made to improve the methods of production. The engineer is improving his machines, and the colour makers their printing inks. Nine or ten years ago, double-sided machines were printing from the reel on both sides of the paper at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 impressions per hour. Rotary gravure machines were being coupled up to letterpress. This arrangement is now being adopted by provincial printers to illustrate by gravure their weekly newspapers.

The facility with which type matter can be printed by rotary gravure has induced thinkers and inventors to produce some means whereby



the necessity for setting up type may be overcome, and there are already at least two patents taken out for doing this work by a combination of key-board and camera. Engraving machines for cutting lettering in intaglio have been greatly improved in America of late years, and most beautiful results have been obtained. It only means the continued improvement of such methods and machines, when the future daily newspaper may be printed by rotary photogravure.

There is every reason to believe that before many years are past most colour printing will be done from the reel by rotary gravure, and with the three or four colours almost simultaneously.

## British Empire Exhibition.

The objects of the British Empire Exhibition, 1923, are to find fresh sources of national wealth in the development and utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire; to foster inter-imperial trade, and find fresh world-markets for Dominion and Home products; to make the different parts and peoples of the British Empire better known to each other, and to focus public attention in this country on the illimitable possibilities of India and the great Dominions overseas, as well as of the Crown Colonies and Dependencies—"our vast undeveloped estate."

The King is patron of the Exhibition, and the Prince of Wales president of the general committee.

THE DUX Chemical Solutions Co., Ltd., send us examples of attractive additions to the already extensive and varied selection of colours and designs in which "Duxeen" is obtainable.

## Envelope Tenders for Egypt.

New Zealand General Post Office has invited tenders for the supply of 100,000 cream-laid envelopes (note) addressed "The Chief Postmaster," 100,000 manilla envelopes (note) addressed "The Chief Postmaster," 750,000 foolscap manilla envelopes unaddressed, 25,000 foolscap manilla envelopes addressed "The Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington."

Tenders, which should be addressed to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, will be received up to 5 p.m. on December 6th. This information will accordingly only be of use to United Kingdom firms represented in New Zealand who can instruct their agents by cable.

A copy of the specification may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters on application to The Inquiry Room, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queenstreet, London, S.W.1.

AN interesting story of a varied career of a leader of industry and one prominent in movements for industrial harmony is told in "The Recollections of Sir Charles W. Macara, Bt." (Cassell, 7s. 6d.). In a substantial volume of some 280 pages, this "son of a Scotch manse" recounts his early days in the Lancashire cotton trade, his rise to the position of one of the magnates of the industry as president of the International Cotton Conference, and his many activities as peacemaker between Capital and Labour. He tells, too, of many prominent people he has met in this country and abroad, and has some pertinent remarks to make on various industrial and political subjects.

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[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEA R.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 19.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 10 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

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exact quantities of carefully selected brands of virgin Tin, Antimony, and Lead, alloyed under the most scientific and efficient conditions—in short, the supreme product of the expert metallurgist.

**But—**

we do not merely sell metals as such. We sell the Service which can be obtained from them.

**Freedom from metal troubles.**

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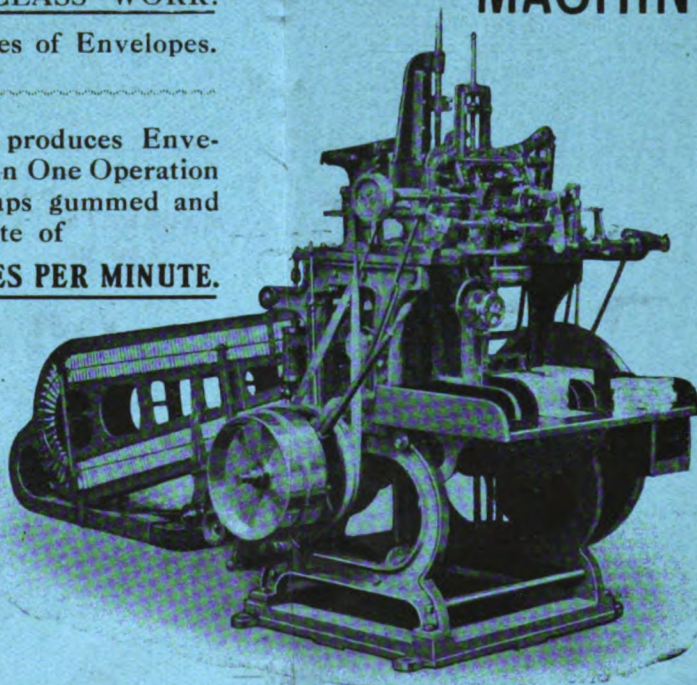
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EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# A Printing-Trade Lord Mayor.

## A Brief Account of the Career of Sir John Baddeley, the New Lord Mayor of London.

"Baddeley wanted : The new Lord Mayor" —that was the *Star's* little joke on the name of the illustrious gentleman who yesterday entered upon his duties as London's chief magistrate. It reflects what we believe is the general public satisfaction felt at Sir John Baddeley's elevation to the Mayoralty, a satisfaction shared in special manner by the printing and allied trades with which Sir John is closely connected.

A native of Hackney, Sir John James Baddeley was born in 1842. His father was a die-sinker and he was brought up to the same business, working himself at a bench for 25 years. He is the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Baddeley Brothers, die-sinkers, press makers, engravers, relief stampers, wholesale manufacturing stationers, lithographers, etc., of Chapel Works, Moor-lane, E.C., which he founded in 1865. He now leaves to his sons the active conduct of the business, as public affairs occupy so much of his time.

Sir John's municipal career began in 1886, when he was elected a Common Councilman for Cripplegate Ward. He filled in succession the chairs of all the important committees, and was "Chief Commoner" when the Corporation and City Commission of Sewers were united into one body. He was elected Sheriff in 1908, the poll which resulted in his election being the highest for any Commoner during the last 200 years. He was knighted on the visit of the late Tsar and Tsaritsa to this country. Sir John was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within in 1912. Since then he has sat almost continuously as a magistrate at the City Courts. He is a liveryman of the Stationers', Framework Knitters' and Loriners'

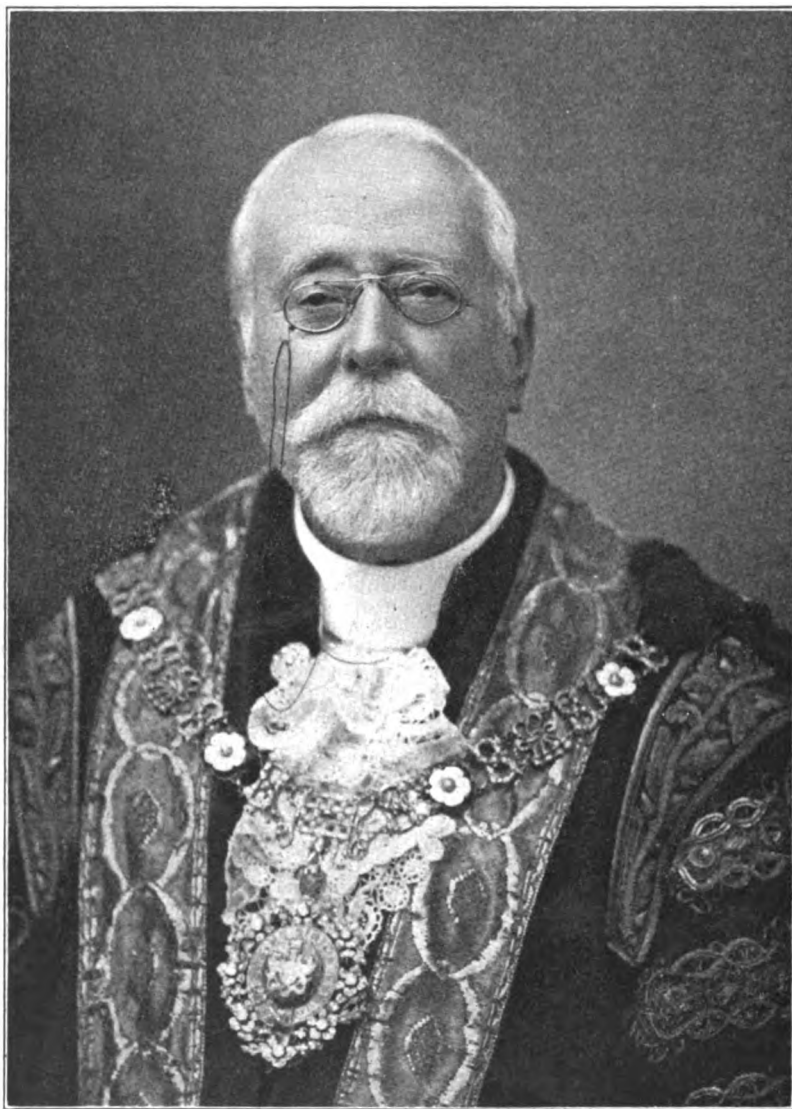
Companies. He is a Commander of the Swedish Order of Wasa, of the Russian Order of St. Anne, and Crown of Belgium.

Lady Baddeley, Sir John's second wife, whom he married in 1912, is a daughter of Mr. J. Douglass Mathews, F.R.I.B.A., who has been a member of the Corporation for thirty years. She was recently appointed a magistrate for the County of London.

Sir John has done a good deal of literary work of importance. He wrote "The Guildhall of the City of London," a book which has passed through several editions and has recently been brought up-to-date. He is the author also of "The Aldermen of the City of London," a work of great historical value. He is a Milton enthusiast, and gave to the ward of St. Giles, Cripplegate, its fine statue of the poet.

As we go to press the time-honoured pageant of the Lord Mayor's Show is proceeding. In this year's procession there are several novelties in addition to the familiar feature of State coaches, bands and men in uniform. St. Bartholomew's Hospital is represented by a decorated car displaying two tableaux, the one showing the presentation of the Charter of Hospital by Henry VIII. to the Lord Mayor of London in 1546, and the other depicting a nurse opening the door of a hospital ward with the appeal, "Help to keep this door open." Another special feature is provided by some of the blinded soldiers of St. Dunstan's driving in the procession on two cars, one of the cars containing men engaged in basket-making and the other men who specialise in mat-making. Thus is symbolised the great need for generosity and for united





*Photo. Miles & Kaye, 54, Cheapside, London, E.C.*

**The Rt Hon. The Lord Mayor: Sir JOHN JAMES BADDELEY.**



effort for the general good which is so strongly a feature of the difficult times in which the Great War has left us.

Sir John Baddeley has big tasks before him in his period of office. In wishing him God-speed as he assumes the responsibilities of the Mayoralty we think we are expressing the united cordial good wishes of the whole of the printing and allied trades.

## Cheaper Postage Urged.

### Printers' Deputation to P.M.G.

A deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades waited upon the Postmaster-General on Wednesday of last week and urged the desirability of re-establishing the half-penny post on printed matter.

Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D., who introduced the deputation, pointed out that serious unemployment existed in the printing industry, and attributed a large proportion of this to the increase in the postal rates. These increased rates were having a deterrent effect upon advertisers, who were curtailing their orders for printing, both in size and quantity. He submitted evidence of circulars and advertising matter being posted from abroad, and also of some of these being printed on the Continent.

He further stated that the picture post card industry was practically stagnant, and that artists, process workers, and all engaged in this class of trade were suffering greatly from the falling off in orders.

Mr. H. Dennis and Mr. Valentine submitted figures dealing with the post card industry, and Mr. A. E. Holmes, Mr. T. E. Naylor, and Mr. H. Chalk (representing the workers' side of the Joint Industrial Council) emphasised the importance of an early decision being notified as to any revision of the rates.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (joint secretary of the Joint Industrial Council) produced a number of letters received from important firms showing how they had curtailed their orders for printing, and how this had affected the volume of matter sent through the post.

Colonel H. R. Fletcher mentioned a case where a firm considered they would save £14,000 by posting advertising matter from the Continent.

The Postmaster-General, in replying, assured the deputation of his earnest desire to help British trade and to do anything in his power to relieve the prevailing unemployment. The dominating consideration, however, of the postal authorities must be to make the service self-supporting. He promised to give full consideration to the evidence that had been placed before him.

### Mr. Kellaway's Hopes.

Speaking at Rushden on Friday, the Postmaster-General told of his efforts at Post Office economy and said: "I hope when I

bring in my Estimates for next year that, instead of having a subsidy of nearly seven millions out of the Exchequer, we may see our way not only to make both ends meet, but to get rid of the increased charges which I was responsible for putting on." He added, however, that it would not be practicable to go back to the penny post and the halfpenny post card.

## St. Bride Students' Pension Fund.

The students of this well-known printing centre are very determined to have their pension completed at an early date. To do this a series of lectures and concerts have been arranged to take place during the season. The first of these was held at the Institute on Friday, November 4th, when Mr. Eugene Francis provided an entertainment of a very high order, comprising the vaudeville party, "The Chocolates," and Miss Grace Behenna's "Juvenile Jollities." The latter were composed of children ranging from three to ten years of age, and the tiny tots proved an excellent feature of the programme. "The Chocolates" were well up to their reputation and many of the items brought repeated encores; Miss Cecily Maxwell, from the Lyceum Theatre, appealed to many by her clever artistry.

Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., admirably expressed the feelings of those present when he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Eugene Francis and Miss Grace Behenna and their friends for the fine entertainment they had provided, throwing out a hint that at some future time the programme might be repeated.

Besides Mr. McAra there were also present Messrs. T. E. Naylor, F. Gray, S. G. Yapp, L. Smith and the whole of the school staff.

Of the £600 the students have undertaken to raise a sum of £400 has already been subscribed, and Friday's concert was the means of adding a substantial contribution towards the balance.

## German Paper in Egypt.

News reaches the Federation of British Industries from Egypt that German competition has lately become very severe in the paper trade in that country. As a result of this competition importers who lately bought from the United Kingdom or Sweden are involved in a considerable loss.

Manilla papers of the finest quality can now be obtained from Germany at £23 per ton c.i.f. Alexandria. This is £10 per ton cheaper than the United Kingdom price. German manufacturers are also extending their credit facilities and consider no order too small to execute.

## Printers and Profit-Sharing.

### Interesting Discussion at the S.-W. London Master Printers' Association.

Members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association had a full night on Tuesday, last week, when they spent some three hours in discussing various topics relating to the printing industry. The principal item on the agenda was an address by Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, managing director of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, who described the scheme of profit-sharing he has adopted in connection with his business.

Mr. Cahusac attributed much of the success of his Society to the scheme, on the ground that profits were promoted by self-interest. If the working men were given a share in the profits, he claimed, these profits might be greater than would otherwise be the case. He mentioned the practice of giving a manager in charge of a branch or a traveller commission on sales, and his suggestion was that if they would only take the whole of their staff into a profit-sharing scheme they would encourage all of them to do their best. Profit-sharing eased the management of a business considerably, and it humanised the authority they could exercise over their staff. Dealing with the question of trade unions and inefficient labour, Mr. Cahusac argued that it would be better if the unions pensioned off the indifferent workers, in which case there would be no incentive to the best workmen not to do their best. The speaker went on to describe how they were led to become an "open" shop after the strike of 1911 on account of the overtime restrictions enforced by the unions. In 1912 they adopted their profit-sharing scheme. The effect of this was that the staff got on their remuneration for the year, out of the profits of the concern, a return of 6 per cent. less than the ordinary shareholders. For instance, after the ordinary shareholders got 10 per cent., the staff got 4 per cent. on their wages, and every 2 per cent. was approximately one week's money at the end of the year. In 1911 the dividend of the Law Stationery Society had been 9 per cent., but when the profits were shared with the staff their dividend went up to 10 per cent. in the first year. During the war they paid 8 per cent., but they had done rather better since then. In 18 they paid 12 per cent. and in the following two years 20 per cent., so that in the latter two years the men had 14 per cent. on their wages, which meant seven weeks' money. Accordingly a compositor who earned £5 a week got a cheque for £35 at the end of the year. Mr. Cahusac went on to speak of the general improving effect which the scheme had upon his staff, which numbered 500, pointing out that the accumulative effect of 500 men all doing a little better added to their profit very considerably. It was easier, of course, to have a profit-sharing scheme where they had set

dividends and capital. With a limited company it was a very simple matter, and with partnership firms he thought some form of profit-sharing could be easily arranged.

Answering a point raised by the Chairman (Mr. J. D. Wise) Mr. Cahusac said the dividend in 1919 and 1920, which was 20 per cent., was not reduced by the allowance of 14 per cent. to the staff, an observation which caused the chairman to observe that the result was most satisfactory.

### A Big Distribution.

In answer to Mr. Mason, from the South-East Association, Mr. Cahusac said some schemes arranged that over 6 per cent. half the profits went to the staff and half to the shareholders. He did not like that arrangement so well, because it meant a lump sum to be divided among the staff. It followed in that case that if the dividend remained stationary and the staff increased, the money would have to be spread over a bigger wages bill, so that each individual would get less; that was why he thought that it was a better plan to base the scheme on wages. Last year the staff of the Law Stationery Society received £11,000 and the shareholders £7,500, but the latter was 20 per cent. on capital.

Mr. Young, who has taken considerable interest in the question of profit-sharing and labour co-partnership, thought such schemes were more easily applicable to firms of a considerable size, especially limited companies, where they had a balance sheet. In a small business they had considerable initial difficulty in getting the staff to believe they were really getting their share of the dividends. Again, while it might be a matter of indifference to a large concern whether they published the amount of their profits, to a small printer, if it was known that he was doing remarkably well, such procedure would invite more competition. Considering the list of firms who had adopted schemes of the character under consideration during the last 35 years, it was surprising that the movement had not made more headway. Profit-sharing would help to solve the trouble between the capitalist and the workman.

Mr. Cahusac remarked that he was not in favour of co-partnership schemes which forced the staff to re-invest their money. He regarded that as interfering with the liberty of the subject, and he claimed the staff were just as much entitled to their dividends as were the shareholders. In his company's scheme each member of the staff was a capitalist to the extent of his wages; he could not sell his capital, but he received dividends on it. He was a sort of holder of deferred stock which could not be transferred.

Answering Mr. Maynard, Mr. Cahusac said the quality of the work did not give place to quantity of output. The staff who were benefiting were anxious to satisfy the customers, and, therefore, put their best into their work. The effect of this scheme also was that the employees themselves gingered up the sluggards.

Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, pointed out that

in spite of the traditional trade union hostility to schemes of this kind the name of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society appeared on the "fair" list of one of the unions. He paid a tribute to the highly efficient management of the Society, which did not allow its sympathetic feelings towards the staff to interfere with the discipline necessary to the success of any business.

Mr. Johnson, organiser of the L. M. P. A., mentioned a small printer in the south-east district who had introduced profit-sharing and who was perfectly satisfied with the result. He asked whether the bonuses could not be paid out during the course of the year, such as at holiday times.

Mr. Simnett, after remarking upon the handsome profits made by the Law Stationery Society, said he was afraid the day was a long way off when the general printer could get so handsome a profit unless there was some secret which Mr. Cahusac could not divulge. There was no doubt such a scheme was the thing of the future, and they had all got to come to it.

After remarks by Mr. Cole, the secretary, the chairman attributed the success of the Law Stationery Society to the capabilities of Mr. Cahusac. The more they put into a business or an association, he said, the more they could draw out of it, and they had to study all the things that tended to elevate the craft, both from the master's and the employees point of view. They often talked about the inefficiency of the man, but he thought there was too often equal inefficiency of the master.

## Master Printers' Organisation.

The chairman in asking Mr. Whyte to address the meeting, said he introduced into their constitution some special features which he thought would make the Alliance much more powerful for good and more helpful to the craft.

Mr. Whyte, who was very cordially received, said they had come through what was considered a very trying time for the L. M. P. A. and there had been some doubt as to what the outcome would be. His own impression from the inside was that the Association had stood the test of the last few months very well indeed. They had seen their weakness, and they had also noted their strength, a fact which had also been observed by the unions. The whole staff were extremely anxious to do anything they could to help the work of the Association and to strengthen its interests. One of the things which had been made painfully obvious during the recent trying period was the lack of touch between what they might call the "head centre" and the rank and file. It seemed to him it was very necessary that the paid officials should get into closer relations with the unpaid and honorary officers. They had arranged therefore to have quarterly meetings of the district officials with the permanent staff, and he thought they would all benefit from hearing each other's views. Another thing to be aimed at was to get closer touch with the rank and file of members, and they were arranging more frequent meetings of the Association as a

whole. They desired free criticism and an open platform, so that the officials could tell the members what they were doing and provide an opportunity for the members to tell the officials what they ought to have done and what more they could do. After mentioning the gratifying manner in which the subscriptions were forthcoming, Mr. Whyte remarked that the Association was never in a more flourishing condition than it is to-day.

Mr. Young advocated evening meetings in place of the monthly lunch, which took up so much time.

The chairman thought the quarterly meetings of the officers and of the associations would be very useful, and he thanked Mr. Whyte for suggesting them.

Mr. Mason (South-East) endorsed the observations of the chairman with regard to Mr. Whyte.

## Trade Union Matters.

**NEWSPAPER WORKERS' WAGES.** — Three months' notice [to terminate existing agreements has been given by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association to all printing trade unions engaged on daily newspaper work. An announcement appeared in the Press at the end of last week that the proposed new terms had been placed before the unions. On inquiring of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, however, we are informed that this is incorrect, no new terms having yet been proposed.

**THE** unfortunate dispute in the bindery of the Co-operative Printing Society, Manchester, continues, but efforts are being made to arrive at a settlement this week.

The quarterly report of the Leeds Typographical Society states that there is evidence of an improvement in the printing trade in the Leeds district. The amount paid out on account of unemployment benefit shows a decrease of £440 as compared with the June quarter, while on the income side of the balance-sheet the same improvement is indicated by an increase of £155 in members' contributions. On the whole, however, trade is still very depressed, and a speedy revival of full employment is hoped for. The report draws attention to the fact that some members of the Leeds branch have been working a portion of the annual holiday week, and that such a practice is in contravention of a ruling given by the Executive Council of the Typographical Association. Chapel officials are requested to note that by the terms of the House and Holidays Agreement the annual holiday must be taken within the period March-September.

**FOOTBALL.**—On Saturday, under the auspices of the Printers' Football League, Drake, Driver and Leaver beat the Fleetway Press by 5 goals to 0.

## Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

**Mr. W. H. Burchell on "Printing Office Management."**

The announcement that Mr. W. H. Burchell, founder and first honorary secretary of the Association, was to lecture at the meeting of the P. M. and O. A. on November 1st drew an excellent attendance of members, and the meeting proved a most interesting and stimulating one. Mr. A. E. Jarvis presided.

Following a sympathetic reference by the general secretary to the health of the vice-president, and a response by Mr. Bateman, the minutes of the previous monthly meeting, also of the special general meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Whittle mentioned that the question of the proposed alteration of the membership qualification had to be carried forward to the next council meeting, as not all the Centres had yet reported on the matter.

Despite the more stringent conditions that now have to be fulfilled by candidates for membership, the Association continues its vigorous growth. The following applicants for membership were duly elected, the president giving each a personal welcome into the Association:—Mr. J. W. Birchley (Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 64, Southwark street, S.E.1.; overseer, composing department). Mr. F. H. Newton (H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow; overseer, monotype department). Mr. A. H. Taylor (Martin Hood and Larkin, 8-9, Great Newport-street, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2; overseer, lithographic department).

### Council and Officers Nominated.

The next business was the nomination of council and officers for election at the forthcoming annual meeting. The president and vice-president retire according to rule, but the other officers are eligible for re-election. The retiring members of the council are: Messrs. E. H. Berryman, H. Blackwell, E. H. Campbell, G. H. T. Freeman, E. Hutchins, T. B. Lapworth, C. Northam, J. R. Riddell. Mr. A. W. Hart resigned earlier in the year, thus making nine vacancies.

Mr. S. M. Bateman (present vice-president) was nominated as the new president of the Association, Mr. E. H. Berryman remarking upon his long connection with the Association as a very popular and active member. Mr. R. H. Berry was nominated as vice-president, and Messrs. J. C. Pugh and G. Phillips for re-election as trustees, whilst Mr. C. Durston was nominated to serve again as treasurer. In the case of the general secretaryship also, there was no alternative nomination, Mr. E. W. Whittle's name going forward for re-election. Messrs. W. H. Gill and H. Blackwell, financial secretary and technical secretary respectively, were also nominated to continue in office. Ten names

were required in respect of the council—Mr. Berry, nominated for the vice-presidency being added to the retiring members—and fifteen names were forthcoming, the following gentlemen being nominated: Messrs. A. E. Jarvis, W. H. Mann, R. Simpson, A. W. Paul, J. Wigglesworth, H. J. Gallon, F. W. Hume, G. E. Parker, S. J. Holt, R. B. Hardie, A. T. Walters, J. A. B. Reed, R. Condliff, E. G. Bausor and H. Roberts.

### Mr. Burchell's Lecture.

Mr. W. H. Burchell, introduced as No. 1 member of the Association, received a cordial welcome on rising to speak on "Printing Office Management." Hung on the wall for members' inspection were a photograph of the first P. M. and O. A. Council, also an illuminated address which, together with a gold watch, was presented to Mr. Burchell 25 years ago, in acknowledgment of his services to the Association. Mr. Burchell remarked that it was exactly 28 years ago that evening that the first members of the P. M. and O. A. were enrolled. He passed round a list of the forty still living, who were among the first hundred members. He made appreciative reference to those who had passed away, and at his request all present rose for a moment in silence as a tribute to their memory.

Proceeding to his lecture, Mr. Burchell dealt in very practical fashion with many of the most important points that demand the attention of the manager of a printing works.

In dealing, first, with the subject of cleanliness, he drew attention to the danger of fire from the spontaneous combustion of oily rags if improperly looked after, also from the burning out of motor armatures not regularly cleaned by an engineer. He stressed the hygienic importance of having offices frequently swept and sprayed with disinfectant, and read Dr. Ellis's useful leaflet, regarding health in printing works, as circulated by the Joint Industrial Council.

He laid great stress on the harm done both directly and indirectly by unpunctuality, and commented severely upon the loose way in which some printing offices are conducted. House dockets as well as departmental dockets should be used in every office, he said, and each department should give both weekly and quarterly returns showing the balance between wages paid and the value produced.

In speaking of the works manager's duties, Mr. Burchell emphasised the need for some human personal contact between the manager and the workpeople. A man could take a pride in a so-called commonplace job if the manager showed an interest in the work. As to the salaries of managers and overseers, he was a believer, he said, in payment by results. He threw out a suggestion that managers and overseers of composing departments might reckon their salaries at a shilling per employee over and above the 'stab rate, whilst a machine room overseer might get 2s. above 'stab rate for each machine and 1s. for each platen.

Reverting to the subject of the need for detailed control of all work done, Mr. Burchell proceeded to sketch the passage of a job through the various departments, and suggested methods of keeping the requisite records of all operations performed. Touching on the question "Does the composing-room pay?" he advocated the charging of composition at 5s. 5d. an hour, and overtime in proportion, so as to cover non-productive work.

The thorny subject of printers' estimating was next dealt with, and striking examples given of ruinous price-cutting. The suggestion was made that estimating should be charged for, as firms sometimes ask for quotations without any intention of giving the job, but merely with a view to forcing down prices.

Other points touched on were the subject of fire risks—the advice being given that a valuation should be carried out every year by a firm of repute—and the question of debt-recovery, in regard to which the advantages provided by the London Master Printers' Association were pointed out.

After referring to the necessity for a reduction of the postal rates on printed matter and expressing his determination to continue the fight until the halfpenny post was re-established, Mr. Burchell concluded by asking the Council to give consideration to the possibility of effecting life assurances in respect of their members. He thought, personally, that every employer should take out a life policy for each manager or overseer in his employ, and pay half of the premiums as long as the employment continued.

### **A Lively Discussion.**

Many members took part in the discussion following the lecture, which had been followed throughout with lively interest.

Messrs. A. E. Jarvis and C. Barnes took up the question of insurance, and indicated that the course Mr. Burchell suggested is already being followed by some employers.

Mr. Bateman referred critically to the remarks made on the payment of machine overseers according to the machines controlled, and wanted to know how rotary machines would be reckoned.

Mr. Jarvis contended that it was impossible to have a stated basis for the payment of overseers, as the difference between a "live wire" and a dead one could not be worked out arithmetically.

Mr. Whittle was able to confirm from experience what the lecturer had said as to the good effects of providing clean, healthy and comfortable work rooms, and he told of the excellent provision made in this respect by the firm with which he is connected. He remarked that Mr. Burchell had in his lecture come very close to the subject of the Costing System. He would like to know how far London master printers were honest to one another in respect of the Costing System. Mr. Whittle proceeded to give an example of amazing discrepancies between the estimates of firms claiming to work to the system. He

concluded by expressing the Association's indebtedness to Mr. Burchell, and said he hoped part two of Mr. Burchell's lecture would follow shortly.

Mr. Whittle mentioned later that he was proud to recall that a P.M. and O.A. member, Mr. W. W. Fox, was the first man in London to talk about "hourly costs." He had opened the eyes of master printers to the importance of the subject.

Mr. Field, referring to the getting of closer contact between the workpeople and those in authority, spoke to the value of monthly meetings at which overseers of departments, representatives of the workpeople, and members of the firm confer in informal discussion.

Mr. Burchell briefly replied to the points raised in the discussion, and the meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks. The vote of thanks to Mr. Burchell—proposed by Mr. Bateman, seconded by Mr. Whittle, and supported by Mr. Gill—was carried with acclamation.

## **Unemployed Printers in Edinburgh.**

### **M.P.'s Efforts to Assist.**

At a recent meeting with members of the printing and paper trades in Edinburgh who are out of employment, Mr. William Graham, M.P. for Central Edinburgh, undertook to communicate with the local authorities of the district to ascertain whether they would be able to expedite orders for printing and stationery in order to assist unemployed printers and others in the present emergency.

From the Parish Council Mr. Graham has received a letter explaining that its printing work is done by contract, the biggest part of which consists of the printing of the minutes of the council, which are sent out to members previous to each monthly meeting. The requirements of books and stationery are not extensive at any time.

The Education Authority writes that while under the economy campaign instructions have been received to reduce printing and advertising to the lowest possible limit, the authority has been able within recent days to send to the printers the scheme of education which is required by the Education Act of 1918. That is a fairly extensive document. All other absolutely essential matter is being hurried, and the Authority, within the limits of its restricted power, will do all it possibly can to place orders in hand.

Mr. Graham has had a reply from the Town Council to the effect that the matter is under consideration, and he has also communicated with the Government authorities directing their attention to the depression in a large printing centre like Edinburgh, and asking whether anything can be done in the better allocation of Government and other contracts in printing and stationery at the present time.





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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The State of Trade.

DESPITE the hardness of the times we gather that trade generally is not quite so bad as it was, reports from various sources indicating that the approach of the winter season and the recent movement towards price-stabilisation have been followed by some vivification of business. It is high time that some improvement should be manifesting itself, for many printers have this year been passing through the severest struggle in their trade experience. The struggle is not yet over, however, for there exists severe competition—often unconscionable competition—for most of the work available, and this competition is to-day showing itself in directions in which it has not been noticeable hitherto. A good many printers, for instance, are feeling rather sore on account of the way in which dealers in paper get in touch with printers' customers, and when the paper man adds offers of printing to his offers of paper the printer feels

that he is not being fairly treated. The efficiency of printers' organisation, individual and collective is being severely tested, and the achievement of greater efficiency in every direction is an urgent demand of the moment.

\* \* \*

### Cheaper Postage—When?

THE Postmaster-General's statement at Rushden (as reported in another column) that he hopes next year to take off the additional postal charges for which he has been responsible is not what printers have been hoping to hear from him. Faced with drastically curtailed orders because of the increased postage, some sections of the trade—picture postcard printers in particular—had hoped to have a definite promise of reduced postage to be effective at a definite and not far distant date. Even so small a concession as a promise of a return to the 1d. postcard rate before Christmas would have had immediate results in counteracting some of the printing trade paralysis caused by Post Office policy. Of course it is better that relief should come in April next than not at all, but why wait six months to relieve the unemployment that is crying for immediate alleviation? The integrity of the financial year cannot be pleaded, for Mr. Kellaway did not wait until the close of a financial period to impose this tax on trade; the 1½d. postcard rate was introduced last June. Why then must the financial year expire before the removal of this impost?

\* \* \*

### Health and Work.

IN order that men and women might give that increased production which is necessary, it is essential that they should work under healthy conditions, and this is one of the directions in which the employers can help. Attention is being concentrated upon this aspect of labour. Poor health on the part of the worker naturally means reduced efficiency and loss. The opportunity for the manufacturer to assist in promoting the welfare of his employees is widened at present because, unfortunately, owing to the pressing need for national economy, the activities of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board had been temporarily curtailed. The work already done, however has shown conclusively that many of our manufacturing methods are wasteful of human energy, and therefore of efficiency, and that some are even harmful to the human machine. It would, therefore, be in their own and the nation's interests if the different industries would take up for themselves research work similar to that already done by the Board.

## Personal.

LORD RIDDELL has left Southampton for the United States.

Mr. H. G. WELLS was on Saturday elected a member of the Central London branch of the National Union of Journalists.

THE Lord Chancellor will preside at the dinner to be given at the Savoy Hotel on November 21st to Sir Leslie Ward ("Spy") on his 70th birthday, and among those who are acting on the dinner committee are the Prime Minister, Viscount Burnham and Viscount Northcliffe.

THE printer-Mayor of Southwark, Mr. Geo. A. Isaacs, closed his term of office yesterday by cleaning one of a hundred windows in Southwark Cathedral. He has been instrumental in raising most of the money for the cleaning of the windows, which had not been touched for twenty-five years.

MR. H. A. BETHELL presided at a well-attended meeting of the executive of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers held on Monday in the new offices in Manchester.

MR. ROGER GIBB has resigned his position as assistant-secretary to the Federation of Master Printers. He has accepted an important position in the railway world.

THE staff of the *North Mail* and the *Sunday Sun*, which are associate newspapers with the *Newcastle Chronicle*, have presented a case of dessert knives and forks, with mother-of-pearl handles, to Mr. A. Munro Sutherland, on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage.

DURING the last two months the principal of St. Bride Printing School, Mr. J. R. Riddell, seems to have been more than usually energetic in going about the country giving inspiring addresses to printer craftsmen. We have heard of enthusiastic meetings at Birmingham, Derby and Cheltenham. We believe other towns have also been visited by this educational enthusiast who seems ever ready to spend his time and energy in helping along craft instruction for the printer.

MR. J. F. GREEN, an ex-president of the Coventry Typographical Society, stood as Labour candidate for Hearsall Ward in the recent municipal elections at Coventry, but was unsuccessful.

THE engagement is announced of Captain Maurice H. Garrard, M.C., late 1st K.O.Y.L.I., to Jean, younger daughter of the late Augustin Spicer and Mrs. Spicer.

## SOUTH-EAST

### London Master Printers' Association

The usual monthly meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, S.E., the president (Mr. E. B. Smith) occupying the chair. There was a fair attendance of members and the business before the meeting was mostly of a private character concerning questions of organisation.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Clowes drew attention to the fact that subscriptions from the South-East Association to the Printers' Pension Corporation had not been grouped so that an estimate could be given showing what they had subscribed as an Association. This he regretted, as a comparison could not be made with the sums given by the other district Associations.

The task of finding out how much the Association has subscribed was left in the hands of Mr. Prentice.

A letter from 24, Holborn, was read asking for a representative from the Association to meet representatives from the other district Associations to discuss the question of unfair competition of wholesalers and printing agents.

Several members expressed the opinion that the subject, though it bristled with difficulties, could be dealt with, and thought that the Association would be well advised in appointing a representative. References were made to the frequent custom of the paper-maker going behind the back of the printer, and also to the printer sometimes going straight to the papermaker and not consulting the mill agent regarding his paper. As instancing the difficulties of the subject, a member mentioned the fact that a well-known engraving firm had been able to secure a printing order.

Finally Mr. Hedger was appointed to represent the Association.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Prentice agreed to represent the Association at the Conference on District Organisation and Finances at 24, Holborn, on the 11th inst.

It was agreed on the proposition of Mr. Brigenshaw that Mr. A. H. Munday, of Fry's Metal Foundry, be invited to address the members on the subject of metallurgy on a future date.

Mr. Mason briefly drew attention to the sincere regret the members would feel in the death of Mr. Winkley and Mr. W. Bargery, and also spoke of the valuable services rendered to the Association in days gone by by these two gentlemen.

Mr. Mason's words were endorsed by the president, and the secretary was instructed to convey to the relatives of the deceased gentlemen their sincere condolence.

After the election of three firms to membership and a short discussion as to the best way of securing further members, the meeting terminated.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 16s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d.; *Financial News*, 26s. 3d., Pref., 11s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 5s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 5s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 12s. 6d.; *Lady's Pictorial*, Pref., 12s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 14s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s.; Linotype A Deb., 52s. 3d.; George Newnes, 12s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 13s.; Odham's Press, 10s. 6d., 10s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 59s.; Roneo, 18s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 6d. pd., 4s. 9d., 5s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; *Sunday Times*, 6 p.c. Part. Pref., 10s.; Raphael Tuck, 14s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 15s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 4s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., Deb., 55; Weldon's, 35s., 37s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 3d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 102<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**HAZEL, WATSON AND VINEY.**—Dividend of 2 per cent., free of tax, on ordinary shares, payable December 1st.

**ODHAMS PRESS.**—Half-yearly interim on ordinary at rate of 10 per cent.

**GEORGE NEWNES** has declared interim dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares for current year.

**WARRILLOWS.**—Warrillows announces dividend of 1s. per share, free of tax, on ordinary, making 1. 6d. per share for period ended June 30th, 1921, carrying £19,189 forward, subject to corporation profits tax.

**YATES AND THOM, LTD.**—Dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, placing £10,000 to reserve, carrying forward £15,084.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**CONTRACTORS RECORD, LTD.**—Capital £3,500 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. Mitchell and to carry on the business of newspaper and magazine proprietors, news-agents, journalists, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. H. Biggs, Mrs. R. Biggs, F. S. Mitchell and Mrs. M. A.

Mitchell. Registered office: 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.1.

**B. SCULTHORP AND SON, LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by G. H. Sculthorp as "B. Sculthorp and Son," and to carry on the business of office suppliers, stationers, printers, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, boxes, cartons, cases and goods of all kinds made from wood, cardboard, papier mache, paper, leather and textile substances, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Baker and J. E. Larkham. First directors: G. H. Sculthorp and others by the subscribers. Registered office: Fulwood House, High Holborn, W.C.

**ROSCOW AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares; to take over the businesses of paper bag manufacturing and paper dealing carried on by W. H. Roscow at Bury Street Mills, Bury-street, Radcliffe, Lancs, as the "Radcliffe Paper Bag Co.," and "William Roscow and Co." Private company. First directors: W. H. Roscow and J. W. S. Ashworth. Regd. office: Bury Street Mill, Bury-street, Radcliffe, Lancs.

**KETTERING CARTONS, LTD.**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in card, leather and other similar manufactured boards, and all kinds of papers, woods, iron, sheet and other metals, manufacturers, of and dealers in boxes and cartons made therefrom, show-card manufacturers, mount cutters and makers, paper and other bag makers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. W. Caswell, T. A. Mursell and J. H. Whitney. Registered office: Chelsea Works, St. Michael's-road, Kettering.

**HORNCASTLE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in 2,500 preference shares of £1 each and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with C. R. Horncastle and C. A. R. Tytherleigh; and to acquire the business of advertising agents and contractors carried on by them. Private company. First directors: C. R. Horncastle, T. H. Hardy, C. A. R. Tytherleigh and W. Cornell.

**ACCO MANUFACTURERS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in stationers' and office goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. F. Parsons and Emily M. Stevens. Registered office: 130, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

**BLACKPOOL PROGRAMME, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; advertising contractors

and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Clegg and E. H. Whetstone. Registered office: Talbot Chambers, Talbot-square, Blackpool.

MARTIN RUDIN, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; general advertising agents and contractors, publicity specialists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. R. Rudin and H. J. Brown. First director: M. Rudin. Registered office: 25, Wellington-street, W.C.2.

J. K. FARNELL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in fancy goods of all kinds in celluloid, wood, cardboard, paper and other materials, etc. Private company. First directors: H. K. Farnell, Agnes F. Farnell, A. E. B. Rose and F. H. Sully. Registered office: Alpha Works, Acton-hill, Acton, Middlesex.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

W. H. AND A. RICHARDSON, LTD. (manufacturing paper and stationery and makers of fancy goods, cardboard, box makers, etc., Jarrow).—Particulars of £20,000 debentures authorised October 24th, 1921; whole amount issued, and ranking *pari passu* with £30,000 prior debentures. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

ASSOCIATED PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Disposition dated May 10th, securing £150,000 debentures issued on July 29th, 1921, charged on Kelvindale Paper Mills, Maryhill, Glasgow. Holders: E. J. Borberbank, 35, Higher Drive, Purley; and W. Ogden, Lyndhurst, Arthog-road, Hale, Ches.

SWAIN AND CO., LTD. (printers).—Mortgage dated October 26th, 1921, to secure £5,000, charged on certain land and premises in Stockport. Holders: Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Cheadle Heath Works, Cheadle Heath, Stockport.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON AND SONS, LTD. (publishers and booksellers, etc., Wakefield).—Satisfaction in full on September 1st, 1921, of mortgage dated December 10th, 1913, securing an indefinite amount.

D. MUNRO AND SON, LTD. (bookbinders, Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised October 25th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD. (paper manufacturers and wholesale stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £300 on October 18th, 1921, of debenture stock covered by trust deeds dated July 1st, 1921, and January 15th, 1919, securing £565,000.

UNIVERSAL BUSINESS AGENCIES, LTD (general merchants, publishers, printers, etc., London).—Issue on October 24th, 1921, of £250 debentures, part of a series already registered.

THOBURN AND HATCHETT, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., London).—Debentures dated October 21st, 1921, to secure £200. Charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. G. Bowen, 62a, Aldersgate-street, E.C.2.

W. N. SHARPE, LTD. (fancy stationers, etc., Bradford).—Satisfaction in full on October 19th, 1921, of debenture dated December 3rd, 1919, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to bankers, not exceeding £10,000, notified. Debenture dated October 20th, 1921, to secure £14,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital, also registered. Holders: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re* LANGHALL AND WADE, printers' designers and manufacturers' stationers, 10, South-street, Finsbury, E.C.—The members of this firm, Ernest Langrish, Stewart Edward Wade, Cuthbert Collingwood and H. M. Langridge, trading as above, failed last March with liabilities £3,975, and on November 4th, the debtors Langridge and Wade applied to Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court for a discharge from the bankruptcy. Mr. Vyvyan, official receiver, reported that the assets valued by the bankrupts at £3,353 had realised £1,791 and a dividend of about 6s. 6d. in the £ would be paid. The business was commenced in August, 1919, by Langridge, Wade and Langrish, with a capital of £100, and in the following May Collingwood became a partner and introduced £1,000. They then purchased the existing business of a printer at 147-9, Haydon's-lane, Wimbledon, at the price of £2,100, but only £1,500 had been paid. In February last three executions were levied at the Finsbury premises, and in March, the stock having been removed by the sheriff, these proceedings followed. The failure was attributed to heavy interest on borrowed money, and loss on stock of paper owing to the slump. The offences alleged were (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities; and (2) omission to keep proper books of account. The discharges were suspended for two years.

MR. E. A. DAWE has consented to address the South-West London Master Printers' Association at the December meeting on the subject of "The Printer and His Paper."

FROM the old-established publishing firm of E. and S. Livingstone, Edinburgh, we have received a catalogue and leaflets giving particulars of a large number of publications on scientific subjects, chiefly medical and surgical

## Trade Notes.

SUNDAY last was the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alois Senefelder, the father of lithography, and the occasion was celebrated at Prague, his birthplace, and elsewhere.

THE *Westminster Gazette* on Monday duly made its first appearance as a morning paper, and the excellence of its production shows it to be an important addition to London's morning dailies.

In a special article in the *Daily Chronicle* on Monday the suggestion was made that the Churches should combine to institute a great national advertising campaign to attract the people to places of worship.

THE Railway Rates Tribunal, appointed under the Railways Bill, will consist of Sir F. Gore Browne (chairman), Mr. W. A. Jefson, London and North-Western Railway, and Mr. G. C. Lockett, commercial member.

In recognition of his bravery in saving a woman from drowning in the Thames, Frederick Sherratt, a Blackfriars billposter, has been awarded the certificate and bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society and the sum of £10 and a certificate by the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund.

ST. BRIDE MEMORIAL SERVICE.—On Armistice Day, November 11th, a short memorial service in commemoration of St. Bride students who fell in the war is to be held at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, at 10.45 a.m. Past and present students are invited to make every effort to attend.

WILLS.—Mr. Hermann Schmidt, of Ampt-hill-square, N.W., financial writer for the Press (died June 8th, intestate and a bachelor), £1,793; Mr. R. S. Warren Bell, of Southend, editor of the *Captain*, 1899-1910, author of several popular books for boys (died September 26th), £331.

RAILWAY RATES.—The committee set up by the Federation of Master Printers to deal with the question of the classification of railway rates for printed matter are arranging a conference with the railway companies, which will probably take place during the third week in November.

ELECTION POSTERS.—The Hertford County Magistrates on Saturday committed for trial before the King's Bench the case in which the *Daily Mirror Newspaper Co., Ltd.*, is accused of a corrupt practice other than personation within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, in connection with the issuing of newspaper posters during the East Herts by-election. Sir R. Muir, for the defence, said that the Court had no jurisdiction to send the company for trial. It was obvious that the procedure could not be applied to a company. He further said posters concerned were not issued for the purpose of advertising the paper in the ordinary course of business.

THE death has occurred in Bombay of Mr. John Wallace, C.E., joint editor of the *Indian Textile Journal*.

GERMANY has re-entered the foreign trade of Malta, among the most important articles supplied being cigarette paper.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY will be occupied for six days next month in disposing of the famous library of Lord Amherst of Hackney.

DURING last year paper and stationery showed important increases in the value imported from the United Kingdom and the United States into the Straits Settlements.

IN a High Court Special Jury List, to be dealt with next week, containing nearly 50 cases, seventeen are libel suits. These include that of Mr. J. H. Thomas v. the National Labour Press and others.

AN outstanding feature of the November number of *Pearson's Magazine* is an interview with the great German newspaper owner and industrial magnate, Hugo Stinnes, by Isaac Marcossen, America's super-interviewer.

ILLUSTRATED post cards are among the "luxury" goods which, under new regulations, may now be imported into Roumania without special licence on payment of the "luxury" tax in addition to the Customs duties.

MR. J. C. SERQUE, writing in the *Daily News*, says that the difficulties which beset the professional writer in present-day Russia have no parallel elsewhere. Regarding writing paper he says that the great scarcity of the material limits the number of manuscripts.

PRINTING and bookbinding machinery was imported into Canada during the four months ended July, 1921, to the value of 575,000 dols. This is less than the value imported last year over the same period, when it stood at 1,247,000 dols., and also less than the amount for the same period of 1919, when the total reached 604,000 dols.

THE LATE MR. W. BALDWIN, Rectory Farm, Taplow, Bucks, and Upper Thames-street, E.C., paper manufacturer, who died on June 20th, in his 60th year, left estate of the gross value of £33,708, the net personalty being £32,741. The testator gives £200, the household and personal effects, and during widowhood £2,000 a year, to his wife, £3,000 in trust for his daughter Daphne Monica, £50 each to the executors, £500 to Alice Osborn, for long and devoted service.

In the latest issue of that admirably-printed house organ, the *Falcon*, "produced quarterly by the printing craftsmen of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.," are to be found as usual many articles of general interest to the trade as well as of special interest to the workers for whom primarily the magazine is issued. An outstanding item in the new issue is the French text (followed by the English translation) of the speech which Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh delivered on the occasion of his recent visit to Lille to take part in the French Master Printers' Congress.



## Printers' Pension Festival.

Over £27,000 Subscribed.

Great success attended the 94th anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation held on Wednesday of last week at the Connaught Rooms, when, under the chairmanship of Sir William A. Waterlow, a large and representative company, numbering over 600, sat down to dinner.

The chairman read a letter he had received from the Prince of Wales, who wrote expressing his best wishes and remarking: "The generous support which was given me when I presided last year shows that the needs of the aged printer and of the children of those who gave their lives in the war are claims worthy of recognition by the public, and, although the present condition of trade must make your task more difficult, I believe you can go forward with confidence, having a good cause to plead on behalf of an economically administered charity."

A telegram from the Duke of York to the chairman ran: "I trust you will have a very successful dinner and that the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation will greatly benefit. I hope to be in your position this time next year."

Viscount Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor, who was to have responded to the toast, "His Majesty's Government," sent a message stating regretfully that urgent pressure of Government business in connection with the Irish Conference prevented his being present. The American Ambassador wrote expressing a hope that on some future occasion he might be able to attend the festival.

Lord Riddell proposed the toast of "His Majesty's Government," and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., responded.

Sir William Waterlow, in proposing "The Printers' Pension Corporation," said the Corporation was started in a small way, but its growth had been steady and continuous. It provided almshouses and pensions, and one of the features of its benevolence was the War Orphans' Fund, out of which £10 per year was paid to the orphans of printers killed in the war, whether subscribers or not. Some 1,300 children were receiving benefit from that grant, thus absorbing £13,000 per annum, and the sum required yearly to cover all the benevolent grants and benefits was £32,000. The institution was controlled energetically and economically by men directly concerned in the printing trade. It was not only benevolent, but provident, in that those who became recipients of benefactions must have contributed in the past to the funds subscribed. It had been suggested that private benevolence had been killed by high taxation, old-age pensions, unemployment, etc. He did not think that was so, and he trusted it would not be so in our time. It would not be beneficial to the community in general if

benevolence were discontinued, and he trusted that trade charities like this would never be allowed to lapse. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Thompson, chairman of the council, replied. It was announced late in the evening that the financial result of the festival was £27,094, which was a "record," excepting last year.

The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the London Master Printers' Association) and Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary London Society of Compositors).

Others present included: Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Sir Robert Baird, K.B.E., Mr. Albert Bennett, Mr. J. Gomer Berry, Sir W. E. Berry, Bart., Mr. Alfred F. Blades, Alderman Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P., Mr. H. C. Bolton, Sir Fredk. W. Bowater, K.B.E., Mr. W. M. Bower, Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. H. Budd, Mr. W. Bullett, Mr. W. I. Burch, Mr. W. H. Burchell, Mr. H. B. Cahusac, Mr. A. H. Caslon, Mr. Chris. A. Caslon, Mr. Harold A. Caslon, Mr. M. A. Caslon, Mr. Ralph S. Caslon, Mr. S. H. Caslon, Col. J. Causton, O.B.E., J.P., Mr. Hildred L. Causton, Mr. A. Chadwell, Mr. Cecil Clay, Major Maurice Clowes, M.C., Mr. W. A. Clowes, Mr. F. H. Cole, Mr. F. T. Corkett, Mr. Ward Cox, Mr. Fred Cumbers, Mr. Sydney Cumbers, Mr. A. Dargavel, Mr. J. E. Dixon, Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., Mr. W. H. Eyre, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. David Greenhill, Mr. Oscar G. Griffith, Mr. A. G. Gronow, C.B.E., Mr. N. T. Hammond, Sir Cecil R. Harrison, K.B.E., Mr. G. Eaton Hart, Mr. W. E. Hebditch, Mr. A. Hewitt, Mr. F. Heywood, Mr. H. W. Howes, Mr. Edward Iliffe, Mr. C. W. Iveson, Mr. A. E. Jarvis, Mr. Hudson Kearns, Mr. J. J. Keliher, Mr. Alfred Langley, Mr. F. P. Lewingdon, Mr. G. Limbery, Mr. W. H. Lock, Mr. Jas. MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. E. L. Marler, Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., Mr. J. D. McAra, F.I.C.S., Sir Herbert E. Morgan, K.B.E., Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E., Mr. A. H. Munday, Mr. J. Mynott, Mr. T. G. Newland, Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. A. Oddy, Mr. P. M. Parrish, Mr. H. F. Parker, Mr. W. A. Perkins, Mr. W. J. Perkins, Mr. A. E. Reveirs, Mr. G. L. Reveirs, Mr. G. P. Reveirs, Mr. H. A. Reveirs, Mr. J. Miller Richard, Mr. J. R. Riddell, Mr. C. H. Roud, Lieut.-Col. N. G. Scorgie, O.B.E., LL.D., Mr. Geo. Sharvell, Mr. C. W. Shortt, Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Mr. Glen Steel, Mr. John Swain, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, D.S.O., Mr. John Walter, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. A. J. Waterlow, Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow, Colonel J. F. Waterlow, D.S.O., V.D., Sir Philip Waterlow, Mr. Philip Waterlow, Bart., Mr. E. W. Whittle, Mr. W. Whyte, and Mr. C. S. Yeates.

Mr. A. W. FOSTER, secretary of the Paper-makers' Association delivered an interesting address on the "Ideal Manufacturers' Association," before the trade association secretaries last week at the Trocadero. His discourse raised so many important points that, although the discussion continued to a late hour, it was decided to continue consideration of the paper at the next meeting.

## Some Aspects of Technical Education

The above was the topic chosen by Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of St. Bride Printing School, in an address delivered before the members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at its monthly meeting, held at St. Bride Institute on the 1st inst.

Mr. Riddell, at the outset, said it had always given him great pleasure to get into contact with practical men, and to have a chat with them on questions relating to the printing trades, and also for the discussion which followed. It had often been said that technical education was the happy hunting ground of the theorist, and that remark applied to the printing industry was no exception to the rule.

### Necessity of Training.

His views were pretty well known, and even perhaps savoured of repetition, but he was convinced that efficient training in the printing industry was worthy of their earnest consideration. Without training you could not obtain efficiency, and without it you can never eliminate that waste in time and energy and materials which is so rampant in our workshops to-day.

The craft they represented was just as capable of development as any other vocation. Printing was one of the oldest of the arts of civilisation, and by consistent perseverance and patience it was their duty to emulate the principles of the early printers who by personal effort overcame seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

If the principles of a cost-finding system were applied to the training of apprentices very few of them would be found a paying proposition to a firm, in view of the spoilages and reduced output that necessarily arise in the course of the boy's training. The apprentice was the life blood of our industry, and he suggested that any who unnecessarily limited the infusion of new blood were taking the readiest means to make that industry a C3 industry.

Mr. Riddell submitted that the interest and enthusiasm for technical education had not taken place before they were due. Nothing can be so advantageous to the boy as systematic training, enabling him to understand the principles of his craft and what is expected from him. How many apprentices are instructed in such a manner as to eliminate the appalling waste seen in many of our workshops? He contended that beside a workshop training it was necessary to have a supplementary training, and he emphasised the fact that that can better be obtained through a technical school, when its work is arranged to meet the needs of the craft, than anywhere else.

### Needs of the Technical School.

A technical institute must be equipped and controlled by those who have a knowledge of present day requirements. In the past tech-

nical institutes had been catering for particular sections of the trade; further, there was no bookbinding school to-day in London that met their special needs. It was up to them to see that their branch of the trade was represented when the new technical school was got going. There was a time when there was a large amount of indifference to technical schools and their work. He admitted that at one time they got into the hands of what is generally known as faddists, and they were reaping the effects of those times to-day.

Mr. Riddell said such associations as theirs could help forward the apprentice. The training of the boy at the age of 14 to 16 was a different proposition from that of the youth of 17 to 20. The incompetent journeyman was the outcome of the insufficiently instructed apprentice. For this the employer threw the blame on to the union, and the union threw it back on the employer. At St. Bride they believed in not only giving the boy a good technical training but in helping him to build up a character for himself. They tried to get him to recognise his responsibilities, not only to his firm but to himself. They also believed that unless he was a good citizen he could never make a really good craftsman. The preliminary courses of training before lads entered the workshop were a paying proposition to any firm to adopt; he admitted it was not utopian, although he would say that the results obtained from the training given to the students to-day was a very potent force.

### Technical Training in Germany and U.S.A.

Speaking of technical training in Germany, Mr. Riddell said whether we liked it or not we had to confess that our late enemies were in such a position before the war that they had very few rivals in the world. No German firm can take an apprentice unless the employer or his manager holds a master's certificate qualifying him to train a boy. Their comprehensive technical system of training was patent to all who visited Germany. It was a striking fact to consider the words of a well known German education minister, who, questioned by an Englishman as to who paid for all their fine technical buildings, said that England mainly paid for them by buying the products of the men who had been trained there. Then in the United States technical education was going ahead.

Speaking of the equipment of the technical school, Mr. Riddell said it did not always follow that the schools with the largest equipment and most extensive curriculum did the best work. It was the atmosphere of the place which was the chief factor of success.

### Adverse Criticism.

Mr. Riddell, in concluding, pleaded that before any adverse criticism against technical institutes was indulged in, a personal inspection—of which he invited them all to avail themselves—should be made so that first-hand information could be obtained regarding the nature of the work that was carried on.

**Discussion.**

Mr. Chris. Atkins, in opening the discussion, after paying a warm tribute to the lecturer, spoke of the dangers attaching to the limitation of apprentices. In regard to technical education it was a very desirable thing, he thought, and especially was it required in the binding section of the trade. Speaking of the premium system, Mr. Atkins thought it was not altogether satisfactory, especially when a boy was apprenticed to a "cock-robbin" shop, and where the training was secondary to the premium.

Mr. Rutherford gave personal testimony as to the value of technical education, and as one who had control of a large platen machine department thought that that department had not in the past had sufficient representation in the curriculum at technical schools. If the best results were to be obtained from the instruction given in composing, cylinder machine, electro and stereo, etc., departments, the last processes in the operations of the work, namely, the platen machine, should also receive more attention.



**Income Tax Assessments for 1921-22.**

SIR,—Assessments have now been made and served in practically every part of the country, and any who consider their assessments too high must give notice of appeal within 21 days of the date thereon, failing which the assessment becomes binding.

We find that a **great number** have this year been made without allowing the very substantial abatements to which the taxpayer is entitled. This omission arises, in most cases, through the taxpayer not having made his claim in proper form.

Claims and abatements may now be made in respect of earned incomes, personal allowance, house keepers, children, dependent relatives, life assurance premiums, and with regard to the reduced rate of duty on the first £225 of taxable income.

May we also point out that where the income is derived entirely from investments very substantial repayment claims can be made. In some cases the amount so claimed will be over £70 for each year. This is increased where there are children under 16 years of age, and where life assurance premiums are paid.

We shall be glad to advise any of your readers (free of charge in the first instance) as to whether or not, and to what extent they are entitled to make these claims, providing they give us particulars of their income.

Yours, etc.,

D. THOMLINSON,

Secretary, Lancors Limited.

Swan Chambers,

Cophthall-avenue, London, E.C.2.

**Gazette.**

**A WORD OF CAUTION.**

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

**ENGLAND AND WALES.**

**PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.**

Henry Arthur Tebble and Hamilton Cleland, printers, tin box manufacturers, Chrispin's Wharf, Marshgate-lane, Stratford.

**THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.**

**RECEIVING ORDERS.**

Wilfred Webster, 25, Nelson-street, South Bank, Middlesbrough, Yorks, stationer. November 3rd. Newport (Mon.).

Gordon Good (trading as G. Good and Co., and as the Fac-Sim Letter and Advertising Service), The Arcade, 85, Lord-street, Liverpool, contractor. October 31st. Middlesbrough.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

**SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS**

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

**Miscellaneous.**

**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.**—SMALL PRINTING BUSINESS in Sussex town, £1,800, going concern; freehold premises including house could be purchased cheaply; mortgage arranged.—Particulars from F. Colebrook, 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13866

**PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES** in South Africa, India, New Zealand, and other important Colonies are requested to communicate with Advertiser.—Box 13864.

**Machinery Wanted.**

**WANTED, ONE GUILLOTINE** (New or Second-Hand), Power-driven, similar to a Paper Cutter with a blade about 55-in. long; complete specification and illustration required, and state where machine can be inspected.—Apply, Box 13867.

**TENDERS.**

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**TENDERS**, to be delivered before noon on Monday, 21st November, 1921, are invited for a contract for the supply of Boxes (millboard, strawboard and wood, covered with cloth, etc.).

For particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, S.W.1.

## Machine Making Dust-Proof Cartons.

### Important New Model Demonstrated.

To a select gathering of representatives of the printing and allied trades a demonstration was made on Friday last of a machine that has features which point to startling speeding up and cheapening of the production of printed cartons or bags, these being so designed that they are not only dust-proof, but can be made waterproof as well. The demonstration was made on the premises of Messrs. Henry Drysdale and Co., of Goswell-road, Mr. Henry Drysdale being the inventor of the machine.

The new carton-making machine which was seen in operation, has two feed reels, one for the heavy paper or card of the carton, and the other for the lining paper. The heavier paper, on a reel at the extreme end of the machine, is fed through suitable rollers, and subjected to the first operation of slitting for the folding ends of the carton and creasing for the folds. The second operation is the gumming of the paper on its under side, the gum being applied with very careful registration, so as to be placed only on small selected areas. The heavier paper, after cutting and gumming, next passes over the lining paper, which is fed from beneath the machine, and the latter is pressed upon the gummed surface of the upper paper, whilst at the same time the operation of creasing the lining is performed. Then the double carton paper, cut and creased, passes through printing units whereby the necessary printing, in one or in several colours, is effected, and finally the separate lengths for the cartons are cut off and delivered.

Very careful arrangements are made for keeping the papers properly tense during their passage through the machine, and the provision for exact registration in all the processes is claimed to be remarkably accurate.

Thus the one machine performs all the operations required from the delivery of the raw material on the reel up to the production of the finished cartons or bags in a condition such that they require only to be folded and stuck before filling.

The output per machine is stated to be about 70,000 per eight-hour day. Three attendants per machine are required.

An important feature to notice is the cutting of the outer paper before the lining is applied, thereby avoiding any slits in the lining, with the result that the ends close in so as to give a remarkably secure closure, which, if special lining paper is used, renders the finished bags or cartons waterproof as well as dust-proof.

The sponsors of the invention assert that the users of these cartons can save anything from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. in packing, in addition to saving about 10 per cent. in the purchase of the cartons. In the manufacture of the cartons a 50 per cent. saving is claimed,

as the carton or bag and its lining are made at one operation, not separately as hitherto. Much work is obviated as compared with the usual method of production from sheet, involving separate operations for guillotining, cutting and creasing, stripping off waste, gluing, and printing in different colours.

A further notable feature of the new process is that the cartons are produced all of one size to perfect register—male and female dies being embodied in the machine—and so are well adapted for automatic packing, as is not the case with the products of the ordinary processes.

The Drysdale machinery, by the way, is admittedly suitable only for long runs—not less than about a million. But for firms able to undertake such runs immense advantages are promised.

We understand that a company has been formed to take over from Mr. Drysdale the rights in the invention, in respect of which patents have been applied for in the principal countries of the world. The company's primary intention is to manufacture bags and cartons, not to sell the machines to manufacturers. A London factory is already in course of equipment, and is expected to be in operation about the end of the present year.

## Reorganisation of Weldons, Ltd.

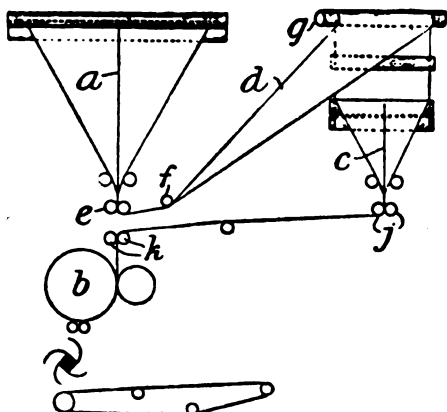
Notices have been issued calling meetings of shareholders to consider and if thought fit approve certain arrangements with regard to the directors of Weldons, Ltd., and the retirement from active management of Mrs. Weldon Fox and Mr. E. M. Weldon. In a circular it is stated that the other parties to the agreement are Sir William Berry and Mr. J. Gomer Berry. The agreement indicates among other things that the capital of the company is to be increased by 100,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, to be subscribed and paid for by Messrs. Berry at par, and to carry one vote per share. The rate of dividend on preference shares is to be increased from 5 to 6 per cent. and ordinary shareholders will receive a cash bonus of 5s. per share. Further, each ordinary share is to be converted into a preferred ordinary share carrying a fixed cumulative dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum guaranteed for seven years by Messrs. Berry. The present board is to retire. The managing directors to receive retiring allowance equal to two-thirds of their average remuneration for the past four years and the chairman a retiring bonus of £1,000.

THE fourth annual concert in aid of the War Memorial Fund for the Roll of Honour associated with the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on Saturday, November 12th. A fine programme has been arranged under the direction of Mr. Percy Newport.

# New Inventions.

## Folders for Web Printing Machines.

According to an invention, patented by Mr. E. W. Smith, a web printing machine is provided with two longitudinal folders arranged in the same or parallel planes to permit the web to receive two longitudinal folds in succession, and a transverse folding and cutting apparatus to which the web may be led from either longitudinal folder. As

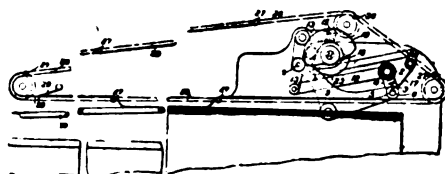


shown, the web *d* passes over a folder *a*, round guide-rollers *e*, *f* and over a turning bar *g* to a second folder *c* in the same plane as the folder *a* and thence passes between guide rollers *j*, *h* to transverse cutting and folding apparatus *b*. The apparatus *b* is mounted immediately beneath the folder *a* so that if desired, the once folded web may pass directly thereto.

## Feeding Sheets.

According to a patent in the names of Payne and Sons (Orley), Ltd., E. Stott and Dawson and Sons (Orley), Ltd., sheets are separated and fed from a pile by means of a suction or like separator which bends the edge of the top sheet and raises it to allow a flexible tray or platform carried by bars on a pair of endless chains to pass between the top sheet and the pile, the sheet being deposited on the tray when the suction is cut off. As shown in Fig. 1, the trays are formed of steel or other flexible tapes *28* attached to bars *27* carried by chains *26*, which pass over sprocket-wheels *24*. The top sheet of a pile is acted on by a set of suction nozzles *3* on a shaft *2* carried by arms *4* fitted with studs *6* mounted

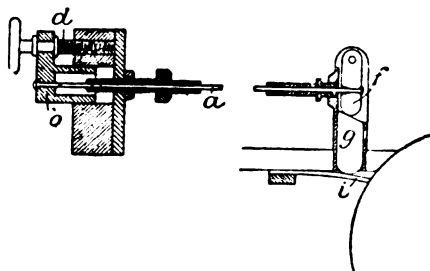
in levers *5* which are formed with rollers *9* acted on by cams *10* to depress the suction nozzles on to the pile and lift them with the top sheet adhering to permit a tray *28* to move under the top sheet. The shaft *2* is rotated to bend up the edge of the sheet by means of a connecting-rod *12* and a lever *13* with a roller *15* acted on by a cam *16* on the shaft *11*. A gripper *17* may co-act with the nozzles *3* to lift the top sheet, this gripper being actuated by a cam *23* on the shaft *11*. As shown, the separated sheet is carried by the tray *28* until



it reaches stops *29* which stop the sheet so that it falls through an open space between the cross bars *27* on to feed-table *30*. Instead of lifting the separator from the pile, the pile-table may be dropped after the sheet is held by the separator. The chains *26* are driven by a continuous or intermittent drive. In a modification the chains *26* are caused to travel downwards and around the pile, the separated sheet passing from the trays *28* into guides which direct it into forwarding rollers, or on to forwarding bands or tapes.

## Inking Apparatus.

In an invention patented by Messrs. J. H. Butler, T. E. Phythian, and J. Shaw the pressure of the ductor blade upon the fountain



roll of an inking apparatus is adjusted at various positions along its length by devices operated from a distant point through Bowden or other wire connections. As shown, the



inner member *a* of a Bowden wire is connected at one end to a member *b* operated in either direction by a screw *d*, and at the other end to a pivoted member *f* bearing upon the inclined end of a plunger *g* engaging the

ductor blade *i*. When the screw *d* is turned to release the pull on the wire *a*, the parts are returned to normal position by the spring of the blade *i* or a separate spring may be provided for this purpose.

## **"DRYLIO"**

(REGISTERED).

**Patent Lithographic and Offset Ink for Working without Dampers.**

"DRYLIO" means increased production; greater brilliancy of colour; large saving in cost of moleskin; life of printing plate more than doubled; and smaller consumption of ink.

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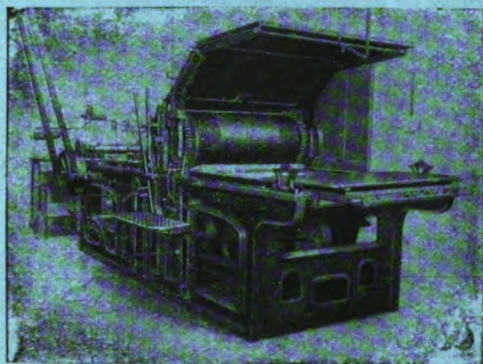
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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 20.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 17 1921

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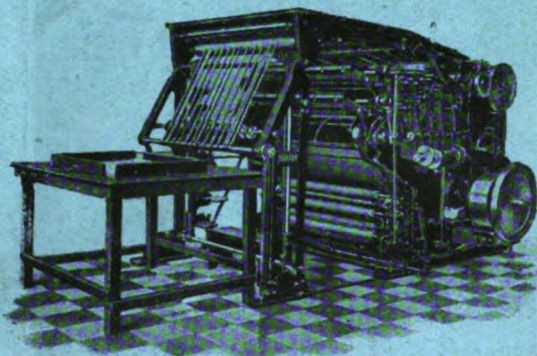
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# Waste in the Printing Trade.

**Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. George A. Isaacs Tackle  
the Urgent Problem of Improving Printing Office Efficiency.**

A good deal of interest has been aroused in the trade by Mr. E. J. P. Benn's article on "The Printing Trade's Opportunity," published in our issue of September 22nd. In that article, it will be remembered, Mr. Benn represented that the printing industry, as compared with other trades, was the least affected by the general breakdown of business and the economic chaos which have followed the war. He stated that "the printing trade to-day is crammed full of waste," and suggested that this waste is largely responsible for the high prices for printing and for the consequent slump. As alleged specific instances of waste, Mr. Benn pointed on the one hand to misuse of the employers' Costing System, and, on the other hand, to restriction of output due to trade union rules prescribing exactly what every man may and may not do—of which restrictive rules, he said, every reader would be acquainted with a hundred illustrations.

## **The Costing System and Waste.**

From Mr. W. Howard Hazell, the well-known chairman of the Cost and Charges Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, we have received a communication by way of reply to Mr. Benn's article, the principal point dealt with being the relation of the Costing System to waste in printing offices. After controverting the idea that the printing trade is little affected by the general depression and dislocation of trade following the war, Mr. Hazell expresses the opinion that our trade cannot recover its prosperity until industrial conditions generally become normal, but he goes on to indicate that much can be done to stimulate demand for printing by reducing its cost. To this end an increase of efficiency is essential.

"Efficiency," writes Mr. Hazell, "in its broadest sense, means producing in the best way, in the shortest time, and at the lowest cost, the article that the consumer is most anxious to buy. In the printing trade much can be done by all connected with the industry, whether they be the inventors of new machines, directors, managers, overseers, or craftsmen. Each has his own responsibility for increasing the efficiency and the output of the printing trade. One of the most potent influences of recent times in this direction is the Costing System which has been adopted by the Master Printers' Federation, and which, when rightly used, is invaluable to the master printer. When the real cost of every process in printing is found, the master printer will have many opportunities of reducing the cost by abandoning worn out and obsolete machines, improving his methods, and checking waste of various kinds. Unless careful records be kept, it is impossible to find out which machine or department is in an unsatisfactory condition; but with the Costing System it is possible to know exactly when it is best to discard an old machine and put in a new and expensive one, where the waste of material or time occurs, and how much unnecessary expense is incurred by picking for sorts or waiting for material, etc. It is to be regretted that all the master printers in the country have not already installed the Costing System in their works. If they had, it would have been of inestimable benefit to them individually, and collectively to the whole trade. Printers, whatever their political beliefs may be, are apparently most conservative when dealing with the organisation in their factory, and are not as willing to adopt new methods and ideas as American printers

are, and in order to help those printers who have not yet adopted the standard methods, the Costing Committee have published figures showing the average cost of production in the various processes in different districts. When master printers are paying the same wages, the same local rates and prices for paper, machinery, etc., the difference in the cost of production cannot be very great, and any variation is largely due to better plant and organisation, and to a steady flow of suitable work; but with these average hourly rates before him, a master printer has an indication as to whether his factory is above or below the average efficiency. If his own hourly costs are above the average of the district, he needs to examine his methods to find out where he is at fault. If, on the other hand, his rates are slightly less than the average, he may be thankful that his methods and organisation are so good. It must be obvious that the best methods of cost-finding would appeal to the firm who believe in having the best equipment in machinery and plant, and as the Federation Costing System is being used by firms who are up-to-date in other directions, the average costs ascertained from the figures supplied by these firms will be actually lower than in works ill-equipped and badly managed. Every printer who has installed the System has found these great benefits are the outcome of its adoption.

"The cost of printing is one of the items that affects the cost of living. Any reduction in the cost of printing has two effects. It stimulates the demand for printing, and will help to lessen unemployment, and at the same time have some effect on the cost of living. Unemployment and the high cost of living are the two great problems with which we have to deal at the present time, and anything that can be done to improve these conditions deserves the most careful attention and hearty support of everyone. We have suffered from seven years of war with all its far-reaching and damaging effects upon our industry. We need to improve the efficiency of the trade by better methods, higher outputs, by reducing the waste of human effort, time or material, and by improving the training of the younger craftsmen. This cannot be accomplished by the stroke of a pen, or by the efforts of a few individuals. It is work for the multitude, and if each one does his part—master printer, craftsman, salesman or learner—here a little and there a little, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have helped to resuscitate the printing industry."

#### **T. U. Rules: Mr. Isaacs' Challenge.**

Mr. Benn's strictures upon the effect of trade union rules in cutting down output are dealt with by the vigorous pen of Mr. G. A. Isaacs, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, who writes, in the current issue of his society's monthly journal, as follows:—

"After stating that there is very little *canny* in the true sense of the word, Mr. Benn says: 'Every printer does his best within the rules; but the rules are the trouble.' Now this is mere generalisation, and I am sure that

the argument would be strengthened if Mr. Benn quoted any of the rules of any of the societies that tend to lowering of production. I now offer to give a copy of our rules and our working agreements to Mr. Benn in the hope that he may point out any such tendency in any of our working conditions. He refers to 'a hundred different rules which prescribe exactly what every man is to do and exactly what every man may not do.' I am afraid that at this point Mr. Benn's enthusiasm overran his discretion, and with my general knowledge of the printing trade, I would suggest that he could not find 25 rules in all the union rule books combined, much less 100 of this nature. If they are there I agree that there is need for investigation, but I ask that particulars be given before we condemn or criticise.

#### **A Suggestion re the Machine-Room.**

"Mr. Benn then goes on to make some reference to the machine department, with which we are especially associated. He says: 'The other night I found a labourer asleep under a machine whilst a minder was putting in four hours' work preparing for a run.' Mr. Benn, you are here committing offences which, in the opinion of every self-respecting printer, would warrant your being taken out and 'shot at dawn'! Out of kindness to you, I presume by 'labourers' you mean 'machine feeder,' who is, of course, a highly skilled workman, and by 'minder' you mean one of our friends, the 'printing machine managers.' May I state here that there is no doubt as to the skill required by the machine feeder, for all the art of the make-ready would be wasted should the feeder feed his sheets the merest fraction of an inch out of register. I would like to know the firm where they permit a feeder to go to sleep whilst the machine manager is making ready. As a rule, the machine manager finds plenty of odd jobs—and not pleasant jobs at that—for the feeder to do during this period. At the same time, I agree with Mr. Benn that the time of the feeder could be better occupied than it is at present during the making ready process.

"Mr. Benn's remarks are prompted by a visit he paid to America. My reply is prompted also by a visit to that country. There are many reasons why output should be improved and the cost of production reduced. I now venture again to emphasise the view I have previously advanced that the time occupied in 'making-ready' can and should be considerably reduced by abolishing our obsolete and senseless system of apprenticeship. Personally, I do not advocate the abolition of apprenticeship as such, but merely our present method and system. The American method of training in press-rooms is that the feeder is assistant minder. He learns the trade as machine manager by actual assistance in the making-ready. By this method the wicked system of letting a boy pick up things for himself is avoided, and the making-ready time is reduced by nearly one half. I venture to assert, further, that the American method turns out more efficient craftsmen.

"If Mr. Benn's article has the result of in-



ducing the master printers and the Trade Unions concerned—the T.A., L.P.M.M., S.T.A., and Natsopa—to seriously consider this question, much good may arise. By common agreement a change such as this could be brought about without damage to anybody now engaged in the trade, and without detriment to those to be brought into the trade in the future, but with a certainty of better opportunities for all. Without injury to the wage scales it would improve production, lessen the cost of the finished article, make it possible to obtain greater efficiency and, in my opinion, eventually result in higher wages."

---

### CAMBRIDGE

## Printing Quadricentennial.

### A Notable Celebration.

The 400th anniversary of the Cambridge University Press was celebrated on Thursday the 10th inst., by a dinner given in the hall of Corpus Christi College by the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Syndics of the Press and attended by a distinguished gathering of printers, publishers and literary men. Notable among the visitors were representatives of the Clarendon Press, headed by Dr. Farnell, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge presided, and the company included: Sir Frederick Macmillan, Mr. C. R. Rivington (Master of the Stationers' Company), Dr. James MacLehose (Glasgow University Press and president of the Master Printers' Federation), Mr. Geoffrey Williams (president of the Publishers' Association), Mr. H. W. Keay (president of the Booksellers' Association), Mr. W. R. Codling (Controllor of H.M. Stationery Office), and Mr. S. C. Roberts (author of the history of the Cambridge University Press reviewed on another page).

The menu card was designed in the style of a 17th century title-page, and contained reproductions of title-pages of the second Cambridge book, the title-page of the "The Temple," 1633, and the ornament used by Joseph Bentham, 1748, as well as a chronological table of the principal work of the Press from 1521 to 1921. The menu itself comprised some apt titles to the dishes, such as "consommé Richard Bentley, kedgerie St. Benet, cochon de lait Bob Collier, sorbet julep Mat Prior, canard sauvage à la Pitt Press (e), gâteau John Siberch."

The toast of the Cambridge University Press was given by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, who delivered a message of fellowship and congratulation from the Sister University.

In reply, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge thanked Dr. Farnell for the wishes he had brought from the splendid Clarendon Press, and for the assurance that there was no real rivalry between the two Universities. He mentioned that it was to a former master of

Corpus and Vice-Chancellor to whom over a hundred years ago the important letter of the Marquis Camden was sent saying that the subscribers to the Pitt Memorial had some spare cash in hand which they would be glad to hand over to provide a home for the University Press.

Professor W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., Vice-Chairman of the Syndics of the Press, proposed "The Visitors," and it was responded to by Sir W. Ellison-Macartney (Master of the Drapers' Company).

Sir Frederick Macmillan, who also responded, mentioned that he first learned the art of type-setting at the Cambridge University Press, and at length achieved the glory of being able to set up an examination paper in Greek with all the accents complete. (Laughter and cheers.) His experience at Cambridge gave him a taste for beautiful printing, and he acknowledged the service the Cambridge University Press had rendered to the art of printing. (Cheers.)

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## Allied Trades and Sport.

Under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association, Miniature Rifle Section, a highly successful concert was held on Saturday evening at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. E. H. Raynham (Edward Lloyd, Ltd.), presided over an excellent gathering.

The concert had a two-fold purpose—to present the cups and prizes won during the past season, and to help the Printers' Pension Corporation. For the benefit of the latter institution over £700 was raised, Mr. Frank Lloyd heading the list with a handsome donation of 500 guineas.

During the evening Mr. Raynham presented the awards. The winter (1920-21) competition for the *Telegraph* Cup and the Dewar Shield was won by the John Dickinson Rifle Club team, with Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons' team as runners up. In the summer competition for the Paper Workers' Cup, first place was taken by *The Times* Rifle Club Team, with John Dickinson second. The Printers' Bisley, 1921, was held in the Wimbledon Park Range in September, *The Times* men carrying off the *Field* Challenge Shield, and Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons' team the Walter Haddon Challenge Cup. The Championship of the printing trade for the *Sportsman* medals was won by Mr. A. D. Neville (gold medal), with the score of 299 out of a possible 300. The runners up were Mr. J. G. Phillips (silver medal), 295, and Mr. W. Beck (bronze medal), 295.

During the evening a full and entertaining concert programme was presented, and at the close a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman on the motion of Mr. Chas. Rudd, seconded by Major Acland, M.C.

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AN Advertisement is always working.

## Printers' Roll of Honour.

The fourth annual appeal of the Committee of the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, on behalf of the Roll of Honour Fund in memory of the men and officers connected with the printing and allied trades who fell in the war is meeting with success. The Memorial Screen, containing 2,559 names, has been placed in the War Memorial Wing at the Home and is constructed of English oak,

S.W. Among those present were Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P. (president), the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (treasurer) and Mr. S. J. White (secretary of the Home).

### The Artistes.

A lengthy programme was submitted under the able direction of Mr. Percy Newport. The excellent array of talented artistes included: Miss Mollie Convery (soprano), Miss Cissie Simmons (contralto), Miss Rene Kirby (soprano), the Etruscan Quartet, Miss Madge Macklin and Mr. Hal Garnham, Mr. Bewhay (cornet solo), Messrs. Stockvis, Rex Harold,



**Memorial Room, Showing Roll of Honour.**

being 18 ft. 9 in. long and 9 ft. 6 in. in height. In order to defray the cost entailed in the work the committee are confident that the sum of £500 still required will be forthcoming by December 17th, the closing date of the appeal. With regard to the Memorial Wing itself, £6,700 has already been subscribed, and we understand that a further £2,000 has still to be raised. After making another appeal for this latter figure the committee are hoping at the end of the current year to hand the Memorial Wing over to the Caxton Home Committee free of debt.

Apart from the generous donations already made by many well-known gentlemen the fourth annual concert appeal was well responded to on Saturday afternoon when members of the printing and allied trades gathered in large numbers at a very successful concert at the Central Hall, Westminster,

George Gudgeon, Fred Masters (humorists) and Maurice Charles (humorous cartoonist).

The programme was preceded by an organ recital given by Mr. Wm. Rayment Kirby, Mus. B.F.R.C.O.

THE Federation of British Industries has issued an instructive booklet describing the British Samples Room which they are inaugurating in Brussels. The primary object is to support and assist all existing means of promoting the sale of British goods, and to carry it out a company has been formed under the title of British Samples, Ltd., for which the Federation has consented to Act as British agents.

WHEN you're "on the road" don't get side-tracked.

## Presentation to Sir J. J. Baddeley.

The connection of the new Lord Mayor of London with the printing industry—to which attention was drawn in last week's issue—lends special interest to the illuminated address and album presented to Sir John James Baddeley at the Peel Statue at the junction of Cheapside and St. Paul's Churchyard on his progress through the city on Lord Mayor's Day.

The album was beautifully illuminated by Mr. C. W. Norris (of 34, King street, Cheap-side), the well-known illuminator, who has executed many civic addresses of this kind. On the title page were the arms of the City; those of the recipient encircled by his chain of office; and also the arms of the three guilds of which he is a member. The address itself, occupying three pages, followed by two pages signed by members of the Ward, was comprised in a rich binding of Indian red Cape Levant morocco, with purple silk ends.

The address first expressed to Sir John Baddeley "heartly congratulations on the attainment of the highest civic honour as Chief Magistrate of the First City of the Empire." It then continued: "You have represented this Ward as its Alderman for nine years and during that period by your efforts for the good of the Ward, and by your unfailing geniality and courtesy to its individual members, you have secured a lasting place for yourself in the hearts of its inhabitants." The address proceeded to express great appreciation of, and confidence in, the new Lord Mayor and concluded with the assurance that during his trying and strenuous year of office he would have with him the heartfelt good wishes of the inhabitants of his Ward. The address bore sixteen signatures on behalf of the inhabitants and ratepayers of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

## Trade in Printing Type.

**EXPORTS.**—During October, 21 tons were imported of printing type of the value of £7,164, compared with 19 tons (£7,405) in October, 1920, and 42 tons (£7,584) in October, 1913. For the ten months ended October, 1921, the amount exported was 254 tons (£94,028) as against 214 tons (£64,004) in the corresponding period of 1920 and 462 tons (£78,243) for the ten months of 1913.

**IMPORTS.**—Only one ton of printing type was imported during October, of the value of £717, as against the same figure for October, 1920, of the value of £732. In October, 1913, 11 tons were imported, of the value of £1,639. The imports during the ten months (January-October, 1921), amounted to 25 tons (£12,509), as against 22 tons (£8,381) for the corresponding period of 1920. In the ten months of 1913 there were imported 57 tons, of the value of £9,758.

## Visit to Leeds University.

Some 350 persons engaged in the printing industry spent an enjoyable afternoon on Saturday, November 5th, at the University of Leeds. Both employers and employed were represented, and, but for the necessity of imposing a limit on the numbers, the party of visitors would have been twice as large. The Department of Textile Industries, which was built, equipped and endowed by the Cloth-workers' Company of London, and which is unrivalled in its own branch of study, was thrown open for the occasion and Professor Barker and his staff demonstrated some of the processes comprised in the scheme of instruction and displayed a variety of models and patterns. The visitors also had an opportunity of inspecting a unique collection of exhibits which had been brought together for the purpose of illustrating the study of Yorkshire, and which were explained by Mr. C. B. Fawcett, Reader in Geography, and Dr. A. Gilligan, Reader in Petrology.

The party was received in the Great Hall by the Pro-Chancellor of the University (Mr. E. George Arnold) and the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Michael Sadler), who were accompanied by Principal R. E. Barnett, of the Leeds Central Technical School. In the course of an address, the Vice-Chancellor gave a general description of the history, the aims and the many-sided activities of the University, which, in spite of its rapid growth, was still in its infancy. He explained that the University contained forty separate departments of study, with over 1,600 full-time students on its books, and that it was therefore impossible in one afternoon to see more than a small part of it. He went on to speak of the possibilities of a well-articulated system of education—such a system as we were now beginning to build up in the great industrial district of the West Riding, and the importance of maintaining the Universities—the crown of this educational system—in the highest state of efficiency. It would be better, he said, to close the Universities than to allow them to fall below their present high level.

A vote of thanks to the University, and to the Vice-Chancellor for his address, was passed on the motion of Mr. G. F. Storey, vice-president of the Master Printers' Association, seconded by Mr. J. J. Brailey, president of the Leeds Branch of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation.

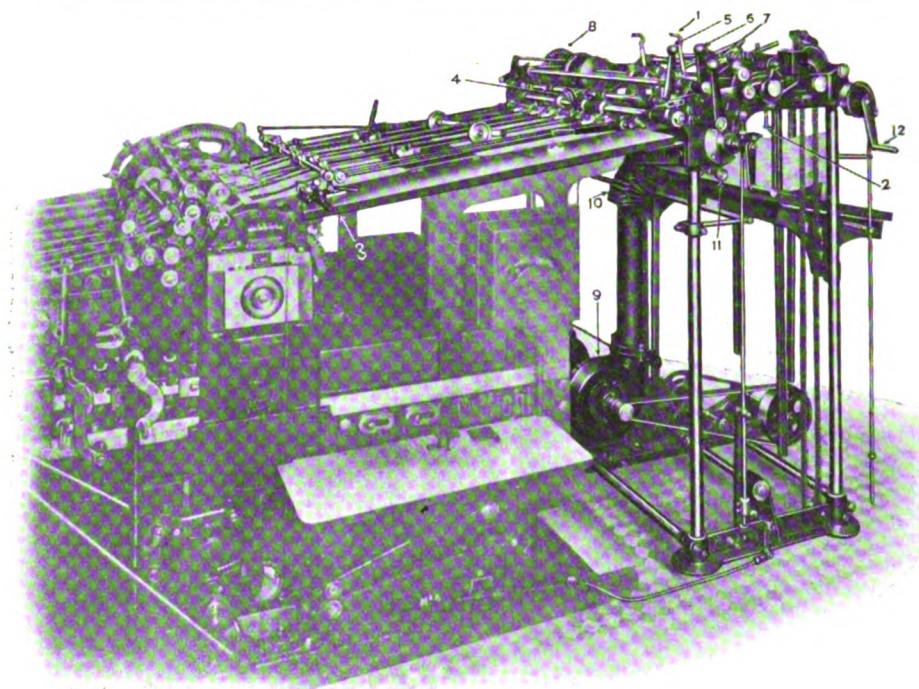
At the conclusion of the visit, the party was entertained at tea by the University in its Refectory.

FROM Dean's Rag Book Co., Ltd., Elephant and Castle, S.E.1, we have received a well-produced catalogue giving particulars and prices of the wide range of rag books produced by this firm, whilst information is also included regarding toys and other novelties.



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# Trade Notes.

IN the offices of Messrs. Clare's Printing Works, Ltd., Wells, the installation of a new Lanston Monotype was marked on Saturday morning by an interesting ceremony, at which the Mayor of Wells officiated.

THE next series of monthly lectures commences at St. Bride on December 2nd, when Mr. George Eaton Hart will give an address entitled "A Printer's Rambles in the United States." The Right Hon. Lord Riddell will take the chair.

A FAILURE of the electric current occurred in a part of London on Sunday afternoon, and newspaper workers, both on editorial and mechanical sides, in the Fleet-street area had to be content with candle light for nearly three hours. The seat of the trouble was a cable inspection box on Blackfriars Bridge.

A MEETING of the East Anglian Alliance was held at Cambridge last week and matters of policy discussed which will be put before the next meetings of the Federation Council and of the Joint Industrial Council. Dr. J. MacLehose, Lieut. Col. H. Rivers-Fletcher, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. A. E. Goodwin were among the speakers.

WILLS.—Mr. Robert Stirling, Pollokshields, Glasgow, who spent the whole of his professional life in the service of Messrs. Thomas Murray and Sons, printers and publishers (died on August 6th, aged 83 years), £15,603; Mr. H. J. Jennings, of Chingford, Essex, for 18 years editor of the *Birmingham Mail*, afterwards editor of the *Financial News* (died in October, aged 78 years), £454.

WITH due simplicity and reverence, a memorial tablet to the employees of Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., of London and Coventry, who sacrificed their lives in the Great War, 1914-1918, was unveiled on Saturday at the Vicar Lane Works, Coventry. The ceremony, which was of a very impressive character, was largely attended, the whole of the departments of the firm being fully represented. Relatives of those whom the memorial commemorates were also present.

MONOTYPE USERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the national committee of this association was held last week, when a lengthy discussion took place on the present cost of monotype composition. Detailed figures for all grades of towns in the country had been prepared and thoroughly examined by Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. A. Williamson, also by Mr. S. A. Penny who was thanked by the committee for the trouble he had taken in the matter. It was decided to publish the result of this inquiry at an early date to all the members of the association. Arrangements were also made for a conference with the Typographical Association with regard to caster attendants. The secretary, Mr. Goodwin, reported that steps were being taken to bring before the railway companies the objections to the new classification for monotype paper.

THE London Press Golfing Society met the Engineering Golfing Society at Denham (Bucks), yesterday.

THE death occurred last week at Conway of Mr. Arthur Jones (of the firm of R. E. Jones and Brothers, publishers).

THE *Bolton Journal* has this month celebrated its jubilee, the first number having been issued on November 4th, 1871.

THE Rome strike ended on Monday, work being generally resumed throughout the city. All the newspapers, even the evening editions, are appearing as usual.

THE type and other articles seized when the Sinn Fein journal, the *Irishman*, was suppressed in August, 1919, were on Monday returned by the police to the printers.

A NEW daily political paper, to be published in Paris, to voice the views of M. Clemenceau. The paper is to be called *Le National*, and the first number will appear on December 10th.

GATESHEAD Council, at a meeting on Wednesday of last week, rejected a suggestion that they should have reports of their proceedings printed. The cost of printing was the ground for rejection.

MANY resolutions directed towards the more full and inexpensive interchange of news throughout the world were passed at the World's Press Congress at Honolulu, which ended on the 20th ultimo.

IN reviewing a contract for printing and stationery with Messrs. J. W. Todd, Ltd., the Sunderland Board of Guardians have stipulated for an all-round reduction of 10 per cent. off prices as charged at June 30th, 1921.

WITH regard to the report, in our November 3rd issue, of the opening of the "Fryotype" Cot at the Lloyd Memorial Home, our attention is called to the fact that Mr. A. Wills is assistant works manager (not manager) of the Whitefriars Press.

AN interesting step toward the closer linking of his school with the printing industry is being made by Mr. H. H. Holden, headmaster of the Cheltenham School of Arts and Crafts, who is meeting local master printers and printing workers to discuss the matter.

THE *Birmingham Mail* last year raised over £20,000 for the Christmas Tree Fund for charitable causes. This year it hopes to raise a much larger sum in order to provide free canteens for breakfast and dinner for distressed ex-service men, 10,000 pairs of boots for poor children, and 6,000 family dinners on the Eve of Christmas Day.

EARLY on Monday morning the barking of the house-dog aroused the family of Mr. H. Law, stationer and bookseller, Hill rise, Richmond, and it was found that the premises were on fire. The alarm was given, and the fire brigade were quickly on the spot, but the inmates had to escape in their night attire. It is reported that the fire caused damage estimated at about £1,000, mostly to stock-in-trade.





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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### No Postage Concessions.

It was a pleasing indication of Sir John Baddeley's grasp of the requirements of industry that at the new Lord Mayor of London's first official appearance as president of a public gathering—at the annual meeting of the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund—he raised the subject of the increased postal charges. Lord Southwark followed with the remark that the twopenny postage had cast a shadow over the meeting, for it was a great disaster and set-back to the trade and commerce of the country, and was an unwise and unnecessary policy. He appealed to the Postmaster-General to use his own sound judgment and put himself in the place of the business men, who want prosperity and to see trade move in the same way that Rowland Hill made it move. The Postmaster-General was present and replied, but had nothing to offer but a re-statement of indefinite hopes. He said he longed for, and had more cause than other

men to desire, a reduction in charges which would enable him to re-establish the penny post in this country; it might be some long time before that wish was realised. Although the Post Office authorities have ignored valuable opportunities of decreasing unemployment by removing the new shackles on industry, printers have not lost heart and are continuing, by letters in the Press and by other suitable means, to urge that before it is too late to be of benefit this winter some modification should be made in what is generally agreed to be a mistaken postal policy.

\* \* \*

### Postage on Paper Samples.

REPRESENTATIONS to the Postmaster-General have been made by the Federation of Master Printers, at the instance of the South-Eastern Association of the L. M. P. A. regarding the Post Office making surcharges on communications sent to paper agents—a matter previously mentioned in these columns. It has been customary for orders to be sent, accompanied with a specimen of the paper required, under the printed matter rate. The postal authorities, however, state that, as the sample post has been abolished, such orders must be sent as letters. Mr. F. H. Cole, accompanied by the Federation secretary, waited upon the officials at the Post Office last week, but were unable to obtain satisfaction on the matter.

\* \* \*

### The Railway Rates.

THE important matter of making plain the printers' case against higher rates for the carriage of printed matter on the railways is being actively dealt with by the Federation of Master Printers. Dr. MacLehose and Mr. E. G. Arnold in particular have given much attention to the subject. It is hoped that the representations which are being made to the railway companies will result in there being no raising of the classification for printed matter. The committee which has been appointed by the Federation to deal with railway rates will meet on Tuesday next, prior to the presenting of their case to the railway companies on the following day.

\* \* \*

### Increased Paper Imports.

DURING the months of June, July, August and September of this year, the imports of paper into the United Kingdom were 572,541 cwts., 522,724 cwts., 696,303 cwts. and 590,755 cwts., respectively. Last month the imports amounted to 798,016 cwts., a decrease, compared with October of last year, of 41,236

cwts., or 4.9 per cent., and a decrease of 394,639 cwts., or 33 per cent. compared with October, 1913. Of the total imports, printings represent 41.3 per cent.; strawboards, 29.6 per cent.; wrappings, 19.8 per cent.; millboards, 5.5 per cent.; other sorts, 2 per cent.; coated papers, 1.4 per cent.; stationery, .4 per cent. The various classes which show increases compared with October, 1920, are strawboards (69,166 cwts.); printings (37,565 cwts.); coated papers (233 cwts.) and stationery (157 cwts.). The value of the imports of paper during October amounted to £977,418, which, compared with the corresponding month of last year, registers a decrease of £1,402,887, or 58 per cent., and contrasted with October, 1913, an increase of £255,268, or 35.3 per cent. During the ten months ended October last, 5,334,094 cwts. were imported, compared with 11,448,764 cwts., in the corresponding period of 1920, and 10,816,756 cwts. for the ten months of 1913. With regard to the values covering the ten months' period (Jan.-Oct.) they amounted to £9,680,612 this year compared with £26,395,383 in 1920, or a decrease of £16,714,771 (63.3 per cent.); contrasted with 1913, when the amount was £6,425,848, an increase of £3,254,764, or 50.6 per cent. is shown.

## Personal.

PERSONALITIES of prominence in the printing world are likely to figure in the bye-election in the S.E. Southwark (Walworth) Division occasioned by the death, which occurred on Monday, of the sitting member, Mr. J. A. Dawes.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, is the Parliamentary Labour candidate for this division, and is expected to stand in the forthcoming contest. Mr. Naylor stood as a Labour candidate for this constituency in 1918, but lost to Mr. Dawes. His supporters, we hear, are on this occasion very hopeful of his success.

CURIOUSLY enough, Mr. Naylor will be opposed by another prominent representative of the printing industry, as Mr. T. O. Jacobsen, the well-known chairman and joint managing director of Messrs. Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd., of London, Hyde, etc., is also a candidate at this bye election. Mr. Jacobsen was one of the founders of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and is a member of the Joint Interim Industrial Council for this industry. He was Liberal M.P. for the Hyde Division from 1916 to 1918.

MR. PERCY BARRINGER, president, and Mr. Clifton Tollit, vice-president of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom, were treated most cordially during their recent visit to the United States, and given every assistance in surveying the American stationery trade.

THE *American Stationer* remarks: "Boston stationers agreed to a man that the noted Englishmen were 'regular fellows.' Mr. Barringer left Boston tired but happy—tired because Mr. W. J. Chaplin, head of the L. E. Waterman Co., kept his guest busy visiting historic spots at Plymouth, South Shore and Greater Boston, and the various stationery stores in town—and happy because (as he expressed it) 'I've met a splendid body of men.'"

PRIOR to Messrs. Barringer and Tollit's return a luncheon was given in their honour by several prominent New York stationers at India House, Manhattan.

COUNCILLOR J. B. BURMAN (Burman and Cooper, printers, Birmingham), has been elected an alderman of the Birmingham City Council; Mr. Percival Jones, head of the Birmingham printing firm of Percival Jones and Co., has been elected a city councillor; and Mr. W. J. Lancaster, printer's traveller, has been reappointed chairman of the Salvage and Stables Committee.

MR. C. H. CUMMINS, printer and stationer, of Stroud Green-road, has been elected chairman of the Hornsey Central Unemployment Distress Committee.

MUCH pleasure was expressed at the presence of Mr C. S. Yeates at the monthly meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Association on Tuesday evening, and thanks for his talk on the aims and objects of the Printers' Pension Corporation. A report of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM BROOK, who since 1877 has been a member of the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, and is still in active work, has just celebrated his golden wedding, having been married at Huddersfield on November 11th, 1871.

THE claim is tentatively made that the title of the oldest Father of the Chapel in the trade belongs to Mr. W. F. Edgerton, of Wyman's composing room, who has a record of twenty-eight years' service in that capacity. Is there any other claimant to this distinction?

WE regret to hear that Mr. Herbert J. Parker, hon. secretary of the football section of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association, has had to be admitted to King's College Hospital, following an injury to an arm sustained seven weeks ago. Many of his friends in the trade will wish him a speedy recovery.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Pref., 15s. xd.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum), 17s. 3d., 16s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s., 17s.; *Financial News*, 25s., Pref., 11s. 3d.; Ilford, 16s.; International Linotype, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 12s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. (paid up by instalments), 20s. 9d., 21s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 52; New Pegamoid, 10s. 9d., 9s. 9d.; George Newnes, 13s., Pref., 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 15s. 6d., 16s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 9s. 6d., Def., 4s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Weldon's, 33s. 6d., Prefd., 15s. 9d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, 12s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THE directors of Messrs. Thomas Owen and Co., Ely Paper Works, Cardiff, announce that the half-year's dividend on the preference shares is being paid, but they much regret being unable to declare an interim dividend on the ordinary shares. The adverse conditions in trade and fall in values were especially marked in the papermaking industry, and the directors say that so far there have only been slight signs of improvement.

## NEW COMPANIES.

CHARLES P. LANG, LTD. (Glasgow).—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (3,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference and 2,000 ordinary); general printers, stationers, lithographers, paper bag makers, booksellers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. P. Lang, J. Lang, and C. P. Lang, jun.

ST. GILES PRINTING CO., LTD. (London).—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Wilmot Aloysius Mason, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of music and newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines, book and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. W. Rourke and A. Hindley. First directors: W. A. Mason and others by subscribers.

PRINTERS' SUPPLY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 "A" and 1,000 "B"); to take over the business of printers' engineers and sole manufacturers of the "Service" hand and power machines carried on by A. B. Harvey, D. J. Le Warne and T. E. Parker at 55, Great Guildford-street, S.E., as the "Printers' Supply Service." Private company. Permanent directors: A. B. Harvey, D. J. Le Warne, and T. E. Parker. Registered office: 55, Great Guildford-street, S.E.

HOWARD, DEACON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; lithographers and general printers, publishers, booksellers and stationers, general insurance, advertising and publicity agents, etc. Private company. Directors: W. J. Howard and F. R. W. Deacon. Registered office, 7, Crawford-passage, Ferringford-road, E.C.1.

ORAL TOPICS, LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; proprietors, publishers and distributors of the newspaper *Oral Topics*. Private company. First directors: W. J. R. Sheppard, J. Davis, and F. J. Sheen. Registered office, Grafton House, Golden-square, W.1.

PATENT ACQUISITIONS CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; general merchants, advertising agents, printers, agents for patents, etc. Private company. Provisional directors: R. W. Featherstone and H. J. Simpson. Registered office: 63, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

WESTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (London).—Capital £3,000 in 2,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 4,000 deferred shares of 5s. each; manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, glues, gums, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. S. Mason and W. J. Knight.

TRAYLEN AND PHILLIPS, LTD. (London).—Capital £500 in £1 shares; agents for and dealers in musical instruments of all kinds, music publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. Twilley and A. A. W. Kirby.

WRIGHTS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. — Capital £500 in £1 shares; gold and silversmiths, dealers in leather goods, stationery, fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: W. E. Wright and Mrs. E. E. Wright.

AUTOPOSTERS, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, exhibitors of advertisements, and particularly by means of the mechanical machine known as the "Stereometograph," exhibitors of motion or other pictures, billposters, photo-

graphers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. H. G. Marriott, A. Vardon and W. H. H. Leslie. Registered office: 62, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

**WEST LONDON PAPER STAINERS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of wall-paper manufacturers carried on at 56, Stafford-road, Acton, as "J. Mannock and Sons." Private company. Subscribers: J. Mannock and A. Woodward. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 11, Bal-four-road, Acton, W.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**HERBERT TOMKINSON, LTD.** (printers and stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated November 4th, 1921, to secure £2,500, charged on land and messuages, etc., thereon in Penrhyn-road, Colwyn Bay. Holder: H. Tomkinson and F. M. Tomkinson, Penrhyn-road, Colwyn Bay, Denbigh. Particulars of £3,000 debentures authorised November 3rd, 1921, also filed; whole amount issued. Charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**HAYCOCK CADLE AND GRAHAM, LTD.** (printers, etc.).—Land Registry Charge on certain lands and premises to Neate-street, Camberwell, dated October 25th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London Joint City and Midland Bank.

**PEMBERTON (GATESHEAD), LTD.** (paper manufacturers, waste paper dealers, manufacturers of and dealers in paper bags and wrappings, Gateshead and London).—Particulars of £15,000 debentures authorised October 28th, 1921, whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**G. AJELLI AND Co., LTD.** (fine art publishers, printers, etc.).—Particulars of £3,500 debentures authorised October 18th, 1921; whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**TEAM VALLEY PAPER MILLS, LTD.** (Gateshead-on-Tyne).—Particulars of £40,000 debentures authorised November 1st, 1921; whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**WALTER HILL'S BILLPOSTING DEPARTMENT, LTD.**—Mortgage dated November 1st, 1921, to secure £1,500. Charged on 26-28, Doughty-mews, Holborn, W.C. Holders: O. H. P. T. Petre, Bosworth Hall, Leicester, and B. E. J. Petre, Beckford Grange, Tewkesbury.

**NATIONAL TRADE PRESS, LTD.** (printers of *Footwear Organiser*, *Grocery Trade*

*Organiser*, and *Furnishing Trade Organiser* London).—Particulars of £10,000 debentures authorised October 17th, 1921; whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**JOHN ALLEN AND SONS (IYBRIDGE), LTD.** (millers, manufacturers of paper, wood pulp, rags, etc.).—Debenture dated October 20th, 1921, to secure £25,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital but excluding freehold and leasehold premises, machinery, tools, etc., for which this debenture constitutes a second charge, subject to prior deeds. Holders: G. E. Gay and H. R. Peake, Lloyd's Bank, Oxford. Also trust deed dated October 19th, 1921 (supplemental to trust deed dated March 22nd, 1910, securing £20,000 debenture stock, of which £16,456 is now outstanding), charged on various properties, etc., in Ivybridge, Devon. Trustees: W. Howard, Croxley, Weybridge, and P. C. Simmons, 18, Finch-lane, E.C.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

David Samuel Childs and Herbert Rowe, photo process engravers, 20 and 21, Bride-lane, E.C.4.

Arthur Priestley Boocock and Frank New-some, photographic publishers, 178, Garnett-street, Bradford.

James Howarth Beresford and Arthur Go-thard, wholesale paper merchants, 39, Market-street, Huddersfield.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Frederick Thomas Jeffcott, The Manse, Dordon, Warwickshire, paper manufacturer's clerk, November 7th.

THE death is announced, at the age of 76, of Mr. Herbert Jameson Waterlow, who was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1880, and Alderman of Dowgate Ward in the City from 1882 to 1887, when he retired. He was a past Master of the Stationers' Company, and one of the founders of the Printers' Provident Association. Before giving up printing for other work, he was connected with Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton.

## The Printing Crafts Guild.

Mr. Ernest Fisher, ex-instructor in typography, City and Guilds of London Institute, lectured in the College of Technology, Manchester, recently, on the subject of "Automatic Devices in the Printing and Allied Crafts." His lantern illustrations and explanations covered the composing, letterpress printing, ruling, bookbinding, lithography and mechanical composition. In the discussion which followed, some of the labour-saving devices came specially into prominence. The slug machine was admitted a useful adjunct to the mechanical typesetting machine if only the cleaning of the slugs could be specially attended to so as to avoid substances being dropped into the metal pot, which afterwards choked up the holes where metal was ejected; also, if same could be so attached as to be easily swung out of the way when the operator required to attend to the metal-pot. The Foster pyrometer was praised for its accuracy in recording the varying heats of the metal, thereby doing away with the rule-of-thumb test by dipping a piece of white paper into the molten metal. "The Miehle," a machine that appears to have no enemies, was as usual commended as a money-maker, and particularly so wherever a reliable self-feeder was attached to it. Some of the members questioned the utility of self-feeders, but when the lecturer pointed out that presses running from 2,000 to 5,000 impressions per hour were beyond human endurance, the critics agreed that such presses would be robbed of their earning capacities if they had to be fed by hand. The self-feeders most prominently discussed were the Dexter, the Cross, the Mann, the Slogger and the Camco. One of the points touched upon was the step-climbing that had to be done in order to keep the machines supplied with paper. It was agreed that self-feeders were not economical on slow-running machines and comparatively short runs. For platen presses the Miller and the Waite and Saville types appeared to be most in favour, there being a recommendation that they should be attached to platens which gave more rolling power and better distribution; also, the delivery should be at a height convenient for the operator to see how the work was progressing. No doubt some arrangement will, in the near future, be devised on the chain or roller-carrying motion. For carton work the five colour press which was running at the last printing exhibition was admitted to be a revolutioniser compared with the dangerous cork and rule principle. Five-colour jobs at 3,000 per hour complete, printed from a reel was a big advance.

The Linotype, the Monotype and the Lino-graph were each commended for their labour-saving. Some members wished to know what kind of a machine the Ludlow-Elrod type-caster was, as the little information that had been obtained gave them the impression that it would revolutionise the jobbing printers'

section. The hon. secretary said he had been making some preliminary arrangements, and, in the near future, the Guild members may have an opportunity of seeing the class of work it produced.

WEE MAC.

## Trade Union Matters.

MEMBERS of the London Society of Compositors are being asked by their Executive to review their resources as a union. At the end of the current month a special delegate meeting is to be held, when certain recommendations designed to strengthen the Society's financial position will be placed before the members.

**THE NEW PRICE SCALE.**—It will be remembered that there appeared in our issue of November 3rd, under the heading "Fictitious Wages Reductions" a letter in which a master printer correspondent complained that in his case the new rates for piece composition worked out in such a manner that he found his piece compositors, instead of being subject to the 5s. reduction of wages, as ostensibly agreed, taking upwards of 2s. more than formerly. Asked to express an opinion on this matter, an official of the London Society of Compositors remarked the other day that the system of working with a bonus, under the old scale, was disadvantageous to L.S.C. members who were on piece. The proper comparison to make was not to set off present wages against the wages earned under the bonus system, but to compare to-day's wages with those earned prior to the introduction of the bonus.

**JOURNALISTS TO AMALGAMATE?**—The executives of the Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists met at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, during the week-end to discuss the possibility of forming one organisation for journalists. A resolution to the effect that it was desirable that there should be one organisation was carried unanimously, and a joint drafting committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for submission to a further joint conference, preliminary to referring the whole question to the members of the respective organisations.

JUDGMENT was reserved by the Hull magistrate in the case in which Mr. Thomas Bell, editor and manager of the *Hull Daily News*, was summoned last week for publishing a prize scheme which the prosecution submitted was a lottery. There were four summonses. The prize scheme consisted of the free issue of a copy of the newspaper to every person on the voters' list in Hull and district, that newspaper bearing a distinctive number. Afterwards the numbers were drawn and the winning numbers published in the succeeding day's issue of the newspaper.





**A HISTORY OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1521-1921.** By S. C. Roberts, M.A. Cambridge: The University Press. Demy 8vo. Pp. xv. 190. Price, 17s. 6d. net.

In these days when there is so much cutting down of publishing enterprise in respect of books appealing to only a small section of the public, it is a pleasure to find the Cambridge University Press bringing forth this valuable volume, which, while not perhaps likely to evoke much response from the general reader, will be welcomed by those printers and other bibliophiles who prize any authoritative contribution to our knowledge of the past history of the printer's art. Written to mark the four hundredth anniversary of Cambridge printing (the celebration of which is reported on another page), the volume appears most opportunely, and its design and production are evidences of the excellent craftsmanship of the Cambridge University Press of to-day.

The first book was printed at Cambridge by John Siberch in 1521, thirteen years before the Charter was granted by King Henry VIII., but it was not until 1582 that the appointment of Thomas Thomas as "University printer" was recorded. In those days the Stationers' Company of London claimed a prior monopoly for the printing and sale of books, and Mr. Roberts' story tells of the friction between the rival institutions. The Stationers' Company even went so far, in 1583, as to seize the Press as constituting an infringement of their rights.

A point of special interest to printers is the fact that the Cambridge University Press was closely associated with the invention of stereotyping. William Ged brought his invention from Edinburgh to London in 1730 and soon afterwards was working on his process at Cambridge under the auspices of the University. Later the University was concerned also with Earl Stanhope's stereotyping process, the process being acquired by the University at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Another honourable name in the University's annals is that of John Baskerville, the famous typefounder being in 1758 appointed "one of the Stationers and Printers" of the University. Despite his technical skill, however, he did not continue long in this office, dissatisfaction with the conditions of his work leading to his retirement about 1763.

The Pitt Press building, established from memorial funds relating to William Pitt—from whom the Press takes its name—was completed in 1833, while in 1872 the University Press opened its first publishing office in London.

Mr. Roberts' book contains, of course, the names of numerous famous authors whose works were printed at Cambridge, as well as

of the various printers who took part in the work. The author has had exceptional facilities for obtaining the fullest information on his subject, and a good deal of information not previously made public will be found in his interesting pages.

A general index is, alas, lacking; a list of names takes its place. Thus one cannot look up "stereotyping," for instance, but must either look under the names of those associated with the process, or search the book without guidance. A list of University printers from 1521-1921 is included, and of Cambridge books printed between 1521 and 1750, as is also a useful bibliography of the author's subject. Many will regret that only the briefest sketch is given of the growth of Cambridge publishing in the last 50 years, the author opining that "to do more would be to cross the border-line between history and advertisement."

**PITMAN'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING YEAR BOOK AND DIARY.** London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Price, 2s. net.

The 1922 issue of this well-known year book contains the usual plentiful supply of information with regard to the study and practice of shorthand, typewriting, etc., the whole constituting a concise and reliable pocket annual of interest and value to all shorthand students and practitioners, shorthand-typists and office workers generally. Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart., contributes a preface; other contributions prove conclusively the supremacy of Pitman's Shorthand (in journalism, 99 per cent writers; in commerce, 96 per cent.; in schools, 97 per cent.); whilst a specially interesting feature is a series of four articles, "How I Gained My '200' Certificate," contributed by the four youngest high speed writers, one of whom, Miss D. K. Smith, gained her success at 18 years of age.

## Price of Government Publications.

The price of the Board of Trade returns has been considerably increased. Copies similar to those issued last week have for some time been priced at 3s. and in the "good old days" were even as low as 1s. 3d.; but for this month's publication the sum of 10s. is demanded.

The Director of Publications, discussing the decision to increase the cost of Government publications, said: "From time immemorial Parliamentary Papers have been priced at very much under cost of production. Apparently the idea was that, as the papers had to be printed for Parliament, the Stationery Office might as well strike off a number of extra copies and get something back by selling them. For reasons of economy and common sense, we have now decided that all Parliamentary Papers must pay their way. Roughly speaking, all prices will be trebled."

## North London Master Printers.

The second of a series of monthly meetings was held on Monday, November 14th, at Finsbury Park, with a good attendance of members from all parts of the large area covered by this district association.

Mr. D. A. Whitehead, of Muswell-hill, presided.

At the outset Mr. L. F. Hunt, who, with Mr. Mizen, attended at the district officials' council meeting at No. 24, gave a resumé of the proceedings. Mr. F. J. Collins, of North Finchley, was elected a member.

### Election Printing.

As a part of this area has just experienced a Parliamentary election, many matters with regard to election printing were discussed. Handbills had been printed as low as 10s. per thousand. It was eventually decided that in view of the probability of a General Election taking place, a sub committee consisting of Messrs. Mizen, Whitehead, Hunt, Cummins, Cole, Dooley, Orchard and Williams, with power to add to its number, be founded for the purpose of fixing a general price for election work.

The busy secretary, Mr. W. J. Mizen, has circulated to every printer in the North London area the first of a monthly circular entitled "North London Master Printer." There were many congratulatory letters read from other associations, and the action of the secretary was commended, and a resolution passed for its continued publication.

### Dearer Postage Condemned.

Mr. W. H. Burchell, of the Central London Association, who was present to give an address on "Rules and Regulations for Printing Offices," prefaced his remarks by allusion to his efforts to get the postal charges reduced, and urged all members to write their M.P. to personally interview the Postmaster-General to re-establish the halfpenny post on printed matter. Mr. Burchell said he had not only written to the Postmaster-General but to the Prime Minister and many members of Parliament.

Mr. D. A. Whitehead referred to one of the Hornsey candidates' (Mr. Burgin) splendid speech at his campaigns on increased postage and the damage it was doing to industry, to the advertising and the printing and allied trades. Mr. Whitehead suggested that candidates for Parliamentary honours should be approached by letter to get their views on the subject of postal charges.

Mr. Burchell, in giving his address on "Rules and Regulations," said there were few offices with a set of rules, consequently the new employee had nothing to guide him. What was badly wanted in the printing industry was a standardised set of rules, and the issuing of these could only tend to economy and profit to those who used them.

At a late hour Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Mizen thanked Mr. Burchell for his able, and at times amusing, address.

## Warrillows, Ltd.

Presiding at the first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Warrillows, Ltd., in Birmingham, on Thursday last week, Mr. W. S. Hooper, the chairman, referred to the new buildings which had just been completed and which were described as the finest of their kind in the country. They were now fully equipped with the latest and most up-to-date machinery it has been possible to procure. After remarking that the turnover had been extremely satisfactory, Mr. Hooper mentioned that the recent issue of 50,000 shares was very largely over-subscribed. Referring to the Thomas de la Rue and Co issue, the chairman remarked that the over-subscription of this issue was a wonderful performance in three days, and demonstrated the strength of the combination with which the shareholders of Warrillows were now connected. He added that the profit of £51,917 was in itself no mean achievement.

A dividend at the rate of 1s. per share, free of income tax, for the six months ended June 30th was declared, making, with the interim dividend declared January 1st, the sum of 1s. 6d. per share, free of income tax.

## Football.

The following matches have been played and resulted as indicated:—

### Printers' Charity Cup—Division II.

#### SECOND ROUND.

On November 5th: Cornwall Press, 5; Co-operative Printing Society, 1. On November 12th: Blades, East and Blades, 2; Dolphin, 1. Jayswood, 4; Fryotype, 3.

### Printers' Football League.

The two following matches were played on Saturday: Cornwall Press, 3; Wightman's, 2. Amalgamated Press, 1; Drakes, 1.

**NEW LINOTYPE PUBLICATION.**—There has just been issued No. 1 of Vol. I. of "The Linotype Record," a quarterly publication (2s. per annum) produced by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. It will be remembered that on the outbreak of war in August, 1914, the firm suspended publication of their house journal, "Linotype Notes and Printing Machinery Record," to which the new journal is a successor. The 20 pages and cover of "The Linotype Record" form an admirable example of good typography and design, and are of special interest in that the whole of the text matter, display lines and ornamentation is the product of the modern Linotype. The type used is the Bodoni series throughout.

## St. Bride Students' Memorial Service

### Armistice Day.

Those responsible for the service held at St. Bride's Church on Armistice Day in remembrance of St. Bride Printing School students who fell in the Great War, must have been highly gratified by the response to the suggestion that a service should be held in commemoration of those who made the supreme sacrifice. Amongst the congregation of some 400, there were many well-known people associated with the printing industry.

The Vicar, the Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., gave an inspiring and helpful address. His remarks, which were based on the three following points, were followed with close attention: The memorial of the fallen, the fellowship of the living, the call to service.

The singing was led by a choir composed of St. Bride students and pupils from the Guildhall School of Music. The latter sang in splendid voice an unaccompanied anthem, "Lift Thine Eyes," by Mendelssohn.

This dignified and helpful service must long remain in the memories of those who were privileged to be present, and demonstrates once again that St. Bride has a much wider field than the mere teaching of the principles of the printer's art.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Miscellaneous.

**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.**—SMALL PRINTING BUSINESS in Sussex town, £1,800, going concern; freehold premises including house could be purchased cheaply; mortgage arranged.—Particulars from F. Colebrook, 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13866

**PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES** in South Africa, India, New Zealand, and other important Colonies are requested to communicate with Advertiser.—Box 13864.

**TECHNICAL WRITERS** on Subjects of Interest to the Printing and Allied Trades are invited to communicate with Box 13870.

### Machinery for Sale.

**DAWSON'S** Quad Demy REVERSUS, with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, fitted with Slogger feeder, £700, or offer.

**FURNIVAL'S** Quad Demy 2-REVOLUTION, with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, fitted with Slogger feeder, £700, or offer.

**DAWSON'S** Quad Crown WHARFE, balanced flyers, rotary slitter, geared inkers and Klimsch counter, £250, or offer.

**DAWSON'S** Double Royal WHARFE, balanced flyers, rotary slitter, Klimsch counter and geared inkers, £220, or offer.

**DAWSON'S** Double Demy REVERSUS, balanced flyers, geared inkers, distributors, rotary slitters and Klimsch counter, £240, or offer.

**DAWSON'S** Double Crown WHARFE, geared inkers and Klimsch counter, £90, or offer.

**Quad Crown WHARFE "PERCELLER"** (Dawson), with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, £300, or offer.

**Quad Demy WHARFE "FINE ART"** (Dawson), with rotary slitter and Klimsch counter, £325, or offer.

**DISC RULER** (Brissard), take sheet 24-in. by 26½-in., two-side, two-colour, £180, or offer.

**DITTO**, £180, or offer.

**DISC RULER** (Brissard), take sheet 26½-in. by 33-in., two-sider, two-colour, £200, or offer.

**DITTO**, £200, or offer.

**DITTO**, with perforator, £220, or offer.

**FIVE WIRE STITCHERS** (Brehmer 4A Trough Saddle), at £30 each, or offer.

**BOOK-FOLDING MACHINE "PREUSSE,"** take sheet 30-in. by 49-in. (running at 2,000 per hour, hand-fed), £200, or offer.

**DITTO**, £220, or offer.

All the foregoing machines are in full working order, and may be seen running by appointment with the Factory Manager, Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Butterley-street, Leeds.

All offered subject to sale meanwhile, and any reasonable offers will be considered. 13868

**PRESS** (Kidder Double Quarto 2-Colour) for sale; 12 sets of cutters and 12 runners, counter, etc.—S. J. Moreland and Sons, Ltd., England's Glory Match Works, Gloucester. 13869

### Patents, etc.

**THE** Owners of British Patent 8,688, 1914, relating to "IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO TYPEWRITING MACHINES," and British Patent 18,225, 1914, relating to "IMPROVEMENTS IN TYPEWRITING MACHINES," are desirous of entering into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain, for the purpose of exploiting the above inventions either by sale of the Patent Rights or by granting licences to manufacture under royalty.—Inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Abel and Imray, Chartered Patent Agents, 30, Southampton-buildings, W.C.2. 13871

### FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.

PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER  
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —

23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,  
And  
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

## Printing Notes from Australia.

### **Municipal Printing—Process Engravers' Apprenticeship—Term and Wages—New Company.**

*(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)*

It seems likely that municipal printing will soon be fully established in Sydney. After getting expert opinion as to the machinery required for enlarging the existing printing plant at the Town Hall so as to enable it to handle all the printing and bookbinding for the City Council, the Finance Committee has decided to recommend to the Council that a printing plant, including a linotype machine and various other machines for a composing room, a letterpress room and a bookbinding plant, be purchased. The estimated cost is £3,430. Provision is made for a staff of nine persons to work the plant, the cost being run out at £31 14s. 6d. a week.

At Brisbane Arbitration Court, on August 18th, some important points were settled relating to apprenticeship in process engraving. A group apprenticeship committee for process engraving, which had come to an agreement on a number of points regarding the apprenticeship of process engravers, submitted to the court a few points upon which agreement had not been reached. The Judge announced that he kept to his former decision that process engraving was an industry separate from that of printing.

STATEMENT was made on behalf of the apprenticeship committee that in consequence of the course of instruction which it was hoped boys would receive in the future, it was thought that apprentices would be able to accomplish in five years what it took them six years to do in the past. The Court then decided that the period of apprenticeship should be five years.

FOR the Process Engravers' Employees Union it was stated that as regards wages there should be additional inducement for bright boys to enter the industry. Request was made that the rates should be made as follows: First year, £1 per week; second year, 30s.; third year, 40s.; fourth year, 50s.; fifth year, 80s. An employers' representative said that employers considered that the rates of pay to apprentices in the industry were much too high.

TO TAKE over from the vendors the protection of the patent rights to the "Improvements in Roll Ticket Printing Machines," machinery, etc., there has been registered as a new company Bermingham and Fowler, Ltd., capital £20,000, in £1 shares, of which 10,000 shall be deemed to be fully paid up, and issued to Thomas J. Bermingham (4,000),

Francis Fowler (4,000), and Eric B. O. Cowlshaw, in consideration for the assets acquired by the company. Subscribers: T. J. Bermingham, E. B. O. Cowlshaw, F. Fowler, R. W. Dowling, N. V. Stewart, D. A. M'Nab, and G. S. Wilson. Registered office, 262, Stanley-street, South Brisbane.

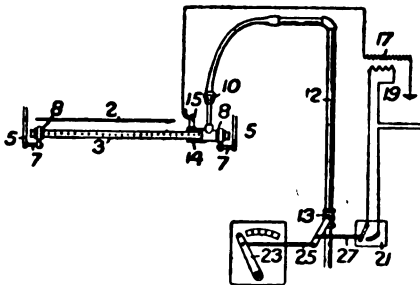
## Raphael Tuck & Sons' Productions.

The receipt of a selection of the excellent productions of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., reminds us that the pre-eminent position occupied by this well-known firm is still maintained in this its fifty-fifth year of existence. The range of Messrs. Tuck's latest collection of Christmas and New Year cards, post cards, calendars, gift and toy books, painting books, pictures and art novelties which has been prepared for the approaching season reveals the thorough and efficient manner in which they are carrying on what they justifiably designate the "World's Art Service." The Christmas cards alone number over 3,000 different designs. First place must be given, as for many years past, to the Royal Christmas cards. These are delightful reproductions for the use of the public, by gracious permission, of the latest Royal cards which the firm have had the honour of preparing for the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and, for the first time, for Princess Mary. His Majesty has gone back to the War of the Crusaders of 1191 for an appropriate subject, and his card, of bold design and rich colouring, depicts the Kings of England and France riding at the head of their armies into Palestine. Her Majesty has selected a card representing Queen Elizabeth bestowing a knighthood upon Drake on a man-of-war, while Queen Alexandra has chosen a garden of flowers radiant in all its summer glory. Among the many novel series in the general collection are the "Silhouette Art," the "Silhouette Mascot," the "Good Luck Art Pottery," and the original and delightful "When East Meets West." The "Pot Pourri" series, with its beautiful hand-painted designs in entirely new arrangements will increase, if that were possible, the popularity of this choice perfumed series, which is claimed to be the ladies' favourite card. There are many other charming series, including the "colour gravure," the art "Oilette," and the "Hand-Printed Facsimile." The greetings, quotations, and verses have been selected with special care, and great attention has been given to artistic design. The Christmas post cards embrace practically every variety of subject for young and old, whilst the "Oil-facsim" series is a veritable art gem. There are also among the Christmas novelties beautifully designed calendars of 400 varieties, painting books, simple flat designs to be coloured by the little ones, and full coloured drawings for the more advanced, as well as entertaining and educational untearable and modelling books.

## New Inventions.

### Electricity in Printed Paper.

In an invention by Mr. W. H. Chapman, printed paper is dried and the static electricity thereon is neutralised by passing the paper in the vicinity of gas flames charged with alternating electricity of high voltage. The controls of the press, gas supply, and electricity supply may be operated simultaneously. A sheet 2 passes over a perforated gas pipe 3 supported in insulating bushes 8 by clamps 7 fixed to brackets 5 of the carrier delivery arm of a printing press. The pipe 3 is connected through a mixing chamber 10 to a pipe 12 supplied through a valve 13. One terminal of a sparking plug 15 screwed into a sleeve 14 surrounding one end of the pipe 3

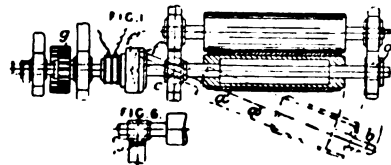


is connected to one end of the secondary coil 17 of a transformer, the other end being earthed. The primary coil 19 of the transformer is supplied from a source of alternating current, a switch 21 controlling the circuit. The press may be driven by a motor controlled by a switch 23. Rods 25, 27 may connect the three controlling levers whereby the press is stopped, the gas shut off, and the primary circuit 19 broken simultaneously. The sparking plug serves also to relight the gas. The paper may pass beneath the pipe 3, the flames then being directed downwards, and the pipe 3 may itself be charged in place of using the sparking device.

### Intaglio Rotary Printing.

In a rotary printing machine, particularly of the kind printing from intaglio cylinders, patented by Mr. G. W. Mascord, the spindle or mandrel of the printing cylinder or engraved shell is mounted in a spherical swivelling bearing at one end so that the cylinder may be swung clear of the impression roller and the cylinder or shell readily removed from

its spindle or mandrel. The spindle or mandrel is preferably driven through a magnetic clutch and when such clutch is employed, the spindle or mandrel may be mounted on an ordinary non-spherical pivoted bearing. As shown in Fig. 1, the engraved shell *a* is carried by a mandrel *a'* the spindle *b* of which is mounted in a swivelling spherical bearing *c* at one end and is readily removable from its bearing *d* at the other end so that it may be swung into the position shown in dotted lines to permit removal of the shell *a*. The spindle *b* carries one part *f* of a magnetic clutch the other part *f'* of which is carried by a shaft driven by gearing *g*. The engaging faces of the clutch parts may be circular and



concentric with the axis of the bearing *c* or may be flat, the shaft carrying the part *f'* being movable axially to allow of the swing of the spindle *b*. The fuses of the clutch parts may also have interengaging ribs and grooves to afford a positive drive. When the magnetic clutch is employed the bearing may be constructed as shown in Fig. 6 and consisting of a cylindrical projection *c* engaging a cylindrical recess *c'* in the frame. In other forms of machine, the clutch is omitted and the cylinders are driven by spur gearing arranged to permit ready disconnection to allow of the swinging movement of the spindle *b* upon its spherical bearing.

### Stereotype Flong.

In an invention by Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and Mr. A. G. Hawkins a stereotype flong has incorporated with it, either throughout its mass or throughout one or more outer layers, a quantity of casein. The flong is preferably prepared by immersing the basic material of the flong for 12 to 15 hours in a water solution of 82 parts of casein and 18 parts of borax with carbolic acid or other preservative, pressing out the excess moisture and finally drying. The face of the flong may be coated with a composition consisting of 24 parts of china clay, 6 parts of rice starch, 3 parts of casein, 1 part of borax, and 66 parts

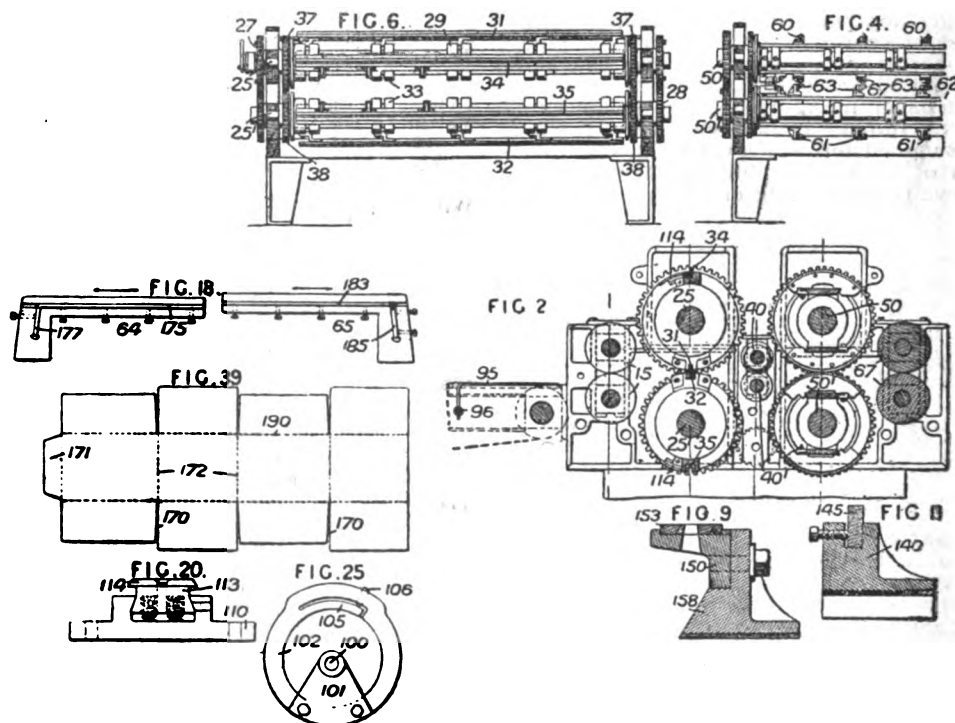


of water with a quantity of preservative and dried. According to the Provisional Specification, yellow dextrine is used instead of casein in the coating composition.

### Cardboard Box Blanks.

An invention by Mr. G. W. Swift relates to machines for creasing and slitting cardboard or like blanks in the manner shown in Fig. 39 for making boxes, etc. The sheets may be fed to the machine by the mechanism described in Specification 166,091, and are delivered to feed-rolls 15, Fig. 2, the forward edge of each sheet being raised by arms 95 mounted on a shaft 96 which is rocked by a crank on one of the machine shafts. The crank comprises an arm 101, Fig. 25, provided with a crank-pin opening 100 and fixed to a ring 102, which is adapted to fit on the end

knives for cutting the blank to the desired length. The sheets then pass between shafts 50, 50, carrying two sets of slitting dies 60, 61, and 62, 63, Fig. 4, which form the slits 170, Fig. 39, in the edges of the blank. The two sets of slitting-dies are relatively adjustable by means of two sets of intermeshing gears, as in the case of the creasing-members. The blanks are then removed by rolls 67 and delivered to a platform, etc. Feed-roll segments 114, Fig. 2, are arranged adjacent to the creasing-members on the shafts 25, 25'. These segments comprise a plate 110, Fig. 20, having a curved outer surface 114. A modified form of segment is constructed in one piece. In the case of narrow sheets, positive feed of the material through the machine is ensured by pairs of segmental feed members mounted on the shafts 25, 25', 50, 50', one member of each pair having a spring-pressed portion. The



of a shaft and be secured thereto by means of an integral spring tongue 105 and a screw 106. The sheets pass from the rolls 15 to two pairs of creasing-members 31, 32, and 34, 35 which form the longitudinal creases 190, Fig. 39, in the blank, and are mounted with capacity for relative adjustment upon shafts 25, 25'. The shafts are connected by two sets of gear-wheels 27, 28, and 37, 38, Fig. 6, the inner set being adjustable upon the shafts. The creasing-members 31, 32 are secured to collars 29, 33 on the shafts, and the creasing-members 34, 35 are secured to the gears 37, 38 so that they can be adjusted relatively to the members 31, 32. Gear-locking members are provided to hold the inner gears when released from the shafts. The sheets next pass between shafts 40, 40' provided with feed-rolls and with rotary

slitting dies each comprise a segmental member 158, Fig. 9, having a shouldered recess to receive an adjustable die-supporting member 150 carrying a die-plate 153, which may have parallel cutting-edges or converging edges for cutting wedge-shaped slits as shown in Fig. 39. Co-operating with the dies are punches 145, Fig. 11, adjustably mounted in members 140. Portions are cut out of the blank to form a tongue 171, Fig. 39, by L-shaped cutters, 64, 65, Fig. 18, which are mounted on the shafts 50, 50'. The circumferential cutting-edges 175, 183 of the cutters are arranged to give a shearing cut, and the angular part 177 of one cutter bears upon a flat surface 185 on the other. The creases 172 in the blank are preferably rolled in by ribbed rolls on the shafts of the rolls 15.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bugler, A. V., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Sheet delivery mechanism of printing machines. 28,609.  
Drake, T., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Escapement-actuating mechanism of typographical composing machines. 28,668.  
Gibson, A. H., and Lavender, H. P. Blotting pads. 28,082.  
Hanson, C. J. W. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 27,750.  
John, G. Flat form printing machines. 28,764.  
Langford, E. J. Printing machine. 28,486.  
Linotype and Machinery Ltd. (Ellis). Escapement-actuating mechanism of typographical composing machines. 27,988.  
Mills, T. A. Vignetting attachment for photographic cameras. 27,623.  
Mills, T. J. and Morris, E. T. Delivery mechanism for printing machines. 27,565.  
Moore, A. Paper containers. 28,299.  
Morse, S. H. Machines for drying photographic prints. 26,745.  
Nosted, P. A. B. Letter cards. 28,067.  
Pitt, W. P. Loose-leaf binder. 27,990.  
Powell, D. T. Machinery for attaching stiffeners to paper bags. 27,845.  
Reeve, V. L. Printing press. 27,302.  
Renck, H. Process for the production of printing plates. 28,801.  
Richardson, J. Automatic slug divider for typecasting machines. 26,638.  
Shrewsbury, J. B. Process for mechanical preparation of copperplate printing surfaces. 28,222.  
Sutton, C. J. Cardboard boxes for gas mantles. 28,173.  
Thomlinson, W. G. Paper carrier bag. 26,649.  
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- displaying printed matter, photographs and other articles. 170,384.  
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Straubel, L. A. Machine for cutting and interfoling sheets of paper and the like. 169,209.  
Terrey, A. Folding mechanism for printing-presses. 169,635.  
Terrey, A. Printing presses. 170,454.  
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Webb, T. H., and Rhodes, C. J. Power press for die stamping. 168,942.  
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- Hamlett, H. W. Binding devices for loose-leaf ledgers, files and the like. 170,526.  
Traube, A. Process for making coloured pictures. 163,337.  
Wade, H. Bronzing machines. 170,540.

## A Quaint Appeal.

Quaint communications frequently reach Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary of the Paper-makers' Association, and one which will be hard to beat has just come into his hands. It is in the following terms, which explain themselves:—

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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
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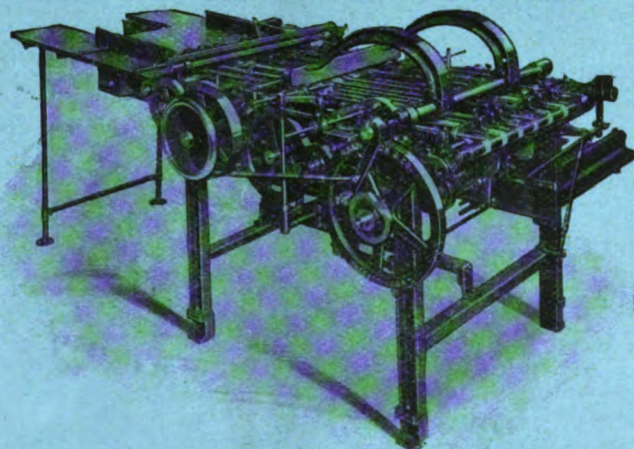
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 21.

LONDON : NOVEMBER 24 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
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## A Further "Manul" Development.

The Inventor of the "Manul" Process Demonstrates his  
Invention and Announces an Important New Application.

The "Manul" process, whereby printed or other originals—either text or line illustrations—can be reproduced without the use of photography, has already been explained in our pages\* and it has aroused a good deal of interest among printers, especially since the introduction of the process into this country by the Muston Co., a London firm interested in the patent rights for the British Isles. Although the exponents of the process already claim to effect certain economies as compared with ordinary methods, a great setback to its possibilities has been the admitted fact that the nature of the "Manul" printing surfaces employed has necessitated the use of lithographic printing in their application. Now, however, the striking announcement is made from Switzerland that the inventor of the process has carried his invention a step further, and believes that in a few months he will be using "Manul" relief printing surfaces on ordinary letterpress machines.

A Swiss association of printers' overseers had an opportunity recently to visit the works of the Polygraph Co., of Laupen, Switzerland, the sole licence holder of the "Manul" process for Switzerland, and the visitors were favoured with what has apparently not before been granted—a detailed demonstration of the production of the "Manul" plates. A report of this demonstration appeared in a Swiss newspaper, and has found its way into the German technical press, from which we glean the account which follows. The process, as described, tallies pretty closely with the particulars we have already published, though helping perhaps to a clearer under-

standing of details. Mr. Ullmann's remarks, however, with regard to the application of his method to relief printing open up important fields of speculation. Although the "Manul" films could obviously be used as negatives for the making of process blocks in the ordinary way, no very great economies seem possible in that direction. We fancy the inventor's intention will be to print down direct on to zinc plates of considerable size, and thus obtain, as it were, ready-made forms containing, say, a large number of pages of a book, the zinc plates being accommodated perhaps on a special bed on the machine.

### The Process Described.

The inventor of the "Manul" process, Mr. Ullmann, of Zwickau, accompanied the visitors, who were first conducted into the "exposure-room," where they were given all the explanations they desired. The exposure-room contains, says the Swiss reporter, several exposure cabinets, somewhat of the form and size of a billiard table. Each cabinet is divided in the middle by a strong glass plate. The lower, open, section holds the source of light, viz., a large number of electric lamps; the upper, closed, section carries cloths for covering up the cabinet, and a simple plate-gripping device. The direct transference of the original to be reproduced takes place upon prepared but quite transparent sheets of glass; these are insensitive to natural light, and can be exposed to direct sunlight, as at an open window, without effect. These plates are prepared in the firm's laboratory, the emulsion, however, being provided by the inventor, for in this emulsion lies the secret of the process. A sensitive plate so prepared

\* See article by Mr. Wm. Gamble in June 30th issue, also another article, October 18th.

was laid, in the presence of the visitors, on the glass side of the exposure cabinet, and upon it was placed the original to be copied—in this instance a leaf of a book, printed on both sides. After the covering up and gripping of the plate, it was given a twelve seconds' exposure of about 5,000 candle power. Remark was made that after this operation there was no perceptible impression on the plate; it appeared afterwards, as before, to be perfectly transparent, and was now carried, without any covering, into the "developing-room."

This contained in one corner a water-tap with a tank, and a table on which were placed a number of bowls. But anyone who now jumped to the conclusion that the bringing-out of the picture was to be done by means of complicated baths found himself mistaken. "Water, nothing but pure water," Mr. Ullmann explained jokingly, "because it's cheap and wholesome." A dipping of the exposed plate in the water-tank, quite a short manipulation under the running tap—and the picture came into sight in a greenish tone. A further short treatment in ammonium chloride, another rinsing in one of the bowls of water, another one in a violet colour bath (evidently for the obscuring of the parts of the plate not affected by the light, and therefore not intended to print) and the development was finished. Drying occurred on the spot. There followed a short rubbing-away of the dry film with damp blotting paper, a few cuts with a knife around the plate, and the film was readily removed.

#### The "Manul" Matrix.

"Here, gentlemen," explained the demonstrator, "we have the 'matrix' of the 'Manul' process." This presented itself now as a quite thin paper-like film, in which all the parts to be printed—in this case the typographic characters—appeared perfectly transparent, thus being translucent for the later operations, whilst all the non-printing surfaces were dark violet so as to be absorbent of light.

All the manipulations described (carried out by female labour) were amazingly simple, and from the exposure to the removal of the film were performed in a few minutes.

The transference of the image from the "Manul" plate on to the printing plate was not carried out before the visitors, but in this connection they were surprised by a remark of Mr. Ullmann's that he is on the point of adapting his process to *relief* printing on the ordinary printing machines. As doubts on this matter were expressed by those present, Mr. Ullmann added that he is tackling the problem at its roots and he has definite hopes that he will be able in a few months to remove from his improved process the faults it still possesses which lie in the "unevenness of the heights of the printing characters."

"Should Mr. Ullmann," the reporter added "actually succeed in this, we should be on the eve of a new revolution in printing, the importance of which cannot be foreseen."

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## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

### Auxiliaries and the Printers' Pension Corporation.

There was a well-attended meeting of the Association at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, on the 15th inst., the president (Mr. A. Chadwell) occupying the chair. At the last meeting several members had expressed disapproval of the present method of paying subscriptions to the Printers' Pension Corporation through the Auxiliary, and at that meeting it was decided to invite the committee of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Auxiliary to be present at the next meeting to discuss the matter with them, and also to raise the question of the advisability of their branch of the trade having a representative on the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. C. Yeates, a member of the Council of the Corporation and several members of the Auxiliary committee were accordingly present and spoke in a convincing manner of the utility of the present auxiliary system of raising the money necessary to secure the best possible good for prospective candidates.

The president explained that the Association would not like to do anything over the heads of the Auxiliary, hence the invitation to them to be present.

Mr. Parkerspoke of the difficulty he thought existed with the Auxiliary system of getting chairmen at concerts because of the large plates expected of them. He thought that individual subscriptions of one or two guineas, or whatever it was, the amount should be credited to the persons who subscribed. That, he was informed, could not be done at the present time.

Mr. G. W. Sharvell, treasurer and one of the founders of their Auxiliary, asked if he Auxiliary was going to support the chairman or the chairman going to support the Auxiliary? Concerts cost money, and the auxiliaries provided that money. If they were going to split the votes between the chairman and the Auxiliary, he wanted to know what would become of the usefulness of the Auxiliary.

Mr. Yeates, who was cordially welcomed by the president, said the question of whether an individual subscription should receive the same recognition from the Corporation as sums of money secured by a chairman through the Auxiliary was a difficulty which had caused the Council no end of trouble. The only thing for a man to do if he wanted to obtain recognition was for him to ask the Auxiliary to put his name up when his time came and for him to pay in direct in his own name to the Electrotypers' Pension Auxiliary. By that means the pension was created sooner than it would have been otherwise. As regards chairmen, since 1914 the Council had been very much concerned about getting

funds to carry on its enormous undertakings, and as an inducement they came to the conclusion that a chairman or any Auxiliary should have one vote for every five guineas subscribed. He failed to see how it was possible to give a sum of money and expect double voting power for it.

With regard to the Association expressing a wish to have a representative on the Council, he humbly maintained that nobody had taken a deeper interest in its welfare than he had tried to do. When he was elected on the Council a very small proportion of their trade was eligible to the benefits of the Corporation, but before two years had elapsed he was fortunate in being able to secure a by-law which enabled every member of their trade to go up for the benefits.

Mr. Black asked if it was possible for the Association to nominate a member whose name would carry with it the necessary amount of money to the Corporation, instead of through the Auxiliary, in order to bring votes direct into the Association so that they would be able to award them as they wished.

Mr. Sharvell said that though their branch of the industry was a very small one, they could put in at once two or three candidates. No compositor or machine minder could command the same power. That was because of the money that had been paid in through the Auxiliary.

Mr. Black spoke of the small chances of securing a pension of the man in a small shop as against the man in a large one.

Mr. Yeates, in reply, said that if a man showed willingness to work hard for his own election he was bound to succeed; it did not matter whether he worked in a small shop or a large one.

#### **The Orphan Fund.**

In appealing for their support to the Orphan Fund, Mr. Yeates explained how the children were being educated at secondary schools and cared for by the Corporation until they reached the age of 14 years.

Asked by Mr. Shillam how that fund stood, Mr. Yeates said they had promised to look after these children, although they were afraid the general public would not think as much of our fallen men in another 12 years as they did to-day.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Longley to Mr. Yeates and to the Auxiliary Committee for their presence and helpful talk.

Mr. Yeates, in responding, said with their permission he would like to couple with the vote of thanks the Printers' Pension Corporation.

#### **Continental Competition.**

Before the meeting closed the president said he had received a letter from Amsterdam asking him to forward to that country prices and conditions of labour in their branch of the trade as it obtained in London. He had sent the letter to Mr. Holloway, who advised him not to answer it, and he hoped that if any of the members received any such letters

they also would not answer them. Mr. Chadwell said that by protecting the employers they were protecting themselves.

Mr. Yeates said he had lost an order to Holland. As regards the employers they have a very strong union in Holland amongst themselves. Their own union rate for time work is 1s. an inch, but for work for export they can charge anything they like. The job he had lost was done at considerably under the cost of the wages in London, even without reckoning the cost of the metal and overhead charges.

Mr. Forsyth said they should not wait for the Board of Trade to rectify the matter. It was a question for the trade as a whole to take up, both masters and men, for they held it in their hands to stop anything in the nature of unfair competition from abroad.

Mr. Titchener stated that the letter from Holland had been before the Trade Shop Employers' Federation on the previous day and the Joint Board in due course would report on the matter.

The meeting then terminated.

## **Printing and Allied Trades Charity SPORTS ASSOCIATION.**

The annual boxing competition under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association was held on Friday evening at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell. This was practically the last function of the season, and so popular was the programme that over 3,000 people were present. In order that the programme should not be unduly prolonged it was found necessary to refuse over twenty entries. The Association has had a most successful year, and much of the credit due must be ascribed to the activities of Mr. Chas. Roud, the popular president.

During the year over £2,000 has been raised from the different tournaments that have been promoted in various branches of sport. Friday's event realised a profit of over £100. Up to the present date the Association has distributed funds to the following institutions: £1,846 18s. 9d. in the creation of five (possibly six) pensions to this year's Printers' Pension Festival, viz., Messrs Edgar L. Waterlow, Frank Lloyd, E. H. Raynham, H. F. Parker, R. H. Ruddock and possibly A. G. Gronow; £130 to the Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society, £23 each to the Lloyd Memorial, Natsopa, Alf. Evans and Limsfield Convalescent Homes.

#### **The Finals.**

The final bout in each competition resulted as follows:—

8st. Open Competition.—W. Insley beat F. Hayes. 9st. 9lbs. Novices.—J. D. Gleeson beat S. Moss. 10st. 4lbs. Open.—B. Asquith beat Victor Guy.

## Photo-Lithography and "Lithotex."

Lecture by Mr. F. T. Corkett.

An interesting lecture was given by Mr. F. T. Corkett, F.R.P.S., at Nottingham, under the auspices of the North Midlands Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, on Saturday, the 12th inst., when he took as his subject, "Photo-lithography and the Lithotex Process."

Mr. Corkett pointed out that photography was the great scientific assistant in the printing trade, and this was daily becoming more apparent, particularly in connection with photo-lithography. The lithographic trade, he said, had stood aloof for some time from photography, in fact, had rather regarded it with suspicion; latterly, however, there had been a great revival of interest, and now it was an admitted fact—though it had been previously denied—that the photo-litho zinc or aluminium printing plate could be made to give the finest possible quality. Not only was this so, but a much more permanent plate could be made than by the usual method of transferring, the process now naturally being received by printers with greater interest. The delay in the acceptance of this improved process was just one more example of the prejudice under which new things always suffer, both from employers and employees—employees mainly thinking they are going to lose their jobs, and employers being naturally reluctant in scrapping machinery.

Mr. Corkett, as our readers may know, has long been associated with many things of interest to printers, and he recalled some interesting experiences of the past, revealing incidentally that he has had a good deal to do with pushing forward new methods, and remembers the opposition put up to three-colour half-tone blocks, certain very important men in the trade maintaining that this process was of no use.

Already well known in connection with photogravure printing, Mr. Corkett stated that his latest child of adoption was photo-litho, particularly in conjunction with offset printing. He described the use of the Step-and-Repeat machine, the principal appliance of the "Lithotex" process, and explained how it makes duplicated photographic negatives, all spaced out correctly; he explained also how the various colour negatives can be made, and how exact register can be assured—in fact, such register as would be impossible by the usual methods of transferring.

The lecturer explained the simple way in which the printing plate is made from the multi-negative, and gave references to its sterling quality. He also pointed out that by the "Lithotex" method all impressions are original impressions, and not secondary ones, as are transfers.

Mr. G. Low, president of the local Association, was in the chair, and stated that all the lecturer had claimed had certainly been verified in the use of the "Lithotex" plant in the

establishment he was attached to, namely, Messrs. Thos. Forman and Sons, of Nottingham.

Mr. Ernest Garrett, who had come from Stockport to listen to the lecture, replied in a very satisfactory manner to inquiries relating to the actual printing of the plates.

The audience was a large one, and the lecture was listened to with great attention. The interest aroused was indicated by the putting of many questions, all of which were clearly answered.

## Printers' Musical Society.

A concert was held on Monday evening at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet street, under the auspices of the City of London Auxiliary and City of London Printers' Musical Society in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation. The chair was occupied jointly by Mr. W. Watts, J.P., and the whole of the members of the executive. Last year this Auxiliary was fourth on the list in providing funds to the Corporation, raising the sum of £400.

The concert on Monday evening was well sustained by an excellent programme and a full attendance. The plate realised £85.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

John Sclater Lamerton and Augustus William Haring, 21, Waterloo street, Birmingham, law stationers.

Joseph Clasper and George Gordon Jefferson, advertising agents, 9, Budle-street, Westmorland-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Albert Henry Preston, Lynesack House, Chilton - buildings, Ferryhill, stationer, November 16th.

William Henry Wilkins, Post Office, Oak-hill, Somerset, stationer, November 19th.

THE Society of Wood Engravers, formed last year in order that English artists could revive an interest in an ancient and honourable craft, is holding its second exhibition at the Chenil Gallery, Chelsea.

## In the Newspaper Realm.

SIR JOHN LEIGH, BART., of 6, Carlton House-terrace, and Lilleshall, Shropshire, has purchased from the Hon. Morton Weir, son of Lord Inverforth, the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Globe* newspaper. He takes over control on December 1st.

THE cases in which the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, Ltd., are charged with corrupt practice in connection with the printing, publishing and posting of posters at the bye-election at Hertford, came before Mr. Justice Bailhache at the Herts Assizes on Monday. Mr. Leary applied for a postponement till the next Assizes, as application was to be made for a writ of *certiorari* to transfer the case to the King's Bench. This was allowed, and the charge against C. W. Glover for aiding and abetting was also postponed.

SETTLEMENT by consent was reached on Friday in the King's Bench Division in the libel action brought by Miss Ethel Irving, the actress, against the *Sunday Times* and its dramatic critic, Mr. Sydney Carroll. Miss Irving complained of a dramatic criticism of her performance in "The Three Daughters of M. Dupont," at the Garrick Theatre.

PRESS CLUB AND SPORT.—For the second of this season's house dinners the London Press Club had a sporting night on Saturday, when many leaders in the world of sport were entertained. The first lawn tennis match ever played by the Press Club will take place at Sotheby-road, Highbury, on December 4th, when the North London Hard Courts Club will be met.

SIR HENRY E. DUKE, President of the Admiralty, Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court, will be the guest of the London District of the Institute of Journalists at their annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms on December 17th.

THE Mile End Guardians last week presented Mrs. Browning, who before her marriage was a local journalist, with a silver cruet and set of serviette rings. The chairman said she had attended their meetings throughout the war, defying air raids, and sitting unconcerned when there was real danger.

THE funeral took place on Monday afternoon, at Elswick Cemetery, of the late Mr. James Jamieson, who died last Thursday at his residence, 12, Hawthorn street, Newcastle. Mr. Jamieson was in his 58th year and was a well-known local journalist. There were a number of floral tributes, including wreaths from the editorial, commercial and typographical staffs of the *Newcastle Daily Journal* from deceased's colleagues on the *Newcastle Chronicle*, and the local branch of the National Union of Journalists.

MR. WILLIAM REEVES, well known in journalistic circles throughout Ireland, died on Monday in a Dublin hospital.

AN interesting position has arisen in Paris as the result of newspaper rivalry. The French

Press is up in arms against the *Petit Parisien* owing to that paper's publishing simultaneous provincial editions, which, it is thought, will supplant local newspapers. A committee appointed at a general meeting of managers of daily newspapers announces that the French Press, in the interests of the public, newspapers and journalists, will be obliged to take joint measures against the *Petit Parisien*. The committee also charges the *Petit Parisien* with conceiving journalism solely as a commercial enterprise, and aiming through its superior resources to create a monopoly—that of opinion.

A NEW daily, the *Peking Express*, has made its appearance this month in the Chinese capital. It is the first paper in the English language to be owned and edited by Chinese, and is intended primarily for Chinese students.

## Trade Union Matters.

THE Liverpool Branch of the Typographical Association are levying themselves 6d. per week per member on all members earning not less than 75s. a week for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members who have run out of benefit.

THE Executive Council of the T.A. have censured the officials of the North-Western Group for their action in obtaining the result of the recent wages ballot before its official announcement.

WAGES REDUCTION AND NOTICE.—A curious position has arisen through several firms abstaining from posting notices of the T.A. wages reduction which recently came into effect. The Executive Council have issued the following ruling on the matter: "That where notices of reduction of wages had not been issued or posted the members employed in such offices were entitled to two weeks' notice of the firms' intention to make the reduction."

SCOTTISH TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly contributions of the Scottish T.A. have now come into operation and are 3s. 9d. a week, divided as follows: Administrative, 2d.; protective, 6d.; out-of-work, 2s.; sick, 6d.; superannuation, 7d. Unemployed members do not contribute to the out-of-work portion when receiving benefit from it.

THE Printing Machine Managers new scale of contributions and benefits are: Earning less than 15s. a week, 6d., up to 45s. 6d. a week for those earning over £4 15s. The benefits range from 5s. a week to £1 17s. 6d.

THE Manchester Jobbing Printers' Guild give a yearly re-union to the superannuated members of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association. This year a special effort is being made to make it a great success. A prize draw of over twenty prizes is being organised in aid of the funds. The first three prizes are valued at £15.



## Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during October:—

### Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

1,000,000 Licence Forms.—Mersey and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

3,000 File Covers, Bdg. 42,500 Manual of Map Reading, etc. J. Adams, London, E.C.

2,900,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms, 20,000 Books, P. 1022.—John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

4,000 Books, P. 1038, 10,400 Books, Form R. 33.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Bdg. 4,000 Books, General Index to Circulars.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000 Books, P. 1037.—Warrillows, Ltd., Birmingham.

Bdg. 22,500 Manual of Map Reading, etc.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

2,000 Sketch Books, Form 27.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000,000 Forms, A/c. 455, Bookwork Ptg., Parliamentary, Group 13 (1921).—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

1,000 Telegraph Message Books.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

6,000 Books, D. 17.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

410,200 Identity Certificates, 200,000 Registry Jackets.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, E.

Printing and Selling Cause Lists, etc., Group 12 (1921), 1,000 Abstract Books, D. 209.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

24,000 Books of Licences.—I. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

Jobwork Printing, Group 130 (1922).—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Jobwork Printing, Groups 129 and 131-134 (1922).—John Parry and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES.—Fry's Metal Foundry, London, S.E.; Phosphor Bronze Co., London, S.E.; Joyce and Co., London, N.

LINEN.—Manchester Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Ardwick; Berry and Roberts, Ltd., London, E.C.

PACKAGE TYING MACHINE.—T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

TRACING CLOTH.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

### India.

MACHINES, LINOTYPE.—Linotype and Machinery Limited, London, W.C.

MACHINES, RULING.—John Shaw and Sons, Honley.

### Post Office Stores.

PRINTING.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Waterlow and Son, Ltd., Watford.

### Crown Agents.

LINOTYPE MACHINES AND SPARES.—Linotype and Machinery Limited, London.

PRINTING MACHINERY.—Harrild and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.



### Mr. J. E. Bennett.

We regret to record the death of Mr. James Edward Bennett (managing director of Cockayne and Co., Ltd., 185, Walworth-road), who passed away, aged 67, on Monday last week at Sutton, after a long and painful illness. He leaves a widow and a family of six sons and one daughter. His two sons, Edward James and Norman Charles, will continue the business in Walworth-road on the same basis as their father carefully maintained. Nearly half a century ago Mr. Bennett first entered the firm of Cockayne as an apprentice. On the death of Mr. Cockayne, senior, he obtained control of the business which, at that time, was only a small printing and stationer's shop. He took a live and personal interest in the concern, which was developed almost entirely on the strength of his own personality, until about a year ago, when failing health compelled him to relinquish control to his sons. Personally, he was extremely popular with all who knew him, including his work-people, for he had a happy faculty of becoming interested in people themselves as well as in their work. He ceased to reside in Walworth about 17 years ago, and had latterly been living at Sutton. He was a Freemason and a Junior Warden of the Basket Makers' Company. But for his illness he would this year have succeeded to the office of Prime Warden. The funeral took place on Thursday at Brookwood Cemetery. Besides the private mourners, a large number of the staff of Cockayne and Co., and representatives of other concerns in which Mr. Bennett was interested, were present.

### Mr. Harry Wilson.

THE death is announced of Mr. Harry Wilson, for fifteen years the overseer of the composing department of the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Wilson spent altogether 30 years in the service of the paper, having been appointed overseer in 1898 and having retired in the autumn of 1913. He died at Rishton last Thursday, at the age of 69. In the course of his long reign over the printing department the outward appearance of the *Manchester Guardian* underwent many changes. The methods of displaying both news and advertisements were greatly improved, the size of the paper and the number of editions were increased, and the issuing of special supplements became frequent. In all these developments Mr. Wilson necessarily played an important part. His employers testify that he undertook the new duties they imposed upon him with energy and understanding, and bore his part in the labour involved with credit to himself and advantage to the paper.

AN Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

THE London Master Printers' Association require an organiser, with a practical knowledge of the trade.

WILLIAM CRABTREE, a printer, was fined £10 and £3 3s. costs at Nelson for printing a football coupon contrary to the Ready Money Football Betting Act.

A MEETING of the creditors of Edwin George Green, of 12, New-street, Woodbridge, who has carried on a business as a stationer, news-agent and hardwareman, was convened last week at the office of the official receiver (Mr. T. W. J. Britton), at Ipswich.

A NEW magazine for travellers by sea, entitled the *Blue Peter*, has made its appearance. It is to be published every two months, and is intended to serve as the official magazine of the group of shipping companies with which Lord Inchcape is associated. It is published from 12, St. Mary-axe, E.C.

THE annual dinner of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association will be held on Saturday at the Holborn Restaurant. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present are Messrs. W. Warren, H. Williams, S. W. Sinier, A. E. Holmes, G. Eden, E. W. Whittle, G. Naylor, John Fry and Glen Steel.

AT Hull Police Court, on Tuesday, Thomas Bell, editor and manager of the *Hull Daily News*, was fined £10 and costs on each of four summonses under the Lottery Act. It was stated that copies of the *Hull Daily News* of one date, and bearing separate numbers, were distributed gratuitously, and the recipients were told to watch subsequent issues for winning numbers, for which many prizes were offered.

LONDON "WELFARE" COMMITTEE.—In connection with the Welfare Committee recently appointed, consisting of representatives of the London Master Printers' Association and the London Printing Trades Federation, Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.) is appealing to master printers for any information they can give as to whether a house or works committee has been established in connection with their businesses, as the committee are anxious to get into touch at the earliest opportunity with all L.M.P.A. members interested in welfare work.

THE Hertfordshire Master Printers' Association held their annual dinner on Monday at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. F. Dangerfield presiding. About 50 members and their wives sat down to an excellent repast. Among the guests were Mr. D. G. Little (representing the Federation), Mr. Albert Bennett (ex-president, Home Counties Alliance), Mr. T. J. S. Guilford (treasurer), and Mr. Percy D. Michael (secretary). (Mr. David Greenhill, president of the Alliance, is a member of the Herts Association). A capital musical programme was provided, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

A NEW paper for women, the *Home Journal*, was published on Monday.

THE Northern Monotype Users' Association is meeting at Manchester to-day (Thursday), when representatives of the National Committee are expected to be present.

MR. HENRY WILSON Fox, M.P. for the Taunworth Division of Warwickshire, and formerly editor of the *South African Mining Journal*, died in London on Tuesday after a short illness.

UNDER the auspices of the *Daily Express* a special matinée of "Sybil" is to be given at Daly's Theatre on Saturday next, when the whole of the proceeds are to be given to the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home.

WILLS.—Mr. W. H. Frankham, a director of the Frome Newspaper Co. (died June 10th), £29,815; Mr. Herbert L. L. Reiaich, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C., of Messrs. H. Reiaich, Ltd., printers, and of the *Yachting Monthly* (died on July 16th, at Queenborough), £3,224.

"THE TIMES" war memorial was unveiled on Tuesday afternoon by Field-Marshal Earl Haig, in the presence of a large number of relatives, friends, and members of the various staffs of that newspaper. The memorial takes the form of a tablet, inset in the wall of Printing House-square, on which are inscribed the names of the members of *The Times* staffs who died during the war.

THE Vicar of Leeds, on Friday afternoon, in the offices of the *Yorkshire Post*, unveiled a handsome memorial tablet erected by the directors to the memory of 34 men of the staffs of that paper and its associated journals who lost their lives in the war. The Hon. Rupert Beckett, chairman of the company, presided, and was supported by other directors and the heads of the various departments.

HERR HUGO STINNES, the German industrial magnate, arrived in London on Saturday from Berlin, accompanied by his son. They have been staying at Claridge's. The visit has aroused much speculation. Just prior to his arrival, news reached here from Austria to the effect that Herr Stinnes had added to his enormous newspaper interests by buying the majority of the shares of the *Athenæum* publishing house, thus acquiring the possession of three Hungarian papers which have Monarchist leanings.

THE VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE CO., LTD., of Birkenhead, who are the sole agents for the American Numbering Machine Co., inform us that there is no difficulty for customers to obtain ample supplies of the "American Visible," and that speedy delivery can be given. The firm are also in a position to carry out any repairs that may be needed—an extremely remote contingency. Descriptive literature will be sent to all who are interested, and meanwhile we would direct the attention of buyers to the firm's advertisement which appears on the second page of the cover of this issue.



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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Print and Postage.

THE Postmaster-General's recent expressions of "hopes" of some diminution of postal charges in the rather distant future have by no means sufficed to still the agitation for the removal of the increases in the rates for printed matter and post cards. The handicap upon the printing trade remains, and until some adequate rectification of the business-killing imposts is forthcoming the agitation is likely to continue. There is no cessation in the ever-growing stream of evidence as to the harm that the Post Office is inflicting upon the printing trade, and the officials responsible are certainly unable to plead that this evidence has not been brought to their notice. To previous evidence adduced by the Federation of Master Printers Mr. Goodwin has lately furnished the Postmaster General with further facts as to the effects of increased postage as manifested in the still growing unemployment in the picture

post card branch of the industry and also in the curtailment of printing orders for publicity and other matter affected by the printed matter rate. The solidarity of the trade in believing that printing is hereby receiving a severe set-back is evidenced by a letter which has been sent to the Postmaster-General by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, pointing to the serious growth of unemployment in the industry and urging the need for an early announcement of reduced postal charges.

### Railway Rates.

PRINTERS have a strong case against the proposed alteration of the classification of printed matter in respect of its carriage by rail. The alteration if carried out would mean an increase in the rates for all printed matter, and would strike an especially heavy blow at the producers of certain classes of print, particularly magazines and booklets. The Federation of Master Printers having carefully considered the matter, presented their case to the railway companies on Tuesday when an influential deputation was received at the Railway Clearing House. The deputation having argued for the retention of the present classification, the railway representatives pointed out the difficulties which, they stated, led the companies to maintain that it was necessary to put stationery and printed matter in the same classification. Representations were also made by the Monotype Users' Association and the Ink Manufacturers' Federation regarding rates on their products. The deputation undertook to submit definite proposals in the matter, and these were promised the careful consideration of the railway companies.

### Lower Paper Prices.

AS AN illustration of the decline in paper prices since the Armistice, it is pointed out that two years ago a London firm of stationers and booksellers ordered 50,000 printed postal wrappers. The paper used was a fair quality, M.G.—the customary stock for this item. The price quoted and accepted was £25. A few weeks ago the same firm, finding its stock running short, ordered another 50,000 wrappers of the same quality. In this instance the price was a trifle under £12! In view of the fact that printing costs have declined by the merest trifle, it must be assumed, says the *Export Mail*, which presents the illustration, that the reduced price was made possible only because of the decline in the cost of paper.

## Personal.

MR. E. D. NUTTALL, secretary of the National Trade Advisory Committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades, addressed the members of the London Master Printers' Association at their monthly lunch on Tuesday on the question of disabled sailors and soldiers.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH presided, and he and other speakers asked for the sympathetic attention of master printers to the plea which Mr. Nuttall had made on behalf of the disabled men allocated to the printing trade.

MR. JAMES MACLEHOSE, LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, gave an outline of the pressing problems now engaging the attention of his organisation, remarking incidentally that the Postmaster-General was considering whether it was practicable to make any concessions with regard to printed post cards and printed matter.

MR. GEORGE EATON HART, Mr. J. R. Riddell and Mr. H. B. Cahusac took part in the discussion, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Nuttall on the motion of Sir Wm. Waterlow, seconded by Mr. A. Langley.

MR. T. OWEN JACOBSEN (chairman, Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd.), and Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary, London Society of Compositors), will, as we anticipated last week, contest South-East Southwark in the forthcoming bye-election, the writ for which will probably be issued under the Speaker's warrant at the end of this week.

ALDERMAN W. C. BUSTIN, J.P., the compositor-mayor of Bermondsey, has entered upon his third successive year of mayoralty.

MR. HEDLEY MILLER, secretary of the Master Bookbinders' Association, returned last week from a short stay in Switzerland, where he attended the International Labour Conference.

MESSRS. W. M. BOWER and C. L. STERN, of Linotype and Machinery Limited, were the lecturers at a recent meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association at Leicester, when, with the aid of lantern slides, a very interesting and instructive account was given of the Linotype Company's typesetting and printing machines.

MR. A. H. MUNDEY, London manager of Fry's Metal Foundry, who was for many years chief metallurgist to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and lecturer on metallurgy to the Northampton Institute for over 20 years, gave a lecture on November 8th,

1921, at the headquarters of the 19th Batt London Regiment (The Queen's) at St. Pancras. The lecture was entitled "The Story of the Big Gun," and was illustrated by lantern slides, descriptive of the growth of ordnance from the earliest stone-thrower to the modern weapons of to-day. Lieut.-Col. McClure, D.S.O., presided, the audience numbering over 350.

MR. S. MOSS, runner-up in the final of the 9 st. 9lb. boxing competition held under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association at the Northampton Institute on Friday last, is one of the staff in the London works of Fry's Metal Foundry

MR. J. FLEMING (Hudson and Kearns) is to take the chair on Saturday at a concert at "The Horns" Assembly Rooms, Kennington Park, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

MR. J. PARKHAM, manager of the *Daily Chronicle*, presided at the second annual dinner and concert of the London and Provincial Newspaper and Periodical Travellers' Fellowship, held at the Connaught Rooms.

THE claim made tentatively in last week's issue as to the oldest father of the chapel in the trade has brought us a letter from Messrs. Edward Mortimer, Ltd., Halifax, who tell us that they have in their employ a father of the chapel, Mr. Walter Highley, who has occupied that position continuously for 37 years. Mr. Highley is 71 years of age, and still hale and hearty, and his employers are hoping he will be with them for a great many years yet.

## Kent Education Stores.

At a meeting of the Kent County Council on Wednesday, the Joint Sub-Committee formed to consider a recommendation that the Education Stores Department should be taken over by the Council and made available for every Department reported that they had come to the conclusion that direct supply was effecting a great saving as compared with the contract system, and that for educational supply it should be continued on the present lines, but they considered the time was not opportune for the department to be taken over by the Council so that it might supply every branch of the Council's requirements. An amendment was moved "That the Committee obtain the prices of the majority of the articles usually purchased from wholesale houses, including the cost of direct delivery to schools, and compare the cost of such system with the method now adopted." Ald. Hussey said they bought direct from the cotton mills, paper mills and so on, and in that way saved the trade profits. He added that the Committee were unanimous with regard to their report. The amendment was lost and the report passed.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press,  $5\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{8}$ ; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 17s., 16s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., Pref., 13s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., 14s.; Jos. Byrom, 12s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; De la Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mt. Deb. Stock (iss. at 98, £50 pd.),  $50\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $50\frac{5}{8}$ ; John Dickinson, 18s. 6d.; *Financial News*, 25s., 22s. 6d., Pref., 11s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 5s. 9d.; International Linotype, 50.  $48\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lamson Paragon Supply, 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. (paid up by instalments), 21s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 18s.; George Newnes, 11s. 6d., Pref., 11s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; New Pegamoid, 7s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 9d.; Spicer Bros., 8 p.c. Notes (Reg.),  $97\frac{3}{8}$ , 98; Raphael Tuck, 16s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 9s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., Def., 4s. 9d.; Warrillows, 23s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , Prefd.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 4 p.c. Pref.,  $5\frac{3}{8}$ ; Weldon's, 32s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, 12s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d., 17s. 3d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs.,  $102\frac{1}{2}$ .

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ILFORD, LTD.—Dividend 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year, same as for preceding year.

A. B. FLEMING AND Co.—Interim of 5 per cent. (actual) announced by this Edinburgh firm of printing ink and chemical manufacturers; same as a year ago.

A. M. PEEBLES AND SONS.—Directors announce that they cannot submit accounts until amount of pending claim for revision of excess profits duty has been settled. Immediately after settlement report will be issued.

"IRISH TIMES."—Profit of the *Irish Times* for year ended September 30th, 1921, after payment of salaries, wages, management expenses, etc., and providing for bad and doubtful debts, was £29,196, less income and corporation tax £14,962, leaving £16,233 plus £11,550 brought in, making £27,784. Directors have written off depreciation on premises, plant, machinery, etc., £1,015, and propose placing to general reserve £1,000, final dividend on preference shares at rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, less tax, and final dividend on second preference shares at rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, less tax, carrying forward £10,404. Owing to prevailing economic conditions directors do not consider it prudent to recommend dividend on ordinary shares.

## NEW COMPANIES.

DORAN HART AND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, publishers, stationers, electrotypers, engravers, die sinkers, typefounders, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. V. Doran and L. H. Hart. Registered office, 57, Blackfriars-road, S.E.

FORM LETTERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with R. B. Barton and E. L. Willmott, and to carry on the business of facsimile letter and general printers and lithographers. Private company. First directors: M. Bartholomew, junr., Miss D. Cowtan. Registered office, 6a, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

ALFRED BOND, LTD.—Capital £16,000 in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by A. Bond, M.P.S., at 45, Bank-street, and 44, Fore-street, Newquay, and to carry on the business of chemists, dealers in fancy goods, books and stationery, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Bond, C. E. Whitford, M. Gatley and two others nominated by them.

WARBEY'S STORES, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on by G. T. Warbey, at 140, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, and 675, High-road, Tottenham, and to carry on the business of stationers, booksellers, dealers in bags, fancy leather goods, toys, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. T. Warbey and Mrs. I. Warbey. Registered office, 140, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, N.7.

H. J. PHILLIPS AND Co., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; stationers and fancy goods salesmen, etc. Private company. First directors: O. F. Odell, H. J. Phillips and G. T. Bailey. Registered office, 53b, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

CROOKES, ROBERTS, RITCHIE AND Co., LTD.—Capital £80,000 in £1 shares, to take over the businesses of a manufacturer of guillotine machine knives, rag engine roll bars and bed-plates, doctor blades, high speed and crucible steel, and other articles carried on by W. J. Ritchie, as "Crookes, Roberts and Co.," at the Argus Works, Shoreham-street, and as "W. J. Ritchie and Co.," at the Freedom Works, John street, and Arundel-lane, both in Sheffield, and to carry on the same and business of mechanical, electrical, hydraulic and general engineers' manufacturers, timber merchants, etc. First directors: W. J. Ritchie, W. Ritchie and A. Crooks. Regis-



tered office, Argus Works, Shoreham-street, Sheffield.

**ADAMS PUBLICITY, LTD.**—Capital £3,500 in £1 shares (2,500 8 per cent. cum. pref. and 1,000 ordinary), to adopt an agreement with Adams Brothers and Shardlow, Ltd., for the acquisition of the advertising business carried on by them. Private company. First directors: E. R. Adams, P. G. R. Wright, K. O. Fearon, A. R. Innes and H. R. Markham. Registered office, 72, Chiswell-street, E.C.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

*Frish Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).*

**GLOSSOP PRINTERS, LTD.**—Issue on November 3rd, 1921, of £850 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**WARRILLOWS, LLD.** (printers, etc., London and Birmingham).—Memorandum of deposit of November 1st, 1921, charged on certain freehold and leasehold lands, hereditaments and premises in Birmingham, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L. J. C. and Midland Bank.

**SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD.** (gummed papermakers and paper glazers, etc., London).—Mortgage or charges on certain moneys payable under refund of excess profits duty dated October 21st, 1921 (supplemental to land registry charge dated September 23rd, 1920, securing £25,000). Holders: North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.

**CONTRACTOR'S RECORD, LTD.**—Debenture dated November 9th, 1921, to secure £300; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. R. Bigg, Coombe House, Stanmore-road, Richmond.

**REMBRANDT INTAGLIO PRINTING Co., LTD.**—Mortgage dated November 9th, 1921, to secure £10,000; charged on various properties in Lancaster. Holders: Stovey Brothers and Co., Ltd., White Cross Mills, Lancaster.

**PHILIP AND TACEY, LTD.** (stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £300 on November 2nd of charge dated June 8th, 1921, securing £7,000.

**BELL PUNCH AND PRINTING Co., LTD.**—Debenture dated November 1st, 1921, to secure £30,000, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Barclays Bank.

**HARWELL (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.** (paper merchants, printers, paper bag makers, etc.).—Debenture dated November 9th, 1921, to secure £150, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. H. Porter, 44, Church-street, Birmingham.

**FRANK AND MONTAGUE, LTD.** (manufacturers of and dealers in leather and leather goods, paper and cloth goods, etc.).—Memorandum of

deposit, dated November 9th, 1921, charged on 13 and 15, Underwood-street, E.C., to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

**YATES DUXBURY AND SONS, LTD.** (manufacturers of paper, paper bags, etc.).—Trust deed dated October 27th, 1921, to secure £150,000 debenture stock, charged on certain freehold and leasehold hereditaments, rights, etc., in Heap Bridge and Heywood, Lancs, and company's other assets, including uncalled capital. Trustees: R. Crerar, Spring-gardens, Manchester, and J. W. Shepherd, Manchester.

**PENCILLA Co., LTD.** (London).—Issue on November 2nd, 1921, of £290 debentures, part of a series already registered.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re OLYMPIC PRESS, LTD., 48, Russell-square, W.C.*—A winding-up order having been made against this company, the first meetings of creditors and shareholders were held on Tuesday at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver, reported that the company was registered in June, 1919, with a nominal capital of £40,000 to take over from Mr. Samuel Atkinson, the literary and artistic material accumulated by him for the production of a magazine entitled *Sports and Sportsmen*, and to carry on business as printers and publishers. Mr. Atkinson was appointed managing director; the first issue of the magazine appeared in November, 1920, and monthly copies were published until April, 1921, when the issue was suspended owing to want of capital. Creditors for £1,603 in respect of loans, interest and rent pressed for payment in April, and in the following month the printers obtained judgment and furnished the bank account with other assets. The company owed £5,199 and valued the assets at £1,949. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

*Re WM. AUGUSTUS OAK, stationer, etc., 168, Norwood-road, S.E.*—Under a receiving order made at the London Bankruptcy Court against this debtor in October last, the first meeting of creditors was held on November 14th before Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver. The debtor was discharged from the army in March, 1917, and then agreed to purchase the above business for £1,500, payable by instalments of £200 per annum. The arrangement was subsequently varied, the price being agreed at £1,400 and the payments to be at the rate of £5 a week, which payments the debtor kept up till September last. The failure was attributed to ill-health in consequence of which the debtor had to employ more labour than the business could afford; to heavy expenses of repairs to the premises, lack of capital, and heavy interest charges on borrowed moneys. The liabilities amounted to £1,849 against assets valued at £167. The case was left in the hands of the official receiver.

# The Bookbinder.

## The Production of Elaborate Bindings.

The bookbinding trade is no exception to others in that the disastrous economic effects of the war have been felt with special severity by those sections concerned with the more elaborate and costly work—i.e., the ornamental or luxurious, as distinct from the necessary or utilitarian. We gather that the few firms specialising in expensive bindings have lately been experiencing a most formidable period of diminished demand for this class of work. The slump is all the more trying because of the long-continued and steady growth of the demand up to the time when the war miasma brought partial paralysis in its train. The development of this branch of binding had been proceeding satisfactorily for some twenty years or so before it was arrested, and it had by that time reached very considerable proportions, a gratifying feature of the situation being the value of our exports to America, whose bibliophiles were purchasing British bindings of which single examples sometimes sold at prices running well into four figures.

### A Handsome Example.

Fortunately, however, the market for elaborate bindings is not altogether dead, as we were reminded last week on coming across a magnificently-bound copy of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam, which was being sent over to America to sell at probably £150-£200. This example was from the hands of the binder-craftsmen of the well-known house of Sangorski and Sutcliffe, of Poland-street, London, W., a bindery which has many notable pieces of craftsmanship to its credit, among them the £1,400 "Rubaiyat" which went down with the ill-fated "Titanic." The "Omar" of which we are now speaking was, of course, much less elaborate than its four-figure predecessor, but was an admirable piece of work, well worthy of a brief description here. The volume was bound in crimson levant morocco, with leather joints, green levant doublures and flyleaves, and the whole binding elaborately inlaid, gold tooled and set with precious stones. The dominant feature in the design was a peacock with its tail outspread, decoratively arranged in the centre of the front cover and surrounded by a vine border, green and purple, the whole richly inlaid and tooled upon a gold, closely studded background. The central feature in the design of the back cover was a snake entwined around

a wine-cup, filling a circular centrepiece slightly sunk below the surface of the cover and surrounded by a rose border, the whole design symbolising Life and Death. Both doublures were decorated with a border suggestive of peacock's feathers, together with a light diaper of stars. Four hundred and eight separate pieces of inlay were used in the decoration of this binding, together with 21 topazes, five pearls, three moonstones, three amethysts, one small sapphire, a small ruby and four butterflies cut out of mother-of-pearl. The stones were, of course, not used obtrusively, but were so selected and placed as to give touches of special brilliance where this was desirable, the whole design having thus a harmonious but striking effect.

### "Marking Time" in the Trade.

Naturally it is a matter of regret to the present-day expert craftsman that the mere accident of age should give unearned value to books produced by craftsman long since dead, whose workmanship was in many cases inferior to what can be done to-day. At Messrs. Sangorski and Sutcliffe's, for instance, one can see in progress not only binding work of superlative quality, but also the production of hand-illuminated books (on vellum) of a beauty that makes them worthy of a place beside the old manuscripts that are so highly prized. Modern manuscript books, we fancy, represent a section of book-production destined to experience a big increase of popularity in years to come. But for the present the demand for such work, as for binding in costly style, is very small in volume. Producers of elaborate bindings, however, have an advantage over the ordinary publishers' binder in that there is some export demand for their productions, moreover, they can work for stock, in so far as their confidence and courage allow them to tie up money in this way. Messrs. Sangorski and Sutcliffe, we notice, show a good deal of such enterprise in keeping their expert craftsmen employed. It should not be thought, however, from what has been said, that this firm confines itself wholly to work of the elaborate kind. A good deal of general binding is carried out at Poland-street, whilst there is also expert repair work to be done on many valuable old volumes, as well as other minor applications of the bookbinder's art. Though the trade in elaborate

books is at present slack, the lull must be regarded as merely temporary; the trade is "marking time" preparatory to a forward march when returning national prosperity permits. Things of beauty have a rightful place in the world as well as things of use, and it is only a question of time before the

work of the artist-binder will be as much in demand as ever — indeed more than ever before, for with the growth of education the appreciation of the beautiful in books is being shared by an ever-increasing public. The golden age of book-production lies not in the past but in the future.

## Binding Notes and News.

### The Docket Question.

Nothing further has been heard of the bookbinders' docket since it was referred to the Six-a-Side Committee in August. It is now the close of November, and under normal conditions four months should be ample time in which to get down to work and show results. Doubtless a lot of official time has gone toward solving other labour and wage questions, but there are members enough on either side to permit the selection of a committee independent of matters other than the one it has been constituted to deal with. From what we know of official methods in the Federation, it would appear that the leaders are not content to supervise and administer. They are anxious to perform routine work on a number of committees. The consequence is that work is delayed and often imperfectly performed. Immediately a long and delicate negotiation on wages or conditions sets in it is accepted as inevitable that all other operations must go to the winds. This is where the binder's docket has gone, despite the fact that the whole subject of costing is now to receive judgment at the hands of the J.I.C. The reference to official committee of the binding docket was its burial for the time being. The only way in which to effect a resurrection is for the members of the Federation to press for and demand immediate action from their elected councils.

### The State of Trade.

The bookbinding industry keeps very quiet, and no definite improvement has yet set in. Publishers are doing a little more for the Christmas season, particularly in fancy gift books. Children's annuals and the popular year books have helped to provide extra work for the time being, but this is merely a passing phase. On the stationery bookbinding side things have fallen very flat, and the prospects are anything but bright. The largest users of account books, etc., are waiting for better conditions of trade, and when they come there is a big stock of stationery to be worked off. The scarcity of orders has caused bookbinders' prices to come down to the danger zone. As with the printers, price cutting is in vogue—a senseless procedure, and one that will do incalculable harm to future trade. The firms that do the cutting do it with their eyes shut. If they knew their costs they might cut, but unless they had become hysterical they would not cut below cost. That is another aspect of the binder's docket, and one that ought to have as much interest for workers as for employers.

### New Fancy Leathers.

Some striking new designs in fancy leathers have been produced by James Garner and Sons, of Bermondsey. For the new fashion in ladies' millinery a range of wonderful colours in plain skivers has been put on the market. For the fancy leather goods trade the new issues include Ecrase Calf Grain Skivers, a series of artistically dyed skins beautifully grained, crushed and polished. Then there is the Snake Grain Skiver in which reptile patterns and colourings are faithfully reproduced. This series is admirably adapted for use in the manufacture of purses, wallets, handbags, photo-frames and novelties. For the fancy book trade there is a whole host of designs, colourings and finishes designed to meet the modern taste in daintiness.

### Leather Prices.

Bookbinders' materials have not altered much in price since our October notes appeared. For leathers the prices still average round about: skivers 5d. to 7d. per square foot, plain 6d. to 9d. embossed and special colours; pastegrains, 7d. to 8½d.; glazed basils, 7d. to 10d.; rollers, 7d. and 8d.; fair basils, 9d. to 1s.; rough sheep, 8d.; fleashes, 7d.; rough morocco, 10d.; rough calf, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; fair calf, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; pigskins, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; anglos, 1s. 9d.; hard-grained goat and morocco, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

### The Glue Market.

Glues are unaltered and the demand has improved. Bookbinders are making increased use of hide glues, which although dearer than bone glues (62s. to 65s. against 45s. to 50s. per cwt.) are purer and more economical in working.

### Book-Cloths.

Book-cloths still remain about three times their pre-war cost, an unjustifiably high price compared with market prices generally. The same applies to threads and tapes of all kinds despite a recent reduction. Until these materials come down to a more reasonable level bookbinders and other users are well advised to abstain from unnecessary commitments. Buckram is in the same category, though here the comparative scarcity of the raw material may be some justification. Calicoes and fabrics remain unaltered, and again the price is out of relation with natural expectations. Meantime customers on every hand complain of the dearthness of books and attribute the high cost entirely to the labour wage. Wages may have to come down still further, but until there is a more considerable

decline in the cost of materials, customers will have every reason to complain of price.

### Some Price Reductions.

Goldleaf has fallen a little recently—3½ best deep 22-carat being quoted 52s. 6d. per 1,000 leaves—and there has also been a reduction in the price of paste, millboards and marble paper. Other papers used in the process of bookbinding have reached a comparatively low level. Strawboards are selling below the cost of production, the latest quotations being round about £8 10s. per ton (lightweight and basis). Even the Dutch mills cannot improve on that figure by quoting direct. There are still heavy stocks on this side, but they are now being gradually worked off. When the demand sets in for imports prices may harden.

## Bookbinders' Appeal.

An appeal on behalf of the funds of the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society is being made throughout the trade. In a letter accompanying the appeal which Mr. J. Græme Bain, the treasurer of the Society, describes as a veritable "S.O.S." signal, it is stated that during the war years, 1915-16, revenue unhappily fell short of expenditure to the extent of £445, which had to be withdrawn from *capital funds* to meet current expenses, and it is now found that in spite of every possible economy, the Society's revenue this year will practically be exhausted by December 31st. In order to carry on until April next (being the end of the Society's financial year) it will be necessary to break into the capital funds again to the extent of £275 if substantial assistance is not quickly forthcoming. The necessary increases granted to the pensioners, to meet the increased cost of living, increased rates, and additional expenses, over which the committee have no control, mainly account for the prospective deficit.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

A Cape Town firm of manufacturers' agents desire to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of account and note books, and writing pads. (Reference No. 401.)

### ARGENTINA.

A commission agent resident in the Argentine, and having 25 years' experience of the market, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of wall-paper. (Reference No. 418.)

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Blake, E. E. Machine for making paper bags. 28,914.
- Boudreaux, E. Printing from electrotypes. 29,510.
- Burroughs, E. S. Loose leaf binders, etc. 30,215.
- Carlaw, D. Sheet feeding mechanism. 29,504.
- Cox, W., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Leather, etc., covered rollers for printing machines. 28,995.
- Davidson, F., Davies, W. T. Wiggins, Davies, W. W., and Wood, H. H. Loose leaf binders. 29,837.
- Dodridge, W. T., and Parker, T. E. Hand or power operated printing presses. 29,850.
- Drysdale, H. Manufacture of cartons, boxes, etc. 29,886.
- Foster, T. Loose leaf books, etc. 30,001.
- Germain, D. R., Goldman, S., and Ullian, H. B. Newspaper vending machine. 29,171.
- Intertype Corporation. Line stop for typographical machines. 29,893.
- Jackson, W. J. Mellersh- (International Paper Co.). Machines for making tubular paper cartons, etc. 29,054, 29,187.
- Knights, C. C. Calculating device for setting out advertising and printed matter. 28,879.
- Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., and Windsor, A. Loose leaf ledgers, etc. 29,539.
- Lewis, L. H. Fastening for envelopes, bags, etc. 28,810.
- Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Parker, T. R. G. Machines for machining curved stereotype printing plates. 29,443.
- Nelson, A. Cardboard boxes. 28,908.
- Payne, R. P. Direct and offset lithographic rotary machines. 29,875.
- Printator Ges. Machines for printing labels, cards, etc. 29,014.
- Robertson, J. Typesetting machines. 28,887.
- Robinson, Ltd., E. S. and A., and Robinson, H. G. Containers for confectionery, etc. 29,004.
- Schlesinger, A., and Spoerl, J. H. Platen printing presses. 29,779.
- Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 29,593.
- Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., folding boxes. 29,913.
- Steiner, B. Sealing envelopes, papers, cords, etc. 28,986.
- Taulaigo, A. Binding device for loose-leaf account books. 29,076.
- Watson, C. M. Paper, etc., bags. 29,852.
- Wolters, O. Device for production of registering strips for automatic composing machines. 29,266.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1920.

- Cooper, J. M. Printing. 170,675.
- Dorel, J. Printing machines. 145,693.
- Jacobs, E. Machines or appliances for perforating papers and the like. 171,005.

Renyi, A., Renyi, P., and Renyi, S. Pasteboard roofs. 154,871.  
Thornley, A. Inking apparatus for ruling machines. 170,686.  
Winkler, C. Cylinder flat form printing machines. 170,988.

### 1921.

Christophel, C. E. Slow down devices for registering sheets in sheet feeding machines. 157,100.  
Smith, H. B. Manufacture of covered boxes. 170,807.  
Soc. Veuve E. Baron et Cie. Impermeable and rigid pasteboard destined for roofing purposes, manufacture of stiff packing boxes, protecting partitions and the like. 156,636.  
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Sheet feeding machines for paper or the like. 166,115.  
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Driving mechanism for sheet feeding machines for paper or the like. 166,121.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO  
PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE  
ACCEPTANCE.**

### 1921.

Boudreaux, E. Process of and apparatus for printing from electrotypes. 171,113.  
Printator Ges. Machines for printing labels, cards and the like, 171,092.

## The State of Employment.

Employment during October was bad generally, a considerable amount of short time being worked in all branches. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7·2 at October 28th, as compared with 7·0 at September 30th. In addition, 1·1 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at October 28th, as compared with the same percentage at September 30th.

With letterpress printers employment in London and the provinces remained bad, and showed little or no improvement on the previous month; a considerable number of workpeople were on short time. Employment also continued bad in the lithographic printing trade; a slight improvement was reported at several centres, including Leeds, Halifax and Belfast, but there was a further decline with lithographic artists in London. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour from employers, covering about 6,800 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades showed that nearly 25 per cent. of these workpeople worked, on an average, ten hours per week short of full time.

Employment continued bad generally in the bookbinding trade, in which there was again

a large amount of short time. Of 3,250 workpeople covered by returns received from employers about 35 per cent. worked, on an average, nine hours per week short of full time.

Of a total membership of 77,137 in printing trade unions reporting to the Ministry of Labour, 8·2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1921, compared with 7·8 per cent. in September, and 2·8 as against October, 1920, showing an increase of 0·4 per cent. compared with a month ago and an increase of 5·4 contrasted with a year ago. Of bookbinders, with a trade union membership reporting of 15,028 members, 8·9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1921, compared with 9·4 per cent. in September, 1921, and with only 1·1 per cent. in October, 1920—thus marking a decline of 0·5 per cent. in the month and an increase of 7·8 in the twelve months' period.

**Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.**

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Situations Vacant.

**ORGANISER**, with practical knowledge of the Printing Trade, required by the London Master Printers' Association.—Applications to be by letter only, giving full details, and to be addressed to the Secretary, L. M. P. A., 24, Holborn, E. C. 1.  
13873

### Miscellaneous.

**GENUINE PRINTING BUSINESS** for sale; up-to-date machinery and plant together with Freehold of the Printing Works situate in centre of rapidly growing town. Price £2,000.—Further particulars of Z. L. 957, c/o Deacons, Leadenhall-street, E. C. 3.  
13872

**TECHNICAL WRITERS** on Subjects of Interest to the Printing and Allied Trades are invited to communicate with Box 13870.

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And

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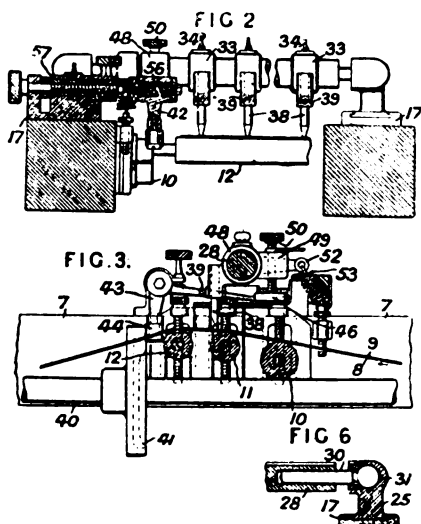
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# New Inventions.

## Feeding Sheets to Ruling Machines.

Under a patent by A. Broadmeyer and the Hickok Manufacturing Co., sheets are fed to ruling and like machines by a belt as 8 passing over adjustably mounted rollers 10, 11, 12, and fitted with cords 9 to prevent slipping of the sheets, which are registered by rising and falling gauge fingers 38 carried by a shaft 28 which is mounted and actuated in such a way as to permit of adjustment of the time of operation of the gauges, and of their position. The axis of the cam which operates the gauges is at right angles to the pivotal axis of the gauges. The shaft 28 is fitted with end

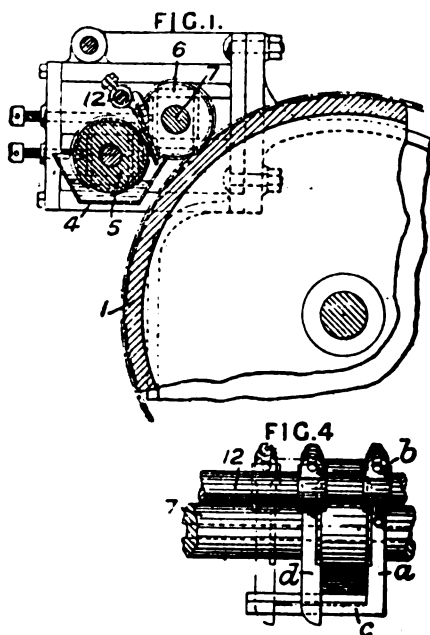


socketed portions which revolve on studs 30 fitted with balls 31, Fig. 6, forming part of a ball-and-socket joint connecting the studs to uprights 25, which are longitudinally adjustable in guides 17 fitted to the side frames 7 of the machine. Both ends of the shaft 28 are similarly mounted and by fixing one end and adjusting the other, the gauges may be made to correspond with the transverse cut of the paper to be ruled. The gauges 38 are adjustably held by screws 39 in sockets on sleeves 33, and the sleeves 33 are adjustable longitudinally of the shaft 28 and are held in place by screws 34 engaging a recess in the shaft 28. The shaft 28 is oscillated from a face cam 41, Fig. 3, the shaft 40 of which is parallel to the frames 7, and at right angles to the shaft 28. The cam 41 acts on a roller 44 carried by a bell-crank lever 42 the pivot 56 of which is

adjustable axially by a screw 57, so as to vary the time of action of the gauges. The bell-crank 42 is fitted with a bearing-plate 46 which acts on an adjustable screw 50 carried by an arm 49 on a sleeve 48 fixed to the shaft 28. The cam 41 acts to move the gauges 38 away from the belt through the agency of the lever 43, plate 46, and arm 49, and they are returned by an adjustable spring 53 acting on a second arm 52 on the shaft 28.

## Varnishing or Gumming Paper.

An invention patented by Messrs. E. and H. Bush relates to machines for varnishing or gumming sheets of paper, etc., of the kind wherein the sheets are carried round by



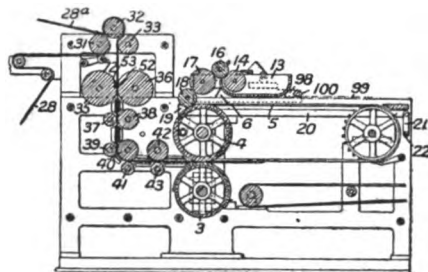
a rotary cylinder 1 against which bears a coating-roller mounted on a shaft 7 and receiving coating material from a feed-roller 5 rotating in a trough 4, a second shaft 7 is provided which is adapted to be interchanged with the first, one shaft being provided with a continuous coating-roller and the other with a series of adjustable coating discs 6, so that the coating may be applied either in a continuous film or in strips. Each disc is provided with a scraper

mounted on an adjacent shaft 12 and comprising adjustable blades, *a, d* bearing on the sides of the disc and a blade *c* projecting from the blade *a* and adapted to bear on the periphery of the disc.

### Mounting and Embossing Prints.

An invention has been patented by Mr. H. P. G. Steedman which relates to machines for continuously affixing sheets of paper, etc., to canvas and like mounts, of the kind in which the sheet of paper to be mounted is carried round a cylinder, coated with adhesive, and then fed in exact register with the mount to which it is to be attached between the said cylinder and an adjacent cylinder, and consists in the provision of means for embossing or graining lithographic and other prints, leather, etc., and simultaneously mounting them on canvas or other backing, such means being particularly adapted for producing mounted reproductions of oil paintings prepared according to the process described in Specification 15108/11, wherein lithographic prints in colours to reproduce the oil painting are mounted on canvas, etc., backing, and then embossed so as to imitate the canvas grain, brush marks, and varying paint levels of the original. Means are also provided for feeding the backing material in the form of a continuous web, for severing therefrom pieces of the required length, and for feeding such pieces to the embossing rollers in registration with the adhesive-coated prints, etc. In the arrangement shown, the prints, etc., to be mounted and embossed are carried into the machine by an endless-carrier 5 provided with cross bars 6 having grips or pins 7 to grip the successive prints, the backs of the prints being coated with adhesive by a roller 18 supplied from a trough 13 by means of distributing-rollers 14, 16, 17. If the print is incorrectly fed, the adhesive roller 18 may be tripped by means of cams 19 operated by links 20, 21 from a shaft 22 provided with a hand-lever. The adhesive-trough and its distributing-rollers are mounted on a carriage 98 adapted to be moved by a pinion 100 along rack bars 99 to give access to the interior of the machine. As the gummed print enters the bite of the embossing rollers, 3, 4, a piece

of backing material is fed in exact registration therewith, severed by means of cutters 52, 53 on rotating cutting-rollers 35, 36 from a continuous web 28 of canvas or other backing, and forwarded to the embossing-rollers by the feed-rollers 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43. The web 28 is fed to the cutting rollers by other feed-rollers 31, 32, 33. Of these two sets of feeding-rollers, the roller 33 and the rollers 38, 40, 42 are positively driven by bevel-gearing and change-gear wheels from the shaft of the lower embossing-roller 3, the other feed-rollers rotating frictionally. The cutting-rollers 35, 36, which are geared together and spaced a sufficient distance apart to enable the backing-material to be fed between them at different speeds according to the lengths of



backing-material to be severed, are driven by fixed gearing from the upper embossing-roller 4 so that each severed piece is fed between the embossing-rollers in correct register with each gummed print. By changing the gear wheels between the shaft of the roller 3 and the bevel-gearing that drives the feed-rollers, the rate of feed of the web of backing-material may be varied so as to vary the length of the severed pieces. The feed-rollers below the cutting-rollers are arranged to exert only a light pressure on the several pieces in order to permit the embossing-rollers, which are moving at a higher speed, to withdraw the severed strips without tearing or stretching. When the machine is used for mounting prints of less width than the usual width of the roll of backing-material, a slit 72 is provided to divide the web longitudinally, one part passing into the machine, and the other part 28a being led away and rewound.

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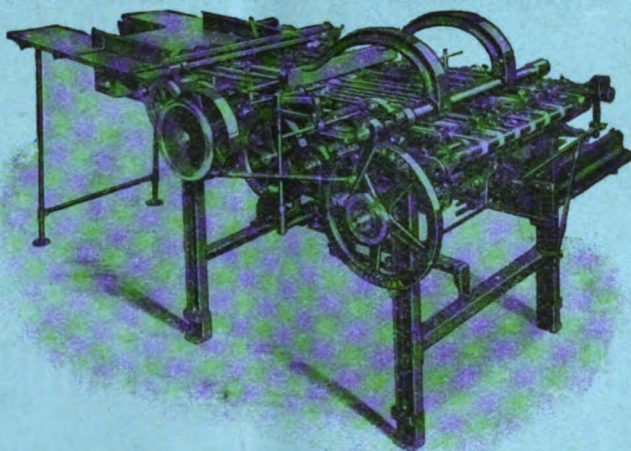
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VOLUME LXXXIX.  
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

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## Notes and Comments.

### **Slowness of Trade Revival.**

THERE were hopes in some quarters a few months ago that the printing and allied trades would by December have experienced a very substantial revival of business both in respect of export and home markets. The month opens, however, with but little sign of the much-desired amelioration. True, there are firms who report an awakening of overseas demands, but we fear this is by no means a general experience. Rather must the industry take what comfort it can from the widely accepted view which was given expression last week by Mr. Robert Horne, who, speaking at Glasgow Royal Exchange, said that we had reached the bottom of the slump in trade and were beginning the ascent to future prosperity. May that future prosperity not be long delayed!

### **Hindrances to Export.**

AS YET, however, prosperity seems a long way off. With the exchange chaos still awaiting some really businesslike attempt at rectification, with industrial enterprise crippled by heavy taxation, and our Post Office adding to these burdens by what amounts to a further tax upon the transmission of printed matter, it is not surprising that trade revival is slow in making its appearance—even apart from the fact that our former overseas customers are some of them almost bankrupt and would all find it difficult to do much purchasing even were our prices less unfavourable than they are. As regards

taxation, the Washington Conference certainly introduces a ray of hope, for the large part which armaments play in swelling our taxes is patent and appalling. With income tax appreciably reduced, prices would be able to follow suit and some increase of business result. But such reduction could by no means counteract the immense handicap which our export trade suffers by reason of the depreciated European exchanges. This problem is a baffling one, but its solution seems to lie at the very root of any considerable trade revival that can be hoped for. Something should be forthcoming, we feel, from the suggestion that has just been put forward by the Council of the Federation of British Industries to the effect that a conference with manufacturers in the United States should be arranged to consider whether common action could be taken to stabilise the exchanges. If by this or any other means the exchange situation can be modified so as to offer less insuperable obstacles to fair competition, the chief bar against British export trade will have been broken.

### **German Competition.**

GERMAN producers of printing and of goods of all kinds required by printers are showing great activity. They have settled down with remarkable determination and efficiency to the task of capturing or recapturing the world's markets in respect of the printing and allied trades. In this effort they are assisted on every hand by the continued extraordinary

state of the exchanges, and their propaganda now appearing not only in some of our overseas markets but also in this country and in the United States must provide some searching tests of the trade loyalty and patriotism of the recipients of seductive offers. These offers, made principally by means of a vigorous direct-mail campaign, addressed both to printers and to consumers of print, can often show notable cheapness as compared with British products, but we believe that in many cases the acceptance of the goods proffered would lead to sad disillusionment on the score of quality. British products in the printing and allied trades are, we maintain, unbeaten for quality, and they are in many cases unbeatable. Moreover, it stands to reason that machinery, accessories, printed matter, etc., when produced with severely cut costs for labour, methods of production, materials, overhead expenses, and all else that goes to the determination of selling prices, cannot be expected to compare with products of British factories run under conditions favourable to the workers, and so conducted that the importance of quality of workmanship is continually emphasised. However, the present is no time for British producers to rest on their laurels. German competitors can produce high-class goods when they want to; moreover, their old enterprise and assiduity in the adoption and development of new processes of production are again being evidenced. There are still big possibilities ahead in the improvement of the processes employed in the printing and allied trades, and if German printers, by the utilisation of improved methods—the "Manul" process, for instance, or any other new departure which may be forthcoming—can cut down costs of production without detriment to the product, they will be in a still stronger position for out-quoting the British printer. Not only the maintenance of British quality superiority, but also extended enterprise and technical research are demanded in this present period of strenuous competition.

### British Trade Ship.

ARRANGEMENTS are proceeding apace for the building and equipment of the British Trade Ship, which, it will be remembered, is to set sail from the Thames in the summer of 1923 for an eighteen months' tour of all the principal ports of the world. The directors of the ship, of which Earl Grey is chairman, announce that provisional tenders are being obtained by the builders of the vessel for the various parts and fittings. Exhibitors who

are in a position to supply some part of the fitting as an exhibit actually in use on board, quite apart from their display in the exhibition proper, are naturally anxious to have their products accepted for this purpose. At Wallsend-on-Tyne, where the ship will be built, and at the offices of the British Trade Ship, 12, Grosvenor-gardens, London, the examination of specifications is taking place with a view to determining the market value of each part and its exhibition value to the supplier.

### Canada Wants British Goods.

LATEST reports from Canada indicate that an end has apparently come to the worst phase of trade depression, and the demand for goods is now on the up grade. Restricted hand-to-mouth buying has hitherto been the rule with Canadian buyers, and the United States has reaped the advantage of its ability to give quick supplies in small quantities from stock. British suppliers, however, if they will study the market and offer the right thing supplied in the right way, will find they are well able to enter the Canadian market, as there is a strong feeling in Canada in favour of purchasing British rather than U.S. supplies.

### Lines Canada Can Buy.

PROBABLY the line of goods most promising of development is to be found in the products of our art and colour printers. In art reproductions, colour pictures, calendars, box-tops, labels, advertising novelties and the like, there are big orders going from Canada to the States which could be had by British houses if they would tackle this market more vigorously than they are doing at present. Books, too—in regard to which the British quality and the British taste often appeal more strongly than the American—are a line in which the recent increases of our exports could be greatly improved upon if efforts were made to ascertain and offer just the class of goods desired.

### Advice on Canadian Trade.

THE opportunities offered by the Canadian market are emphasised by Captain Evan J. Edwards, who has just arrived home on resigning his position as Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland. He points out that the preferential tariff, and the fact that the Customs duties on goods from the United Kingdom are levied on the depreciated exchange as against the appreciated exchange in the case of the imports from the United States, give British exporters

a considerable advantage over their American competitors. Capt. Edwards will make appointments to meet manufacturers at the office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, Westminster, to discuss matters relating to Canadian trade.

### **South African Trade.**

THE printing and allied trades of South Africa seem to be still in the slough of trade depression, and the prospects of increasing business appear as yet rather remote. The Union tends increasingly to become self-supporting, and to strengthen this tendency is preparing to stiffen the wattle of its protective tariff. British exporters have, and will have, preferential treatment, but it is felt in some quarters that more generous preference is needed. In this connection a circular has been issued to Chambers of Commerce, commercial associations, and commercial houses by the Commercial Relations and Treaties Department of the Board of Trade. The circular refers to the probable revision of the South African tariff, and asks for suggestions as to anomalies and hardship as far as British trade is concerned in the present tariff, in view of a revision. It requests also suggestions as to the desirability of asking for a larger preference from South Africa under any new tariff.

### **The Indian Market.**

INDIAN demand is at a low ebb at present, but the needs and development of the country show that a big growth of imports is bound to come sooner or later. The exchange problem, plus over-buying, and followed by depression all over the world has brought about a state of things the result of which it is difficult to forecast. With regard to the exchange problem, the whole of the Indian community thought that the Government were going to stabilise the rupee at 2s., instead of which the rupee fell and fell until it reached 1s. 3½d. More stability in the exchange would immensely aid in trade revival. Already, however, marked improvement is noticeable in certain classes of goods.

### **British News-Print for Australia.**

BRITISH news-print is, after all, to receive the benefit of £3 per ton preference in the Australian market. It will be remembered that in drafting the new tariff the House of Representatives, after fully discussing the question, placed a tariff of £3 on all news-print except that coming from the United Kingdom. The Senate subsequently reduced the rate to £2, but on the matter being con-

sidered by the two chambers jointly the tariff on all news-print other than British was restored to the original figure of £3. Thus the Australian legislators have acted up to their professions of patriotism. This happy result is also due in no small degree to the efforts of Mr. J. Holland, who went out to Australia in the interests of the British paper industry. Some idea of this gentleman's work was given in our issue of October 21st, though the whole story has yet to be told. Credit is due, however, not alone to the man who carried on the fight, but to those British papermakers at home who had the foresight and the courage to send a representative to the Antipodes to champion the cause of British paper. The point gained is one of great importance and will have an influence probably far beyond the particular case concerned. Certainly the news that Australia at least is ready to encourage British paper is the best that the industry has received for many a long day, and it comes at a time when the least ray of hope is welcome.

### **Australasia Favours British Supplies.**

In his efforts, Mr. Holland had the hearty co-operation of the British Trade Commissioner and of Mr. Gates (James Spicer and Sons), and the concession secured for British paper is described by a high authority as nothing short of a triumph for British trade. The newspaper owners' interest in the matter of the tariff is, of course, very great; but Mr. Holland found them very loyally disposed towards the Mother Country; so much so that they expressed the desire to take at any rate a part of their supplies from mills in this country. Asked how he found the paper market in Australia Mr. Holland observed to a representative of this journal: "The demand for paper was quite good, but, of course, with prices falling almost daily consumers were loth to buy. I predict, however, that very soon business in the Southern hemisphere generally will be very good once consumers can reasonably be convinced that the bottom or near the bottom has been reached. Consumers of paper in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand are glad to get back not only to British-made papers but to British methods. When one realises that Australia takes 50,000 tons of news-print per annum and that consumption is rapidly growing—a consumption which will be stimulated by the promised boom in emigration—then the uses of paper are likely to increase in the future at a greater pace than they have ever done. One day or another, perhaps not in our time, Australasia will be the centre of

things. The natural resources are enormous. Again it is near the Far East, which is destined to become the important part of the world, and on that account Australia must benefit." Mr. Holland informs us that some of the most up-to-date machinery in the world has been installed in Melbourne and Sydney, but this is principally used for the manufacture of boards, manilla and wrapping papers. At the present time no news-print is made in Australia.

#### **Algerian Possibilities.**

THE Algerian market would seem now to be worth cultivating, especially in respect of printers' materials and some stationery lines. British goods are in favour, and the demand promises to be a growing one. In regard to printed matter, a line already being developed covers picture work of various kinds, including picture post cards.

#### **German and Austrian Paper.**

GERMAN and Austrian paper is being offered in abundance at very cheap rates and at long forward delivery. It is strange that the two conditions run hand in hand. There is certainly an amount of German paper coming into this country every week, and as it cannot all be to definite retail clearance immediately on receipt, we should naturally expect these remarkably cheap offers to hold good. In practice they are not met with except for forward delivery and under several sorts of conditions. Considering the speed with which our own mills can now execute orders and the low level of price which they have achieved, it is not to be wondered at that there is a reversion of feeling in favour of home manufactured paper. Even in kraft wrappings the user is beginning to incline in favour of English productions, which, as a matter of fact, are on offer at several pounds sterling a ton less than the Scandinavian make.

#### **Lithographic Press for Argentina.**

A COMMUNICATION has been received from the Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Buenos Aires (Mr. H. O. Chalkley) stating that the Argentine Ministry of Public Works is inviting tenders for the supply of a lithographic press to take stones not exceeding in sizes  $0.74 \times 1\text{m.}$ , the surface of the impression being  $0.65 \times 0.96\text{m.}$  more or less. The press must pick up and lay down the sheets automatically. The tenders are to include customs duties and cost of installation, and must be presented in Buenos Aires at the office of the Ministry of Public Works,

before 4 p.m. on December 29th. As the contract would be signed in Buenos Aires and the working of the machine must be guaranteed for three months, it will be seen that negotiations can only be entered into by firms having accredited representatives in Buenos Aires. It is suggested that United Kingdom firms who are interested in this matter and who are not represented locally may care to submit tenders through the London offices of some Buenos Aires firms. Names of suitable firms may be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, where also a copy of the specification and conditions of tender, in Spanish, can be seen.

#### **International Book Fair.**

AN opportunity for some publicity overseas, in Italy particularly, will be afforded to the printing and allied trades early in the coming year, as an International Book Fair is to be held at Florence next spring. The Pitti Palace and grounds have been secured for the Exhibition and a committee, composed of leading Italian publishers, authors and collectors, has been formed. The object of the Fair is to stimulate the international trade in books, to exchange translations, and to illustrate the history and development of the Press, of printing and the allied trades. The Fair will include work in the following, amongst other groups: Bookbinders, block-makers, booksellers, designers, illustrators, map makers, music publishers, paper (experimental research), papermakers, photographers connected with graphic arts, poster designers, the Press, printers, printing technical process workers, publishers, etc. Prizes will be offered for book illustration, decoration and poster design. One section of the Fair is being arranged to illustrate the part played by books in popular education. Another section will show in detail the progress made in recent years in technical processes throughout the world. The Fair will be opened at the height of the Italian tourist season, which would seem to be extremely opportune. Enquiries should be addressed to Mr. C. A. Radice, British-Italian Commercial Association, 12, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.4.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, of 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4, sends us an attractively designed booklet explaining the value and nature of the valuation service provided by the Colebrook organisation. An interesting feature is the inclusion of reduced facsimiles of specimen sheets of summary and schedule pages.



# Extending Our Export Trade.

## Points British Exporters Need to Consider.

German success at "peaceful penetration," the ingratiating ways of the Teuton in introducing German goods on even the most unpromising markets, had become proverbial before the war. Trade movements to-day show that we are not finding German efficiency to be slow in reasserting itself.

The British exporter, on the other hand, has a name in too many quarters of being a very independent person, who feels it to be below his dignity to study the little likes and dislikes of overseas buyers, and who does business largely on the principle of "take it or leave it." Despite some improvement in this respect, we are perhaps still too much inclined to assume that what is good enough for us is good enough for the colonial or the foreigner, insufficiently realising that different conditions, habits and tastes overseas may render unattractive what are here recognised as the most appealing classes of goods.

### The Language Difficulty.

In the language used in publicity matter and correspondence we have an outstanding instance of British insularity. We are to-day learning foreign languages as never before, and this is a most satisfactory, if belated, move in the right direction. The need for it cannot be over-emphasised, for competitors have long been ahead of us in this respect. The Continental firms who are bombarding British, American, and other users of printed matter and consumers of supplies of various kinds for the printing and allied trades, rarely make their appeal in any but the prospective customer's own language. One still finds, however, that there are would-be exporters in this country who approach all prospective clients with letters and catalogues in English, even quoting English weights, measures, and prices, which are largely unintelligible to recipients, for instance, in French-speaking Algeria, or in 80-per-cent.-French Quebec. Moreover, this is not only a question of intelligibility; there is also the important matter of national sentiment and prejudice to be considered. This latter point is well emphasised by a writer in the *Board of Trade Journal*, who remarks: "While the use of the English language in correspondence with Latin firms cannot too strongly be deprecated, one error stands out in colours even more glaring. It is to address a Portuguese or Brazilian firm in Spanish. Undesirable as is the use of English, to communicate in Spanish with a Portuguese or Brazilian merchant is a monumental failure in tact. The resentment of the Spaniard at being expected to conduct his business in English is mild in comparison with the wrath of a Portuguese or Brazilian

trader at an implied suggestion that if Spanish is not his language it ought to be."

### Study the Buyer!

Language, however, is by no means the only point in respect of which the tastes or needs of the prospective buyer have to be considered if exporters are to meet with success. Very notable results have followed the policy which had led American exporters in late years to send their own representatives periodically to study on the spot the requirements of numerous overseas markets. The immense increases reported in the importation of United States paper, printed matter, etc., into Siam is attributable to the buyer-study done on the spot by enterprising American commercial travellers; and this is but one example out of many that might be quoted.

Closer examination of buyers' requirements would often reveal to British exporters what it is that has caused their past bids for business to fail. Many orders have been lost by nothing more serious than the way in which articles are packed. Even the good quality of substantiality, which in British machinery and other goods is often the just pride of the makers, may in some cases be a drawback to overseas trade. It has been pointed out, for instance, that Canadian buyers of machinery—who are much more ready than we to scrap their machines of only a few years' standing in order to make room for the most up-to-date models—often buy an American machine in preference to a British one on account merely of the more substantial quality (and corresponding price) of the British product.

The time is for ever past when the British exporter could stay at home and expect overseas orders to find him out. Highly efficient rivals are wooing his erstwhile customers, and if he is not to be worsted he or his representative must be on the spot. The precise present-day requirements of the market must be learned from the buyers themselves, and the closer and more personal this contact can be made, the better will be the business results.

MR. WILLIAM ROSS, who now retires from the service of Messrs. Robert Craig and Sons, Ltd., after 34 years with the firm (three years at Newbattle Mill, Dalkeith; 15 years at Moffat Mill, Airdrie; and 16 years at Caldercruix Mill), was, on Saturday, November 19th, presented by the workers and staff of the Caldercruix Paper Mill with a valuable solid silver rose-bowl and pair of silver candlesticks for himself and Mrs. Ross and a handsome case of pipes and well-filled tobacco pouch for his personal use.



# Paper and Print: Export Figures.

**Demand for British Products Still Low, but Prospects Improving.**

The slump in trade has seriously affected the demand for British paper and cardboard goods, and the latest figures available regarding exports clearly show that the depression has badly influenced the business done by British manufacturers with Colonial markets. Future prospects, however, seem to be brighter, as the demand from Australian and other markets is certainly expanding, so that exporters look with more confidence to an increased volume of business.

## Boards.

During the month of October the quantity of boards exported, comprising millboard, strawboard, cardboard, etc., amounted to 4,977 cwts., as against 10,043 cwts. in October, 1920, and 12,248 cwts. in October, 1913. Reviewing the ten months' period there is also disclosed a falling off this year in the demand as compared with the years 1920 and 1913. For instance, this year (January-October) the quantity dispatched was 67,660 cwts. (of the value of £219,815), in the 1920 period it was 70,588 cwts. (£267,838) and during the corresponding ten months of 1913 amounted to no less than 101,226 cwts. (£95,071).

## Boxes and Cartons.

The opportunities which at present exist for the use of boxes and cartons are for ever widening, and the British manufacturer will not need to be reminded of the requirements of Colonial markets. An instance of this is to be found in the case of South Africa where great progress has recently been made in her export of fruit which had hitherto been packed in expensive wooden trays or boxes. Taking the ten months, January-October of the present year the exports were 16,110 cwts., a shortage, compared with the ten months of last year, of 3,638 cwts. and 23,994 cwts. as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1913. The values during the respective periods were: £116,140 (1921), £140,507 (1920) and £68,681 (1913).

## Coated Papers.

A glance at this year's figures relating to the exports of printed and embossed paper-hangings reveals not only the magnitude of the slump in trade, but also the big leeway necessary to be made up by our manufacturers and agents in order to get anywhere near the level of the output of last year and of 1913. During the ten months of 1913 (January-October) exports were 107,137 cwts. (of the value of £261,292), and were increased during the corresponding period of last year to 124,334 cwts. (£715,577), but fell during the ten months of the present year to 35,226 cwts. (£280,704). Other sorts exported during Janu-

ary-October this year amounted to 20,218 cwts. (£248,721) compared with 29,575 cwts. (£348,698) last year and 24,355 cwts. (£110,738) during the corresponding period of 1913.

## Packings and Wrappings.

The demand for packings and wrappings, including tissue paper, put on a bit of a spurt during October of the present year as compared with October, 1920, although contrasted with the demand as represented by the big figures for October, 1913, the quantity exported is extremely meagre. The shipments for October in the three respective years were: 1921, 21,424 cwts.; 1920, 19,898 cwts.; 1913, 102,650 cwts. During the ten months of the present year there were exported 128,047 cwts. (of the value of £817,995) as against 309,024 cwts. (£408,369) in 1920, and 759,144 cwts. (£317,206) in the ten months of 1913.

## Paper Bags.

Paper bags are among the goods for which a demand is beginning to make itself felt, and in this connection a writer in the *Papier Zeitung* mentions that a good demand is being made for them in Turkey. During the ten months of the present year the export of paper bags from this country was only about half what it was during the ten months of 1920. The figures for the three respective periods (Jan.-Oct.) were: 1921, 12,850 cwts. (of the value of £69,661); 1920, 26,844 cwts. (£116,936); 1913, 42,548 cwts. (£4,907).

## Playing Cards.

Business in playing cards remains small. During the ten months (Jan.-Oct.) of the present year only 31,760 dozen packs (870 cwts.) were exported, as compared with 63,404 dozen packs (1,497 cwts.) in the corresponding period of 1920, and 103,256 dozen packs (3,035 cwts.) during the ten months of 1913, the respective values being £20,771, £34,982 and £23,309.

## Printed Books.

Notwithstanding the heavy slump that has overshadowed the printing industry during the ten months of the year, British printers have well maintained their supply of printed books to foreign and colonial markets. During Jan.-Oct. of the present year 233,554 cwts. (valued at £2,942,068) were exported, compared with 238,216 cwts. (£3,076,045) during the corresponding period of 1920, and 385,908 cwts. (£2,278,193) for the 1913 period.

## Printing Paper.

Printing paper exported during October amounted to 59,298 cwts. (£154,063), British Possessions being good buyers. It is interesting to notice that in the ten months period (Jan.-Oct.) a greater proportion of the exports

of printing paper went to British Possessions than formerly. This year's exports of printing paper amounted to 624,621 cwts., of which 77.6 per cent. went to British Possessions; last year's shipments for the same period amounted to 808,774 cwts., 63.3 per cent. representing the amount destined to the Colonies, and in 1913 1,618,193 cwts., 69.3 going to overseas possessions.

Australia has increased her purchases of printing paper this year to the extent of 241,094 cwts (£814,791) as against 119,759 cwts. (£448,575) last year.

South Africa has also increased her demand taking 64,910 cwts. (£257,162) as against 57,397 cwts. (£257,298) last year.

India during the ten months of the present year only took 84,651 cwts. (£328,725) as against 223,167 cwts. (£895,647) last year.

New Zealand increased her demand upon the home market during the year taking 42,490 cwts. (£150,007) this year and 35,370 cwts. (£150,170) last year.

Canada also bought more largely during the ten months, taking 2,039 cwts. (£10,903) this year and 1,943 cwts. (£10,396) last year.

### Printing Type.

During October last 21 tons of printing type were exported of the value of £7,164 compared with 19 tons (£7,405) in October, 1920, and 42 tons (£7,584) in October, 1913. For the ten months ended October, 1921, the amount exported was 254 tons (£94,028) as against 214 tons (£64,004) in the corresponding period of 1920 and 462 tons (£78,243) for the ten months of 1913.

### Stationery.

Envelopes, not including box stationery, were exported during the ten months of the present year to 21,437 cwts. (£211,233) compared with 46,626 cwts. (£343,413) during the corresponding period of last year and 30,482 cwts. (£73,102) in the year 1913.

Other sorts (including account, note and exercise books) were shipped during January-October of the present year to the extent of 112,184 cwts. (£1,699,407) against 132,808 cwts. (£1,653,556) during the corresponding period of 1920.

### Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

Compared with a year ago the demand for British writings has fallen off. During the ten months of last year the amount exported was 190,574 cwts. compared with only 110,529 cwts. this year. During the ten months India took largely of writing papers, although not in such large quantities as in the previous ten months of 1920. British South Africa increased her purchases during the ten months compared with the corresponding period of last year, viz., 7,387 cwts. (1921), 6,875 cwts. (1920). Canada, too, increased her demand upon the home market, shipments last year amounting to 452 cwts., being increased during this year to 1,011 cwts. The supplies to New Zealand this year were only slightly under what they were during the ten months of 1920, viz., 11,607 cwts. as against 12,416 cwts.

The values for the ten months' periods were: 1921, £679,923; 1920, £1,148,802, and 1913, £392,324.

## The Russian Paper Market.

### Product of German Mills in Government Offices.

A big factor in the world's paper market conditions for many months past has been the abstention of Russia as a paper consumer. In normal times Russia imported large quantities of pulp and paper from Finland, Sweden, Norway and Germany. Her inability or unwillingness since the revolution to buy from these countries has been responsible in a large measure for their turning to the trans-Atlantic market, where they compete with Canadian and American producers.

At the present time the Soviet Government of Russia is making extensive purchases of Finnish, Scandinavian and German paper. According to a report made by U.S. Consul Leslie A. Davis of Helsingfors, Finland, Russian purchases of Finnish paper and other commodities have amounted to 40,000,000 Finnish marks. Russia, according to the report, is practically out of paper. Russian paper mills have ceased to operate. The Government has seized all stocks of paper, leaving but a limited quantity in the free market.

Private individuals get no paper at all. Theatres, opera houses and other places of amusement use old forms for tickets. Newspapers vary their circulation according to the paper supplies allotted to them, sometimes issuing small and sometimes larger editions.

Books for propaganda purposes are given the preference, and when their requirements are satisfied no paper remains for educational works. In Petrograd five daily newspapers maintain an existence in spite of the paper famine. In Moscow there are also five. All are government-owned, there being no private newspapers in existence.

Next to Finland, Germany seems to be forcing the Russian paper market. "Large lots of German rotation and mouth-piece paper and different sorts of sheet paper were stored in the customs houses at Moscow," reports the delegate of the Finnish Paper Mill Association who recently returned from Russia and who is quoted by the American Consul. "Writing paper with German watermarks could be seen everywhere in the government offices. The German business men made satisfactory deliveries and the prices were very favourable. The Soviet representative has been staying in Berlin, where he made large purchases."

Ordinarily, Russia is capable of absorbing practically the entire export output of Finnish and German paper.

An Advertisement is always working.

# Master Printers and Disabled Men.

## An Appeal for the Admission of ex-Sailors and Soldiers into the Printing Industry.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the London Master Printers' Association, presided at the monthly lunch held at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday last week, when Mr. E. D. Nuttall, secretary to the National Trade Advisory Committee (printing and kindred trades) addressed the members on "The Training of Disabled Sailors and Soldiers," a matter which the chairman said the Association, in theory at all events, had very much at heart, but he was afraid in practice they were somewhat apathetic. He hoped Mr. Nuttall would remove that apathy.

Mr. Nuttall said: I must first thank you on behalf of the Ministry of Labour for your kind invitation to me for to-day. I am here to plead the cause and put the claims of men who cannot do it for themselves, or help themselves. These men are not heroes. They are ordinary men who came from the bench, the office, or from behind the plough, fought in foreign lands, were so disabled that they cannot return to their pre-war occupation, and now ask that the justice for which they fought shall be meted out to them; for their request is not for sympathy or privilege, but merely for a chance to train for some other occupation from which their disability will not disqualify them, and thus become self-supporting citizens again. This chance and this training it is the business of the Industrial Training Department to supply, but it can only be done with the help of every trade.

I am not sure that the immensity of the problem is fully realised. Some 70,000 men have been, or are being, dealt with by the Department, but I am not concerned with that—what I am concerned with is the grim fact that there are 35,000 for whom provision has still to be made. What has the printing trade done, and what is it asked to do? Up to the present 250 men have been trained in this industry and taken into employers' works, and a further 200 are in training, and we now ask that the printing trade shall accept an additional 400 as their final contribution, making 850 men in all. Compared with the quota which other trades are asked to take, this is an extremely small number, and has purposely been kept low on account of the high educational standard which is required. We do not wish to ask for more than this from the printing trade, but, on the other hand, we dare not ask less.

In every organised trade it has always been the practice of the training department to proceed by way of agreement with the organisations concerned, and accordingly in 1917 a National Trade Advisory Committee, composed equally of representatives of employers' organisations and trade unions was formed

for this trade under the able chairmanship of Mr. George Eaton Hart—and I should like to say here that the disabled men, the Department, and the trade owe a very great debt to Mr. Hart for the invaluable work which he has accomplished in this position on their behalf. (Hear, hear.) This National Trade Advisory Committee prepared a Scheme (Report M.5/XVI.), and all training which is given must be in accordance with this Scheme. It provides the channel through which these men may enter the trade, and the channel is apprenticeship:—"A disabled man undergoing training in any process shall be regarded as an apprentice so far as the computation of the proportion of skilled men to apprentices is concerned."

I am aware that there has been considerable disagreement as to the wisdom of insisting on the apprenticeship regulation, but I do wish to emphasise that before the Scheme was finally drafted, it was discussed for 18 months, and there is no possibility of any modification being effected at this late date. It is this scheme or nothing. The Scheme may be open to objection, but the apprenticeship basis does at least possess this great advantage, that if employers will help, we can train every man with the certainty that he will have a job on the completion of his institutional training, irrespective of trade prosperity or depression. An employer can take on one of these trainees whenever and wherever he has a vacancy for an apprentice.

### A Business Proposition.

Speaking as I am to a business audience, I should like to put it to you, gentlemen, as a business proposition. In the first place, it is a trade scheme, administered and financed, it is true, by a Government Department, but prepared entirely by members of the trade and having their sanction. You will see from pages 8 and 9 of the Report M.5/XVI. which you have before you, that it is comprehensive, as provision is made for practically all the most important processes in the printing trade. Further, the training is practical—in all the processes with the exception of machine ruling, stereotyping and electrotyping, and, in some cases, process work, the preliminary institutional period, of normally one year's duration, is compulsory. Such institutional training is being given at St. Bride's (and here let me pay a tribute in passing to the extremely valuable work which Mr. Riddell has done on behalf of these disabled men) and the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol, and at the technical colleges at Leicester, Leeds, Manchester and Edinburgh. This institutional training

not only grounds the trainee in the principles of his craft, but serves the even more valuable purpose of introducing him once again to regular habits of life and industry. It must not be forgotten that the problem in dealing with these trainees is by no means entirely a physical one; it is if anything even more a psychological question. These men have in many cases been discharged for a long time. They are getting hopeless and helpless, and it is the work of the institution to build up in them a fresh courage, a greater resolution, and a new interest in life. After the institutional period is completed the trainee has to enter the employer's works to complete his training, and, as I have already stated, must rank as an apprentice. May I ask that when you, gentlemen, take these men into your works, as I hope and believe you will, you will see that they are given a fair chance by the foreman and by their fellow workmen? They cannot be expected to give of their best all at once. However good the institutional training, the transition to the workshop involves a marked step, and a little help and encouragement at this stage goes a very long way.

#### Careful Selection.

I submit it is a business proposition in the second place because the men whom you are asked to take are very carefully chosen. It is an entire misreading of the situation to suppose that the whole of the disabled ex-service men with whom we deal are "crops." It is very far from being true. Their disability and the degree of disablement vary infinitely, and it is quite possible to find a certain number of men of good education whose disabilities are such that they can still be trained for the printing trade. These men are not selected in the final event by any Government official, but, once again, by the trade itself through the local committee which supervises each institution, and which is known as the Local Technical Advisory Committee. The London committee meets frequently under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Eaton Hart. As a final safeguard against the introduction of unsuitable men, there is the fact that the first month in the institution is always a trial period, and if the man does not show aptitude in that month, his training is terminated. I submit that in this manner you have all the reasonable safeguards which could well be devised against the introduction of unsuitable men.

It is a business proposition in the third place because the payments are reasonable. They vary considerably from process to process, but in the main, the employer is asked to pay for the second year of training the small sum of 12s. 6d. a week. I suggest to you, gentlemen, that if the man is not worth that sum, he ought not to be in training at all. It is true that the payments for the later period are very considerably higher; for example, district rate less 20s., but even here if the men are carefully selected and properly trained, and given a fair chance in the workshop, it is our experience that the employer suffers no loss in paying this sum. I do not propose to go fully into the rates of payment

which are now operative, as they are set out in detail in the Schedule which you have before you; this Schedule cancels entirely the rates laid down on pages 8 and 9 of the Report, to which reference should be made for the processes coming under the respective headings shown in the Schedule.

A final reason why this Scheme should appeal to business men is that no troubles with the trade unions need be anticipated. Mr. Eaton Hart will bear me out when I say that the unions stand solidly behind this Scheme, and are prepared to deal with objecting members or branches wherever they may occur, provided that the provisions of the Scheme are maintained in the spirit and in the letter. The claims which I have just put forward are justified by experience. There are members present here to-day who have taken trainees, and are perfectly satisfied. If the men are carefully selected and given proper training and a helping hand when they get into the workshop, it is no exaggeration to say that in 90 per cent. of the cases they make good.

#### Option on Apprenticeship Vacancies.

What, then, do we want from you, gentlemen, to-day? Just this. We want you to give us the option on all apprenticeship vacancies which you will have in your works during the next two and a-half years. I imagine that it is quite possible for you to ascertain the definite dates on which you will have vacancies for apprentices, and we should like you to furnish to Mr. Eaton Hart or to myself at St. Ermin's, Westminster, either direct or through your secretary, particulars of these apprenticeship vacancies, with the dates on which they will occur. We can then budget accordingly, and either offer to you a man who has been trained or is in training, or place a man in training at the proper time to fill the specific opening. The offers will be referred to the London Local Technical Advisory Committee, who will select the men very carefully, and I can assure you that no red tape will be allowed to interfere with the filling of the vacancies.

In London and district alone we have to-day five compositors, five lithographers and two letterpress machine minders whose institutional training has been completed, and who are waiting for apprenticeship openings. These men are deteriorating day by day, and I would ask that you should deal with this question very urgently. We have also waiting in London three linotype and three monotype keyboard operators. These are men who were hand compositors before the war, and, in accordance with the provisions of the scheme, are given a three months' technical school course in either linotype or monotype work, and are then entitled to the normal rate of wage; they do not come under the apprenticeship restrictions.

We must have particulars of these apprenticeship openings—whether occurring in the immediate future or several months ahead—before us now; the men cannot wait; they are steadily deteriorating, and if left much longer, will become untrainable.

Neither can the institutions wait. We cannot carry on with them at half capacity. On the other hand, we cannot proceed at all unless we do get these definite openings; to put men in training in this trade on the chance that at the completion of their institutional period there will be apprenticeship openings for them is to run the risk of ghastly failure, which, in the case of one Committee at any rate, has already occurred. We must create an employers' waiting list with offers of definite and dated openings, and we can then proceed to select the men and place them in training accordingly. Any other policy is futile. Will you let us have these offers now?

Armistice Day has just passed, and the thoughts of many of us turned to those critical days in March, 1918, and to the long procession of ambulances down those white and dusty poplar-lined roads in Flanders. Many of those they bore are with us to-day. Our dead are laid in many lands. They sleep well. Our living are here, and our wreaths and war memorials are a mockery and a sham unless we are prepared to discharge here and now our obligations to those who have crawled back to life, and now stand waiting. Will you help us to help them?

[NOTE.—Full particulars regarding the processes for which provision is made, place and period of training, and the payments which the employer is called upon to make, can be obtained, together with any further particulars which may be desired, from Mr. Nuttall as Secretary of the National Trade Advisory Committee at St. Ermin's, Westminster, by whom also any offers of present or future apprenticeship vacancies will be gladly received.]

### Discussion.

Opening a discussion on Mr. Nuttall's paper, at the request of the chairman, Mr. George Eaton Hart asked all those present to take a generous view of the appeal made to them that day and get the waiting men taken into employment. He pointed out that it would occupy but two or three years, and when they remembered that there were only 300 or 400 men to be absorbed in different departments all over the country they would see what a small matter it was for each one of them. The trade unions had loyally and thoroughly done their work in regard to this obligation. Mr. Hart added that he had several of these men passing through his works and he had not had a single failure. The addition of Mr. Cahusac to the Committee had brought fresh ideas, among them being a useful proposition that every master printer should send in a slip showing when he would have a vacancy. Thus they would have a waiting list of master printers. A further recommendation which was being made was that the matter should be brought before the J.I.C., and Mr. Hart hoped that printers throughout the country would take up the question so that they might dispose of their share of the liability to the disabled men.

Mr. J. R. Riddell suggested that if the master printers would give the Committee one out of every three vacancies that would

meet every requirement. He regretted that it was not now fashionable to regard with sympathy the disabled men. Let them not forget that these men were being disappointed and that a serious state of unrest was arising. The speaker emphasised the psychological aspect of the problem.

Mr. J. B. Cahusac said it was entirely up to the employers to carry out the scheme, and if they would provide the vacancies the Advisory Committee could start work again.

Sir Wm. Waterlow, in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Nuttall, said the fact that the trade had not done all that it ought to have done was largely due to the deplorable state of business during the past few months. He thought Mr. Nuttall's address ought to be in the hands of every printer in the country.

Mr. A. Langley, in seconding the resolution, said the best thanks they could give to Mr. Nuttall was to send in notices of vacancies.

Mr. Nuttall, in reply, emphasised the point that he was not asking the trade to take on 450 additional men beyond their normal staff; all he was asking was, if master printers had a vacancy for an apprentice, that they might give the Committee the offer of such a vacancy.

## Cardiff Bowling Club.

The annual meeting of the Caxton Bowling Club, an organisation connected with the printing trade at Cardiff, was held on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Woods presiding. The report of the secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. W. Stevens (deputy overseer, *Western Mail*), showed that the club had won considerable success in the first year of its existence. Among its best achievements was the victory over the Bristol Press by one shot, thereby gaining possession of the silver cup jointly presented by the *South Wales News*, *Western Mail*, and *Journal of Commerce*. Officers for the ensuing season were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Robert J. Webber (general manager, *Western Mail*); chairman, Mr. W. T. Harris; vice-chairman, Mr. T. D. Hogan; captain, Mr. T. E. Powell; vice-captain, Mr. George B. Crombie; committee, Messrs. W. T. Stacey, H. Dimond, J. Ford, E. W. Holder and J. W. F. Finden Browne; secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. W. Stevens.

There is every prospect of a successful season and arrangements have been made for a whist drive and dance on the last Saturday in January.

## Football.

The following matches were played on Saturday and resulted as indicated:—

### Printers' Football League.

Falcon Athletic, 5; Co-operative Printing Society, 0. King's Printers, 1; Blades, 0. Amalgamated Press, 1; Cornwall Press, 0.



## The "Falcon" Preens Its Wings.

### A House Journal Celebration.

At the invitation of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, some sixty or so contributors and readers of the *Falcon*—the well-known house organ of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, and Co., Ltd.—met for dinner at the Café Marguerite, Oxford-street, where a very enjoyable evening was spent. Besides Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the company included Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. W. Whyte (London Master Printers' Association) and Mrs. Whyte, Miss E. Mould and Mr. F. W. Bridges. The evening's proceedings were agreeably enlivened by musical items consisting of violin selections by Mrs. May, and songs by Mr. Sydney Mayhew. The idea of holding such a gathering was a happy one, and it was carried into effect in such delightful fashion that the collaborators in the production of the *Falcon* must all have felt themselves stimulated to still further efforts on behalf of their admirable house journal.

An excellent meal was followed by a short toast list, with speeches which were each and all brimful of wit and good feeling.

After the loyal toast, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, from the chair, gave the toast of "Our Contributors" in a speech delivered with the profoundest gravity, but rich in a dry humour that kept the company in almost continuous laughter. With regard to the firm's emblem, the falcon, as it appears conventionalised in print, he said that ornithologists occasionally remarked that never, even in their wildest dreams, had they seen such a bird; but he thought that might merely be some form of jealousy. (Laughter.) Speaking of the contributors to the *Falcon*, he made appreciative personal reference to the services of each, with many humorous comments upon their contributions.

Mr. L. Sebright replied, and in the course of his remarks introduced numerous sly thrusts of wit at his collaborators. Loud applause greeted his references to the editor of the *Falcon*, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, on whose multifarious activities on behalf of the printing trade he laid special emphasis.

Mr. C. Barnes gave the toast of "Our Readers," specially noteworthy being his recital of humorous (but, we think, unofficial) "testimonials" by *Falcon* readers.

Reply on behalf of the readers was made by Mr. C. W. Bridges, who recalled times long past and spoke of the good treatment received by both customers and employees of the house of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne.

Mr. W. Whyte also responded, and in the name of the L.M.P.A. and the Federation, congratulated Mrs. Austen-Leigh on her return to health. A feature of his witty speech consisted in a series of very funny remarks on the nature and habits of that mysterious bird, the falcon.

Mr. A. Affleck added a toast not on the list—that of "Our Chairman and Editor, Mr. R.

A. Austen-Leigh." He referred to Mr. Austen-Leigh's work for the betterment of the printing industry, also to his prowess in the realm of literature, and thanked him for the hospitality provided. This toast called forth tumultuous applause, and musical honours were heartily given.

Mr. Austen-Leigh having responded, the proceedings ended with the joining of hands and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The function gave evidence of the good fellowship existing among the craftsmen of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co. All present manifestly spent a thoroughly jolly and enjoyable evening, the whole affair being delightfully free from that sense of constraint which one sometimes feels at joint social gatherings of employers and employed.

Those present carried away a uniquely interesting souvenir of the occasion in the form of a most choicely printed menu and programme, each guest receiving one bearing his own name in print, and bearing also the autograph of Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh.

## Lawsuits of the Week.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury in the King's Bench Division, on Monday, the Hanover Press, Ltd., George-street, Hanover-square, claimed £6,331 10s. from Sir Robert W. Buchanan Jardine, of 24, St. James-place, and Castle Milk, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, for work done and material provided. The hearing was adjourned, and at the further hearing on Tuesday counsel for Sir Robert agreed to judgment for £1,000 and the costs of the action, unreservedly withdrawing an allegation that the order had been obtained by fraud.

JUDGMENT was entered for Messrs. Odhams, publishers of *John Bull*, and Mr. Bottomley, on Wednesday of last week, when, without leaving court, a King's Bench Division jury held that there was no libel, but merely fair comment in *John Bull's* severe criticisms of the memory-training system of the George H. Cox Institute, of Wolverhampton.

ONE FARTHING damages were awarded by the jury in the action for libel brought by Mr. T. F. R. Disher, F.R.G.S., against Messrs. Odhams, Ltd., publishers of *John Bull*. No order was made as to costs.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT last week applied to the Court of Session, Edinburgh, for a new trial of her action against the *Daily Graphic*, in which she claimed damages, alleging that the paper had slandered her by charging her with sedition. The jury who tried the action in July held that the paper was justified, and gave a verdict in its favour. The Court refused to interfere with that verdict.

MR. THOMAS M. WHEWELL, of Sharples, Bolton, printer and stationer (died May 26th) left £6,192.



**KELLY'S DIRECTORY OF STATIONERS, PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, PAPERMAKERS ETC., 1921.** London: Kelly's Directories Ltd. Super royal 8vo.; about 1,500 pages. Price 35s.

The publication of a new edition—the fourteenth—of this monumental work of reference is an event of importance to all the printing and allied trades. Not only does this directory cover the field of trades named in its title, but it embraces also such minor trades as bookbinding, printers' engineering, photo-engraving, and numerous others more or less closely related to the printing industry. Its geographical scope includes England, Scotland and Wales, and the principal towns in Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Thus it is a work of reference which deserves a place of very high honour on the office bookshelves. As the last edition was published in 1919 it is obvious that business changes since that date render many alterations necessary in a volume of this kind, so that this carefully-revised edition is sure of a cordial welcome. The customary excellent method of arranging and indexing the contents has been adhered to in the new volume. Firms are entered alphabetically, first under places, and later under trades, London being allotted a separate section conveniently placed in the middle of the book. Thus one can usually find a required entry in a moment without requiring an index—especially as the sections are distinguished by differently coloured edges—though for those who wish for indexes there is provided a full index of towns and places and also an index of trades. We have nothing but commendation for this comprehensive and most convenient guide book to the business houses of the printing and allied trades.

**"PENROSE'S ANNUAL."** Edited by William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S. London: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd. Price 8s. net.

The 1922 volume of this valuable Annual for process engravers and all interested in illustrative processes certainly keeps up the high reputation to which former volumes have attained, and presents to the reader an interesting series of articles on the various methods of reproduction that are now commercially possible. The book opens with a review of process work in its various forms by Mr. William Gamble, the editor, who has a thorough practical knowledge of his subject, and who details the progress that has been made in mechanical processes of reproduction up to the present. Dealing with inventions in advance of the times, Mr. Gamble gives some interesting particulars of the methods patented by the late Mr. Friese Green in the direction of electrical inkless printing and

composing the text matter of books and newspapers by means of photography instead of types, the latter idea being one that to-day is being practically worked out by more than one individual. Process engraving, collotype, three-colour, rotary photogravure, and other methods are also reviewed. Some twenty-five or so practical articles are contained in the volume, all written by men who understand the subjects they handle, among them being contributions from the pens of the editor, F. T. Corkett, A. E. Bawtree, R. B. Fishenden, Joseph Goodman, Chas. T. Jacobi and others. As usual the "Annual" is fully illustrated with examples of various methods of reproduction, including photogravure in colours and in monotone, line and process work, etching, colour collotype, the "Derby" colour process, and many other proprietary methods. Some of these illustrations are a revelation as to what can be done in the reproduction of water-colour drawings and oil paintings, and are well worth the study of all interested in illustrative work. Needless to say the book is got up in the usual high-class style, the printing having been done by Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd., at their Country Press, Bradford. The inks used were specially manufactured by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd. The various papers used are supplied by well-known makers, that for the text being the "Blandford Deckle Edge." The machinery used for printing the text, illustrations, etc., was largely supplied by Messrs. Furnival and Co., and the cloth used for the cover was supplied by the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd. The volume is a credit to all concerned in its production.

ENTITLED "Why the Linotype Produces Both Quality and Economy," a handsomely-produced folder has been issued by Linotype and Machinery Limited, of 9, Kingsway, W.C.2. Good points of linotype setting are very forcibly made plain by means of well-written text and striking illustrations, while the folder itself—composed entirely of linotype material—is concrete evidence of how excellent linotype printing can be.

"**HOLLY LEAVES**," the Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, is this year again up to the high standard of illustrative and literary quality that is associated with this publication. The issue carries as a supplement a fine photogravure plate reproducing the well-known picture "The Empty Chair," by Briton Rivière. Photogravure is used also in the illustrations interspersed throughout the magazine, whilst colour and black and white drawings aid in making it a most attractive and seasonable production. Among the artists contributing are Frank Dadd, Lawson Wood, Will Owen, Thomas Blinks, John E. Sutcliffe, and G. E. Studdy, and the writers include Eden Phillpotts, Barry Pain, Percival Gibbon and May Wynne.

**An Advertisement is always working.**

## Trade Notes.

THE Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts holds its fourth bohemian concert on Wednesday, December 7th at Stationers' Hall.

THE *Natal Advertiser*, evening newspaper of Durban, has recently bettered its mechanical equipment by the purchase from this country of a three-reel Hoe machine.

It is reported that preparations are being made for the publication in London of a penny morning newspaper and a penny evening newspaper, both devoted to the cause of Ulster.

NEWSPAPERS will not be published on Boxing Day (Monday, December 26th), but Sunday papers will appear on Christmas Day and ordinary publication be resumed on the Tuesday.

THE Printers' Managers and Overseers Association is to hold a bohemian concert next Thursday week, the 15th inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel, the object being to raise funds for the completion of P. M. and O. A. Pension No. 3.

ITALIAN newspapers failed to appear on Monday. It is reported that as the result of the murder of two printers' union officials at Trieste by Fascisti the Council of the Typographical Union called a national strike of the printing trade. The strike, however, has since come to an end.

AT a fire last week in the basement of the premises of the National Labour Press, Blackfriars street, Salford, damage was done to the extent of some thousands of pounds, and it has been found necessary to have the *Labour Leader* and other publications temporarily printed elsewhere.

THE next monthly meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association will be held on Tuesday, December 6th, at 7 p.m., at the Public Library, Lavender Hill, S.W.11, when Mr. Edward A. Dawe, of His Majesty's Stationery Office, will give an address on "The Printer and His Paper."

AT Shepton Mallet, Somerset, Petty Sessions, William Henry Wilkins, stationer and sub-postmaster, of Oakhill, was charged with having converted to his own use property value £134 8s. belonging to the Postmaster-General. The bench adjourned the case till December 20th to ascertain the legal position as to an amendment of the charge.

THE funds of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home at Deal should benefit substantially by the proceeds of the special matinée of "Sybil," arranged by the *Daily Express*, and given at Daly's Theatre on Saturday. A large audience thoroughly enjoyed the performance. It is announced that every farthing of the money taken will go towards the Home, which is in need of £3,000 with which to buy an annexe.

MR. CHARLES HARGREAVES, for 40 years in the employ of the *Manchester Guardian*, died on Thursday, last week, aged 58.

MR. A. EDLER has removed his offices and show-room from 49A, Milton-street, E.C.2, to 78, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1.

MR. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, managing director of the *Essex Weekly News* series, died at his residence at Chelmsford after a short illness.

PAPER and stationery companies increased their capital during October by £26,400 and printing and publishing companies by £126,000.

BRISTOL Master Printers' Association is arranging a meeting for December 6th, which it is expected the president of the Federation will attend.

MESSRS. JAMES SPICER AND SONS, LTD., of 50, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4, propose shortly to place on the market a new loose-leaf book.

THE Northern Monotype Users' Association meeting at Manchester is arranged for to-day, the 1st inst. It was not held last Thursday, as erroneously stated.

MESSRS. R. ROBINSON AND CO., LTD., the Newcastle printers, have erected in their warehouse a roll of honour to their 106 employees (ten of whom were killed) who served in the war.

WILLIAM M. FISHER, account book maker, printer, etc., has removed to 2 and 4, Heaton-street, King-street, Blackburn, where, with more accommodation, he hopes to be better able to cope with increasing business.

PROLONGED delay is anticipated in the enactment of the Bill for the permanent revision of the United States Tariff, the draft of which contains provisions of serious concern to British exporters of printed matter.

MONOTYPE SCALE.—The question of a new scale of monotype prices is still under consideration by the executives of the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors, decisions on important points having yet to be reached. Questions relating to apprenticeship are also awaiting settlement.

THE Northampton Polytechnic Institute, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, holds its annual prize distribution and students' conversazione to-morrow, December 2nd, when the right hon. Lord Southwark, P.C., will distribute the prizes and certificates and the proceedings will probably be of interest outside the walls of the Institute.

THE list of luxury goods on which import duties have to be paid in gold on entering Austria includes the following: Fancy paper wares, prints, paper toys and games, paper collars, cuffs, etc., paper flowers; wares of fine paper, and wares of all paper and board combined with fine or very fine materials; playing cards; paper, cardboard, etc., wares with mountings of precious metals.



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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### British Industries Fair.

PREPARATIONS are well advanced for the forthcoming British Industries Fair, which is to be held at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, from February 27th to March 10th next. Although not quite so many exhibitors are taking part, the same amount of space will be occupied as last year, and in spite of the depression which has marked the trade and industry of the country this year, there promises to be an attractive display of goods. In the printing, paper and stationery section, which is the largest in the Fair, a new departure will be made, inasmuch as a certain amount of machinery will be seen in operation. Some activity of this character has been lacking at previous exhibitions. In the section in which our readers are specially interested, stationery has the chief place, the exhibitors numbering 102; of printers there will be 24, and of paper stands, including those showing crepe and fancy paper, 11.

### Developing Exports.

It was the main purpose of the Fair at the beginning to help export trade, and this is still borne in mind, although the amount of home business has grown to a greater extent than was looked for. Indeed, the idea was to compete with the Leipsic Fair. Every effort, therefore, is made to draw buyers from abroad, and on the present occasion publicity of the event is being obtained abroad. As on the last occasion, a definite proportion of the income is spent in advertisements overseas, while the assistance of our trade and consular representatives is secured to the same end. Already a number of replies have been received to the invitation to attend the Fair, so that a good representation of overseas buyers may be expected at the White City, where the latest devices in printing and stationery, will be exhibited.



### Foreign Competition.

GERMAN, Belgian, Dutch and now French printing houses are attempting to take the fullest advantage of their economic condition by canvassing our users of printed matter for their orders. Apart from postal economies and facilities, which have been widely advertised since our own new regulations came in, the Continental countries offer as an inducement their cheaper costs of production and the gain on rate of exchange. Some very fine collections of printed samples have been sent over, and a number of English agents have been appointed to canvass the larger users. Already a large amount of mail order business has gone over the North Sea, and at least half-a-dozen of the biggest manufacturers of foodstuffs and specialties have had large printing contracts executed abroad. Quite recently we had also the example of a publisher going to Germany for books to be produced at a saleable price. It would be interesting to know exactly how many different industries and trades are affected by the loss of this business. Quite definitely we know that wood pulp agents, the chemical trades, papermakers and merchants, printers, bookbinders, artists and process engravers are so much the poorer for every printing order that goes out of the country. That the Post Office should suffer the loss of revenue by reason of the lack of foresight and common business ability of its high officials is a necessary precursor to the return of sanity and the restoration of a popular service. Unfortunately, it is the business community that must pay for the lessons.

**Our Postal Burdens.**

THERE are already definite signs that the Post Office is not going to weather the storm of complaint aroused by the new regulations. Evidence accumulates to show the disastrous effect of the high and anomalous postal charges on trade, and no opportunity of bringing this evidence to the door of the Postmaster-General is being lost. Quite recently the chief of the department claimed that the extra charges were doing so well that he might shortly be able to take them off. In this process of reversion he will have all the help he needs and much more than he desires. What the business world wants from him just now is a definite announcement of policy. There is enough uncertainty in trading under existing conditions without the Government wilfully adding to it.

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**Personal.**

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MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL, chairman of St. Bride Printing School Committee, will take the chair at Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart's lecture, "Rambles of an English Printer in U.S.A.," at St. Bride Institute to-morrow, December 2nd, at 7 p.m., in place of Lord Riddell who is in the United States on business of public importance.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR was on Saturday re-elected, without opposition, as chairman of the London Labour Party.

A UNIQUE event in the history of our trade overseers' associations was the presence together of Mr. E. W. Whittle (secretary, P. M. and O. A.), Mr. Geo. Eden (secretary, Bookbinders' Overseers), and Mr. W. Bullett (secretary, Electrotypes and Stereotypers' Overseers), at the annual dinner of Mr. Bullett's association on Saturday.

MR. ALFRED T. DAVIES, C.B.E., Conservative M.P. for Lincoln, has joined the Board of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Globe*.

MR. WILLIAM ALLEN, who has just been appointed chairman of Messrs. Ascherberg, Hopwood and Crew, Ltd., the well-known music publishers, whom he joined 11 years ago, is very well known in theatrical circles. He graduated in Fleet-street, where his many activities in book and magazine publishing are remembered.

MR. T. H. CUNANE (Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd.), gave his lecture on "Paper-making" before the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association in Leeds recently, his address proving of great interest.

**The Naylor-Jacobsen Contest.****South-East Southwark By-Election.**

Interest grows in respect of the forthcoming fight for the Parliamentary representation of South-East Southwark, in connection with which Mr. T. E. Naylor, secretary of the L.S.C., stands as a Labour candidate against Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, of Jacobsen, Welch and Co., who stands apparently as a Coalition-Liberal. Mr. Jacobsen has raised objection to a statement that at this election "a master printer is fighting a journeymen printers' representative." He wishes it to be known that his firm is not a member of the Master Printers' Federation, or of any organisation connected with it. Their printing department is entirely subordinate to their business as manufacturing stationers, and they do, in fact, undertake outside printing contracts.

On Sunday afternoon the two candidates attended the P.S.A. at the Browning Settlement in Walworth-road, on the invitation of Mr. F. Herbert Stead, the warden, and delivered their first public addresses. Mr. Stead presided. Both candidates outlined their views on some of the most important topics of the day.

Mr. Jacobsen, in the course of his remarks, said he knew Mr. Naylor very well, and he was sure Labour could not have a better friend. Industry would be all the better off if the working class had greater control and share of the profits. Unemployment should be a matter for the State.

Mr. Naylor thanked Mr. Jacobsen for his kindly remarks to himself. He said he had found on inquiry that Mr. Jacobsen was a good employer, and he hoped that would be borne in mind by both parties. Mr. Jacobsen held so many of his (Mr. Naylor's) opinions that he could not quite understand why he did not retire from the contest. (Laughter.)

As Returning Officer for the S.E. Southwark by-election, the town clerk of Southwark received the writ on Monday, and has fixed Monday, December 5th, for the nomination, and Wednesday, December 14th, as the date of polling.

THE October number of *System*, which has just reached us, contains the usual good measure of interesting and useful information for the progressive man of business. Those interested in the forthcoming voyage of the British Trade Ship will find detailed information about it in an article entitled "An Exhibition that Lasts for a Year." Printers will be interested to see an informative article on "Paving the Way for a Works Journal." Among well-known house-organs mentioned in the last-named article we note the *Falcon* (Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.)



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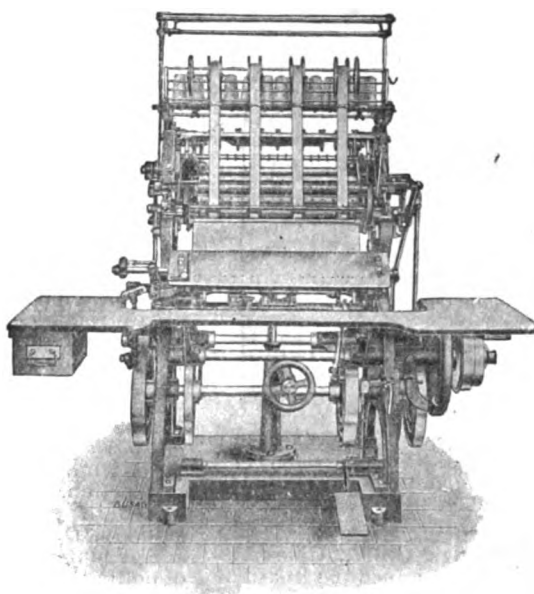
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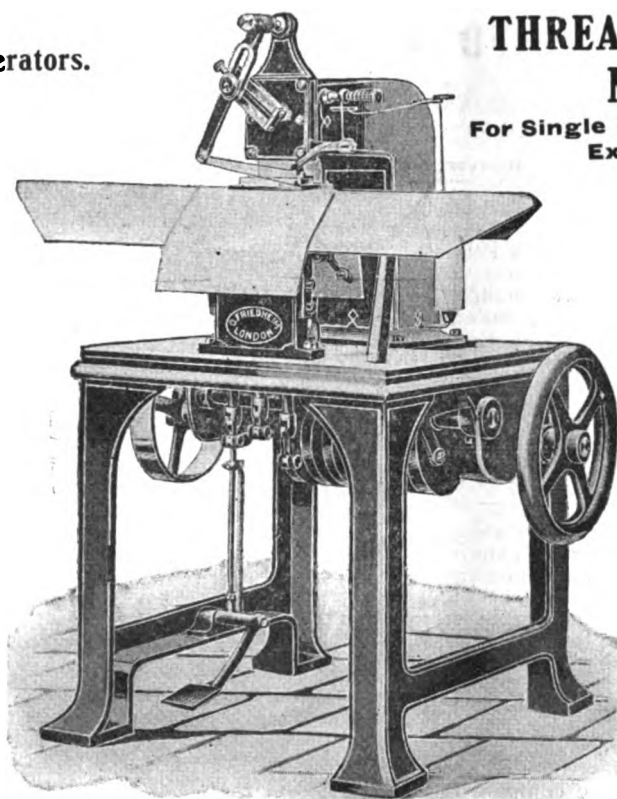
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## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, Pref., 15s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Thomas De la Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mt. Deb. Stock (iss. at 98, £50 pd.), 50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. 50<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; *Financial News*, 31s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1s. 6d., Pref., 5s.; International Linotype, 48<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; *Lady's Pictorial*, Pref., 12s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. (ditto paid up by instalments), 20s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 11s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 54<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 54, B Deb., 52<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 52; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 17s.; George Newnes, Pref., 12s. 3d., 12s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Odham's Press, 10s. 3d., 9s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s., 15s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 60s., 60s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 9d., 16s.; Raphael Tuck, 16s. 6d., 17s. 3d.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 9s. 3d., Def., 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., Pref., 11s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 11s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Warrillows, 21s. 6d.; Weldon's, 33s., 32s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 6d., 15s. 3d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, 12s., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104.

## NEW COMPANIES.

UNIVERSAL PRINTERS, LTD. — Registered with a nominal capital of £600 in £1 shares (300 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. cumulative preference and 300 ordinary); printers, stationers, account book manufacturers, bookbinders, engravers, letterpress and lithographic printers, stamp and cheque printers, die sinkers, publishers, paper and envelope manufacturers, photographers, photographic printers, etc. First directors: E. J. Alldis, L. H. Butcher, W. I. Hill, F. D. Billett, F. Hopton, A. P. Hollinshead and H. E. Walker. Most of the first directors will be vendors to the company of certain shares, and all of them will also be promoters of the company, but nevertheless they are all hereby authorised to act as directors for the purpose of acquiring on behalf of the company from themselves and/or others any shares in Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Alf. Cooke, Ltd., and Norbury, Natzio and Co., Ltd. No notice of situation of registered office was filed at time of incorporation. The file number is 177,991.

GREATER BRITAIN PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. — Capital £30,000 in £1,000 shares, to acquire and turn to ac-

count lands, buildings, produce, mines, mining rights, concessions, patents, licences, monopolies and business concerns and undertakings; workers of lands, mines, minerals, precious stones, ores, mining, oil, timber or other properties, etc., in any part of the world. Private company. First directors: Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., P.C., K.C. (chairman Caldwell's Paper Mills, Co., etc.); A. Anns, and E. G. Underwood (director Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd.) Registered office, 108, Bunhill-row, E.C.1.

SOUTHEND AND ESSEX PUBLISHERS, LTD. — Capital £6,000 in £1 shares (3,500 10 per cent. cumulative preference); proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other works, etc. Private company. First directors: S. A. Moxley and H. Hutchinson. Registered office: 110, Clarendon-road, W.11.

ST. GEORGE'S PRESS, LTD. — Capital £500 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. Kealey and Ethel Kealey, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers and periodicals, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Kealey and Ethel Kealey. Registered office: 2, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

JAMES FORSHAW, LTD. — Capital £4,500 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with A. J. Forshaw, J. Forshaw and D. L. Forshaw, and to carry on the business of law stationers, public writers and typists, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. Forshaw, J. Forshaw, D. L. Forshaw and Mary E. Hartley. Registered office: 17 and 19, Sweeting-street, Liverpool.

W. H. ELLIS AND CROWTHER, LTD. — Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of, agents for and dealers in stationery and fancy goods, toys, etc. Private company. First directors: W. H. Ellis, Hilda G. Purr and T. Williamson. Registered office: 75, Salford-road, Streatham-hill, S.W.2.

ARTISTS' SERVICE ASSOCIATION, LTD. — Capital £200, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paints and colours, drawing boards and papers, crayons, pencils, artists' outfits, etc. Private company. First directors: A. A. Rose and B. Lawson. Registered office: 42, Great Russell-street, W.C.

EDMUNDS CAMEOGRAPH CO., LTD. — Capital £25,000, in 24,925 participating preference shares of £1 each and 1,500 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to adopt an agreement with H. M.

Edmunds, and to carry on the business of photographers, sculptors, engravers, printers, engineers, manufacturers of and dealers in works of art of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. Edmunds, M.I.C.E., J. G. S. Gibson, F.R.I.B.A., H. M. Edmunds, A.M.I.C.E., and J. D. Forsyth. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: Parliament-mansions, Victoria, S.W.

PAPER AGENCIES, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,000 preference); to acquire the business carried on by W. J. Wigmore Cook, at 55, Queen's-road, Clifton, Bristol, and to carry on the business of paper agents and merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: W. J. Wigmore Cook and C. Gibbons. Registered office: 34, Marsh-street, Bristol.

PIANOKODE, LTD. (London).—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to reproduce a system of instantaneous piano playing, and to carry on the business of publishers, reproducers, sellers or distributors of any kind of music or systems for the use of music, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. W. Henley and A. A. Henley.

ARTHUR TREMAYNE, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of an advertising agent carried on by A. Tremayne at 81, City-road E.C. Private company. Subscribers: A. Tremayne and T. L. Aveling Ginever. Registered office: 81, City-road, E.C.1.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

HOWARD DEACON AND Co., LTD. (Printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated November 11th, 1921, to secure £1,250, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. R. W. Deacon, 17, Park-avenue, Wood Green, N.

BROWN AND SWAPP, LTD. (Printers, etc.).—Mortgage on 9, Hall-lane, Failsforth, dated October 31st, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London County, Westminster and Parrs Bank.

ACME PRINTING Co., LTD. (Southsea).—Satisfaction to the extent of £70, on November 4th, 1921, of debentures, dated May 29th, 1905, securing £500.

WOOD AND SLOANE, LTD. (Paper rulers, bookbinders, etc., Liverpool).—Particulars of £4,000 debentures authorised October 31st, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

WOOD AND SLOANE, LTD. (Paper rulers, bookbinders, etc., Liverpool).—Satisfaction in full on November 4th, 1921, of debenture and second debenture dated November, 15th, 1909, and October 5th, 1911, securing company's bank overdraft and general balance of account current.

VANDYCK PRINTERS, LTD.—Further charge on Vandyck Buildings, Park-row, Bristol, dated November 8th, 1921, to secure £3,000. Holders: Bristol, West of England and South Wales Permanent Building Society, Bristol.

ARTISTIC ENGRAVING AND PRINTING Co., LTD. (Birmingham).—Particulars of £7,000 debentures, authorised October 17th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

METAL GRAVURE Co., LTD. (Chemical engravers, etc., Streatham).—Debenture dated November 1st, 1921, to secure £250, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. J. Brearley, 17, Barrow-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

LABOUR PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Issue of October 28th, 1921, of £150 debentures part of a series already registered.

IVY MILLBOARD Co., LTD. (Manufacturers of mill, leather and straw boards, paper and packing materials, boxes, packing and other cases, bag, containers, etc.).—Mortgage dated November 7th, to secure £500, charged on "Great Ivy Mill," Maidstone and Loose, Kent. Holder: P. Boorman, 25, Gabriel's-hill, Maidstone.

JEWISH ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD. (London).—Particulars of £500 debentures, authorised November 16th, 1921; present issue £350; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

KEITH, PROWSE AND Co., LTD.—Mortgage dated November 16th, 1921, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Coutts and Co., charged on 159, New Bond-street, W.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Harry Cresswell, George Thomas Lish, and Hedworth Cockburn, wholesale stationers, 164, Hylton-road, Sunderland, so far as regards Harry Cresswell.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Harry Taylor, 2, Guthlaxton-street, Leicester, paper merchant.

COL. EDWARD DE LA POER BERESFORD, author and correspondent of *The Times* during the siege of Port Arthur, left £1,607.



**Some Prominent Representatives of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association.**

(Report of Annual Dinner appears on Opposite Page.)



## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

### Annual Dinner and Ladies' Night.

Complete success marked the annual dinner of the Association held in the Crown Room of the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday evening. The gathering—numbering close upon 200 ladies and gentlemen—was presided over by the president, Mr. A. Chadwell, who, in conjunction with the stewards, succeeded in making this year's festive occasion surpass anything in the same direction previously attempted by the Association. Among those present were Messrs. J. Black, H. Clarke, G. Cox, Geo. Eden (general secretary, P. B. K. T. O. A.), W. M. Forsyth, John Fry, A. E. Holmes, W. J. Light, Geo. K. Naylor, J. Parker, S. W. Sinier, G. W. Sharvell, Glen Steel, J. B. Tichener, W. Warren, E. W. Whittle (general secretary, P. M. and O. A.), and W. Bullett (secretary).

Following the dinner and interspersed with the toasts a very fine musical programme was rendered, in which the following well-known artistes were heard to advantage: The Misses Elsie Beaumont, Linda Brooke, Lily Crosby, Mona Grey, Rita Le Bosse, Jessie Wood, and Messrs. Geo. Bolton, W. Russell Coultart, Chas. Ross, Harry Speller, Fred Temple, Wal Barker, Will Kemp, Frank Dexter (accompanist), and J. Harrison (musical director).

The toast of "The King and the Members of the Royal Family" was submitted by the president who referred to the gracious kindness displayed by His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York towards the printing trade through the Printers' Pension Corporation.

#### "The Association."

Mr. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers) said the toast delegated to him was a very pleasant one and the fact that it had been allotted to him for the third successive year was sufficient indication of the good feeling that existed between their Association and the one he was more personally connected with. Indeed, their trade could boast of the good feeling that existed between the employers, managers, overseers and the men. They had experienced recently a period of trade depression, and for the first time they had put into operation a scheme for the limitation of overtime and a restriction to some extent of "grassing," and he wished to take the opportunity of expressing his thanks to many present for the sympathetic way they had received it. The effect of that scheme had meant the employment of men who would otherwise have been completely unemployed. Referring to the Trade Houses Agreement, Mr. Warren said that, in spite of the opposition it at first met with, no employer, manager or overseer would desire now to see it scrapped. The finest proof of the many

things accomplished by it was to be found in the friendly spirit that had prevailed. By it the hours of labour had been reduced, the wages question settled, unskilled labour abolished, holidays established, decent prices obtained for the employer, all without question of a strike or lock-out. On the apprenticeship question the employers and the trade union were going in future to take the joint responsibility for the boys' training, and he was already assured when the new technical institute was opened in London they would have the co-operation of their members. In regard to trade charities Mr. Warren said the Overseers' Association had rendered noble service to the Auxiliary. There were seventy children of men connected with the electro and stereo branch of the trade who lost their lives in the war drawing an annual amount from that fund. After wishing success to the effort Mr. Bullett is making at Anderton's Hotel on December 20th on behalf of the Corporation, Mr. Warren said he had much pleasure in proposing the toast, with which he would couple the name of Mr. W. H. Longley.

Mr. Longley briefly replying, expressed on behalf of the Association thanks for the hearty way they had responded to the toast.

#### "The Ladies."

Mr. G. W. Sharvell proposed the toast of "The Ladies," which was responded to by Mr. A. E. Holmes, who expressed on their behalf gratitude for the enjoyable evening spent.

#### "The President."

Mr. G. K. Naylor, in proposing this toast said he was not in the happy position of being an overseer, but he would speak from the point of view of a personal friend of the president. He spoke of the good feeling of the employers and the men and also of the valuable medium of the Overseers' Association, an association which he had always regarded as a means for maintaining the equilibrium of the respective interests of the men on the one side and the masters on the other. The name of Alfred Chadwell had become a classic in their trade and their president had always been one of the first to attach his name to every good cause.

The toast was received with musical honours, and in returning thanks, Mr. Chadwell said he did not always get the same kind things said about him, especially at their monthly meetings at St. Bride Institute. His name had been mentioned in connection with the success attained by the Association. He would rather put the credit for it on to other shoulders.

#### "The Visitors."

Mr. Bullett next gave "The Visitors" and thanked them for their presence. The fact that all the visitors who were with them last year were there that night was sufficient evidence that they felt it worth their while to come again. Among the gentlemen specially mentioned were Mr. E. W. Whittle, Mr. Geo. Eden, representatives of two kindred associa-

tions, Mr. Geo. K. Naylor and Mr. Harry Williams.

Mr. Williams, in reply, said he admired the standing the Association had attained to, and which could be summed up in the first letters of each word of its title: E.S.M.O.A.—Energy and Sociability Makes Our Association.

Mr. Eden said he was glad to see that unity of spirit existing between the three overseers' associations. He did not know if the future held anything approaching amalgamation between them; even if it did not he was sure there would always abide a strong feeling of friendship.

Mr. Whittle expressed his thanks for the way his name had been identified with the toast. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Warren regarding the apprentice question he said the overseer in the future would devote more attention to the boys' training than in the past. He thought it a splendid thing that the secretaries of the three overseers' organisations should be gathered at the same table and spoke hopefully of a time when they might meet more than once a year.

#### "The Officers."

Mr. Forsyth, in a humorous speech, offered the final toast, to which Mr. A. Wood briefly replied.

## Sale of Printing Plant.

The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office is getting rid of the surplus plant of that establishment as quickly as it can be disposed of, and on Thursday last there was another sale of printing, lithographic and other machines, at Old Ford-road, on the premises of the Stationery Department. There was a good attendance of buyers, but on the whole prices were rather low and many excellent bargains were secured. A considerable quantity of type was first disposed of at prices ranging from 2½d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., and the printing machinery, of which there was a good deal was then offered. A quad-crown wharfedale, by W. Dawson and Sons brought £70; a quad-royal "Bremner" wharfedale £144; a double-crown ditto, by Dawson, £126; and a double-crown, by Payne and Sons, £120. A quad-crown "Defiance" Wharfedale, by Elliott, was knocked down for £70; and a double-demy "Reliance" wharfedale, by Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co., brought £180; a similar machine by the same makers, £175; and a quad-crown, also by Crossfield, £125. A considerable number of guillotines were disposed of, among them a nearly new 42-in. self-clamp, by W. Crossland, brought £172 10s.; and two "New Conqueror" guillotines, by John Greig and Sons, a 42-in. and a 50-in., went respectively for £160 and £170. A 32-in. "Express," by Furnival and Co. was sold for £75; a 42-in. by the same makers, bringing £140. A feature of the sale was the inclusion of a number of 28-in. rotary photogravure machines, by

Messrs. Pickup and Knowles, with power fittings for belt drive, bevel gear simultaneous roller adjustment, h.w. guide rollers on iron overhead structure, two cylinder shafts and seven rubber covered rollers, with rotary cutter driven by shaft and bevel gearing from the printing section of the machine, and a portable take-off table with elevating gear. There were about twenty of these and similar machines; a number of them brought £100 each, one went for £35, and four put up together went for £120 the lot. Two 22-in. photogravure machines, by Bell's Photogravure Machinery Co., were sold at £15 each, and a large quantity of copper-covered photogravure cylinders were disposed of. A Model 4 "Simplex" double-letter linotype was sold for £450; and a Model 2 "Duplex" double-letter linotype for £325. Among the platen machines the following prices were realised: A crown-folio "Arab," with safety guard £62 10s.; a foolscap-folio "Bremner" £45; an Imperial-octavo "Bremner" £40; a demy-folio "Mitre" £22 10s.; a foolscap-folio "Swift" £27 10s.; and a similar machine the same price. An "Albert" platen brought £62 10s., and a Model 4 "Phoenix" £120. A double-demy "Centurette" two-revolution printing press, by Linotype and Machinery Limited, with a Cross patent automatic feeder attached, sold for £525. An immense quantity of chases of all kinds was sold, many of them being put up in lots of 100, and printers in search of bargains ought to have been fully satisfied by the prices at which they were knocked down. Mr. Robert H. Ruddock had charge of the disposal of the plant and Mr. S. J. Baker acted as the auctioneer.

How Do You ADVERTISE?—We recently wanted to make a round hole in our garden drain pipe to take off some surface water; but it was a new job to us, and we always looked on drain pipes as rather brittle things, so we were uncertain how to proceed. We looked around for advice, and fortunately we came across George. Now George has faults, we admit, but he seems to know a wonderful lot of near cuts. George advised us to take a small round headed hammer, start gently tapping the pipe, and keep on doing it. We took his advice and tapped, tapped, tapped for a long time, but didn't seem to be making any headway. At last a little dot appeared, then a few particles of fine dust; and, finally, before we realised it, we had made a round hole in the pipe. It was starting and keeping steadily at it that did the trick. A sledge hammer blow would have been fatal. Now it's just the same in advertising. An ad. now and then may do some good, but the steady tap, tap, tap, week in and week out, yields far better results than spasmodic bursts of publicity. Keep your name steadily under the customer's eye by hook or by crook, and sure results will follow.—*Strain's Monthly Statement.*

A NEW monthly magazine of humour, *Gaiety*, has just made its bow to the public.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Aldhouse, A. P., Aldhouse, C. H., Aldhouse, W. S., and Aldhouse and Sons, J. S. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 30,782.  
 Bon and Herber Maschinenfabrik und Eisen-giesserei. Feeding apparatus for high-speed printing presses. 30,719.  
 Brecknell, W. H. Means for handling paper, etc., designs, letters, or figures. 30,401.  
 Hyde, J. Calendars. 30,370.  
 Tarrant, H. L. B. Envelopes. 30,679.

### Specifications Published.

**1920.**

- Bordicker, H. C. Photographic projection copying or contact-printing apparatus for making photo-mechanical printing plates. 171,121.  
 James, F. Loose-leaf binders. 171,288.  
 Kleebauer, C. P. Bag or envelope of paper or similar material. 145,758.  
 Letts, H. V. Loose-leaf books. 171,309.  
 White, L. D. Device for filing and binding papers. 171,306.

**1921.**

- Bordicker, H. C. Photographic projection copying or contact-printing apparatus for making photo-mechanical printing plates. 171,342, 171,343.  
 Bordicker, H. C. Means for centralising and lining up a negative in photographic projection or contact-printing apparatus. 171,344.  
 Miller, H. C. Loose leaf binders. 156,487.  
 Ruf, A. Carbon duplicators for loose-leaf journals and the like. 157,933.

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO  
PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE  
ACCEPTANCE.**

**1921.**

- Staubli, Geb. Laying-on apparatus for book-fastening machines. 171,364.

## D. VAN HUIDEN.

**SPECIALITIES:**

## DUTCH STRAWBOARDS

**Corrugated Boards.****Leather and Millboard.****Photographic & Fine Art Papers.****WINSCHOTEN (Holland).**

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,  
**"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-  
 TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.**

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-  
 GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-  
 NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY  
 and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of  
 the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or  
 under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion  
 after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Special Rate for Operatives  
 only; One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One  
 Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge  
 One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order

Telegrams: **STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.**  
 Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Miscellaneous.

**L**UNCO, "THE INEXPENSIVE TYPE-  
 WRITER PAPER." Six colours and White  
 always stocked. Price 1s. 3d. per quarto ream,  
 boxed. Advertising matter free. Trade only sup-  
 plied.—Please apply for samples to W. Lunnon and  
 Co., Paper Mills Agents, 59, Carter-lane, London,  
 E.C.4. 13863

**T**ECHNICAL WRITERS on Subjects of Interest  
 to the Printing and Allied Trades are invited  
 to communicate with Box 13870.

**W**ASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND  
 RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan.  
 A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and  
 Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

### SALE BY AUCTION.

*By Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.*

**Re HALLAWS, LTD.,**  
 1a, Basterfield Street, Golden Lane, E C 1.

**L**ETTERPRESS PRINTING PLANT AND  
 MACHINERY, including Quad Demy Payne's  
 Wharfedale (Geared Inking), Crown "Phoenix"  
 Platen, Crown "Monopol" Platen, Quad Royal  
 "Cundall" Folder, 40 in. "Conqueror" Guillotine  
 (by Greig), Crown Proof Press (by Wesel Manu-  
 facturing Co.), 10 New D.C. Electric Motors ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to  
 5 h.p. 530 volts), 18 Pairs New Wrought Folder  
 Chases, 30 New Galleys, Composing Frames,  
 Reglet Racks, New Brass Rule and Type, Office  
 Furniture, Partitions, Electric Fittings, Roll-top  
 and Pedestal Desks, etc.

### Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN

will SELL BY AUCTION on the premises, as  
 above, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1921, at  
 Two o'clock precisely.

On View day prior and morning of Sale. Cata-  
 logues may be had of Messrs. Chantrey Button & Co.,  
 Chartered Accountants, 61-62, Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
 W.C.2, and of the Auctioneer, 62a, Aldersgate  
 Street, E.C.1.

NOTE.—The Auctioneer will be pleased to receive  
 offers for the whole of this Plant as a going  
 concern.

## Books on Printing.

### Norwich Public Library and Master Printers.

A new and valuable development of the Norwich Public Library has been inaugurated by the opening of a printing and allied trades section. On Thursday evening, November 24th, Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold (president of the Norwich Master Printers' Association) held a reception at the Public Library in order that employers and employees might have a convenient opportunity of inspecting the special collection of books which has been formed and which is at their service. Each person was presented with a copy of the descriptive and classified catalogue of the books (noticed in our issue of October 13th) which has been printed at the expense of the Association. The Association has issued the catalogue because it realises the great value of having in the city a good collection of books on the printing craft, and because it hopes that the employees will be induced to study the history and technology of their craft, so that progress in the art may be made in Norwich and the vicinity.

To add to the interest of the meeting the City Librarian arranged an exhibition consisting of some rare early English printed books, some facsimiles of other early printed books, and so forth. An additional feature of the exhibition was exhibits of decorative book covers, title-pages and end papers from the private collection of the librarian, Mr. G. A. Stephen, who has made a special study of book production. He has published books and articles on various aspects of the subject, and was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts for an illustrated lecture.

Those present at the reception included Mrs. Jarrold, Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher (president of the East Anglian Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers), Alderman H. J. Copeman, J.P. (chairman of the Public Library Committee), and other members of the committee.

To add to the interest of the meeting an attractive concert was arranged by Mr. T. H. Barry, the manager of Messrs. A. E. Soman and Co., and during the evening refreshments were served. During the interval Mr. Jarrold said that a year or so ago the Norwich and District Master Printers' Association agreed to co-operate with the Norwich Public Library Committee. The collection of books on printing at the Public Library was augmented considerably, with some financial assistance from the Association, and it was now a very representative collection of the best books on the history and practice of printing and some kindred subjects, the number of volumes being nearly 300. The majority of the books were available for borrowing. Mr. Jarrold paid a warm tribute to Mr. Stephen, his deputy, Mr. C. Nowell, and the other members of the library staff for their valuable

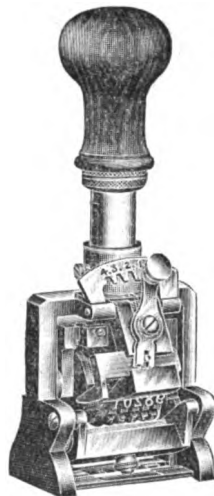
assistance in connection with the exhibition

Extracts were read from letters received by Mr. Stephen, in which congratulations in respect of the new departure were expressed by Mr. James MacLehose, president of the Federation of Master Printers, Mr. E. W. Humphries, ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, of the Chiswick Press, and Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School.

The arrangements for the reception given by Mr. Jarrold, on which he is to be congratulated, were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. George H. Yelf, the secretary of the East Anglian Alliance of Master Printers' Associations.

## Numbering Machines.

Of interest to readers in the Colonies will be the information that high-class British-made numbering machines are now being manufactured and placed on the market by Mr. E. W. H. Stanleigh, 23, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus. The numerators submitted to our inspection—hand-numbering machines, type-high and rotary barrels—certainly substantiate the firm's claim that neither trouble nor expense is shirked in



order to produce goods worthy of their country of origin, for in our opinion workmanship and finish leave nothing to be desired, and as for reliability this can be judged by the large number of repeat orders in hand.

The machine illustrated is a "Stanleigh" Hand Numerator with five actions. The working of this machine is smooth and positive, whilst the type is of extreme clearness. Mr. Stanleigh informs us that he is prepared to construct to order special machines to meet all requirements for hand, type-high or rotary work—a field in which he has had a wide experience. (See advertisement on page 589).

## Australian Notes.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

DETAILS of the imports of paper for the June quarter show that Canada leads the United Kingdom. Out of the total of £1,478,288 received into the Commonwealth the Dominion sent paper to the value of £447,021, the share of the United Kingdom being £413,557. The United States follows with £176,805, and Japan with £17,726.

IN stationery lines, however, the United Kingdom is well ahead. Of the total imports, which amounted to £336,156, the total from the Mother Country was £238,081. Next in order was the United States, with £71,770. Canada's contribution was only £2,805, and Japan's £1,402.

THE report of the Cumberland Paper Board Mills, Ltd., presented at the first ordinary general meeting of shareholders, showed a net profit of £45,500 (after payment of Federal and State income taxes) for the period ended June 30th last. The company, as at present constituted, was incorporated on September 29th, 1920. An interim dividend of 1s. per share was paid in February last. A sum of £4,500 is allotted to reserve for taxation, preliminary expenses to the amount of £478 are written off, leaving £15,519 available, out of which a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was recommended. Fifty thousand second preference shares were offered to shareholders in March last, but only 14,489 were allotted.

THE report states that the company has secured patent rights for a wood-pulping process, which it is stated may revolutionise the manufacture of mechanical wood pulp. The capital amounts to £307,963. Sundry creditors amount to £36,771, and liability to bank £85,523. Plant and machinery are valued at £196,726, freehold property £97,404, stocks £95,454, and sundry debtors are down at £50,170.

THE Australian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., which was formed in Melbourne in August last year, made for the ten months (after allowing for taxation and writing off preliminary expenses), a net profit of £72,938. Further dividend of 8d. per share, making 10 per cent. per annum for the full period, will absorb £24,883, leaving £808 to be carried forward, £10,000 having been transferred to reserves. The company operates on a capital of £746,500.

THE Country Press Co-operative Co. of Australia, Ltd., which has a capital of £50,000, announces that it has purchased the whole of the assets and taken over the whole of the advertising contracts of the N.S.W.

Country Press Co-operative Co., Ltd., as from the 1st instant.

THE company directly represents the whole of the provincial newspapers of Australia, and has been established by the newspaper proprietors themselves, in "order to enable advertisers to do their advertising direct through a central office; to afford them first-hand information and expert assistance, and, generally, to protect their interests by direct control." Mr. G. H. Varley, M.L.C., is the chairman of the company, and Mr. T. M. Shakespeare the manager.

FOLLOWING the All-Australian and New Zealand Trade Union Congress, a big propaganda is being set on foot with the object of establishing Labour daily newspapers in all the principal cities of Australia. The Conference called upon each union in the Commonwealth to assess each of its adult members to the amount of 10s., women and juveniles 5s., for the purpose, such amount to be called up and made available as soon as practicable.

IN developing the scheme, it is proposed to merge all the existing Labour papers into one company—Labour Papers, Ltd. Furthermore, it has been decided that "Ted" Grayndler, the managing director of Labour Papers, Ltd., should devote his whole attention until the end of the year to a campaign in the interests of Labour papers. Each State of Australia will be visited by him in furtherance of the scheme to raise £360,000 to establish Labour dailies (as a start) in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, and to strengthen existing dailies in Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, Broken Hill and Ballarat.

PROBATE has been granted of the will of Mr. Watkin Wynne, general manager of the *Daily Telegraph* Company, Sydney. The value of the estate was sworn at £26,542. Mr. Wynne died on July 8th.

## What a Sheet of Paper Contains.

What is a sheet of paper? What goes into its manufacture, and how much of each substance? The accompanying table printed in the *Mill*, organ of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, indicates what a wide diversity of material is required in paper manufacture. The following items represent the ingredients of 100 pounds of paper: Wood, 134 cub. ft.; sulphur, 127 lb.; limestone, 175 lb.; kerosene, 57 oz.; bleach powder, 143 lb.; rosin, 3 lb.; soda, 751 lb.; alum, 42 lb.; colour, 18 oz.; coal, 320 lb.; iron sulphate, 79 oz.; copper sulphate, 19 oz.; lime, 317 oz.; belt, 2 sq. in.; felts, 32 sq. in.; wire, 67 cu. cm.; lubricating oil, 220 cu. cm.; water, chemically purified and filtered, 7,500 gals.



# British Paper Trade Customs.

## THE NEW CODIFICATION.

Of much interest to users of paper and boards, both in this country and overseas, are the codified Paper Trade Customs which have been revised and adopted by the Paper-makers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland (Incorporated), the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, the Employers Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and the United Kingdom Paper Bag Manufacturers Association. The task has occupied much time and the result of the labours of the four associations is seen in the following customs which now govern the paper trade bearing the date January 1st, 1922:—

### Group Reference Letters.

(A) Cloth-lined papers, coated art papers and enamels, copyings, tissues, drawing cartridges, drawing papers, blottings, dryings, filterings, duplicator, foils, gum papers, insulating papers, machine writings and printings, pulp boards, tracing papers, envelope papers, manillas for other than wrapping purposes, caps for other than wrapping purposes, and similar papers.

(B) Cards, pasteboards, glazed pressing boards, greaseproof, imitation parchment, news, waterpoo papers, waxed, and similar papers.

(C) Box boards, browns, corrugated straw, leather boards, middles, mill boards, mill wrappers, sugars, casings, krafts, sealings, wrappings, cartridges, and similar papers.

### Conditions of Sale.

Prices may be agreed:—(1) By weight, whether put up in reams, rolls or any other form. (2) Per ream, based upon nominal weight.

### Terms and Delivery.

(1) Quotations are understood to be net and carriage paid to buyer's address. Goods invoiced and despatched up to and including 25th of the month shall be paid for during the following month, provided delivery has been effected by date when payment is due.

(2) Delivery in the British Isles shall include delivery at buyer's warehouse, or that of his consignee.

### Packing and Marking.

Boards, frames, cases, and special (not ordinary cardboard) centres shall be chargeable at reasonable rates, to be refunded in full when returned within a reasonable time, carriage paid and in good condition. The outside of the wrapper of each ream shall be marked with the nominal weight, except in cases where the weight charged is above nominal.

### Machine-Made Writings, Printings, etc.

A ream contains 500 sheets.

Reams are graded as "Good," "Retree" and "Broke."

"Retree" is subject to 10 per cent. reduction.

"Broke" is subject to 20 per cent. reduction.

All fine papers under 15 lbs. Large Post 500's shall be classed as "Bank."

### Wrappings, Caps, etc.

A ream contains 480 sheets.

### Hand-Made Papers.

A "Mill" ream "Good" or "Retree" contains 472 sheets, consisting of 18 "Inside" quires of 24 sheets each and two "Outside" quires of 20 sheets each.

The "Outside" quires are placed, one at the top and one at the bottom of the ream.

An inside ream "Good" or "Retree" contains 480 sheets, made up of 20 "inside" quires of 24 sheets each.

"Retree" is subject to 10 per cent. reduction, and "Broke" to 50 per cent. reduction.

### Wrappers.

The chargeable weight shall include weight of necessary ream or reel wrappers (not bale wrappers), string and centres (excepting those of wood or metal).

### Substance Variations.

Average variation shall not exceed 5 per cent. either way.

Group "A"—Nominal weight of sheets and reels shall be chargeable if actual weight exceeds or is not more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. under nominal weight. Actual weights shall be chargeable if more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. under nominal weight.

Group "B"—Actual weight of sheets and reels shall be chargeable up to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in excess of nominal.

Group "C"—Actual weight of sheets and reels shall be chargeable provided average variation does not exceed 5 per cent. either way.

### Short Yardage.

Claims for short yardage can only be based upon result obtained from yardage measurements.

### Measurement Variations.

(1) Width of reels shall not vary more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. with a maximum permissible variation of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

(2) The variation in measurement of paper in sheets must not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. either way above or below the ordered measurement, provided always that where  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is greater than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch the permissible variation shall be a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and that where  $\frac{1}{2}$  per

cent. is less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch the permissible variation shall be  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

### Special Makings.

For makings of Groups "A," "B" and "C" of special size, substance, tint, watermark, etc., an order shall be deemed to be properly filled if the quantity supplied is within the following limits either way of the quantity ordered:—

1 ton or less ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	} Not applicable to hand and mould makings.
Above 1 ton and not exceeding 5 tons ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	
Above 5 tons...	5%	

Any excess beyond such limits shall be cut down to the nearest standard size and taken by the buyer at the proportionate price of such size.

### Materials.

Unless it is otherwise expressly stipulated in the order, the papermaker shall be free to use his discretion in the selection of materials.

### Dandy Rolls and Moulds.

Buyers requiring a special watermark shall provide the roll or mould free of charge to the papermaker.

### Deliveries.

Deliveries may be suspended in the event of:—

(1) Any contingency arising beyond the control of the buyer or seller, such as war, fire, drought, interruption of transport, impediment to navigation through ice, strikes, lock-outs and the like.

(2) Any accident and/or partial damage during such time as may be required to make good such accident and/or damage.

(3) The buyer or seller, as the case may be, shall give prompt notice to the other party of the cause and commencement of such suspension, and in like manner when it ceases.

In such cases deliveries shall be resumed as soon as is practicable, and where they form part of a contract spread over periods of time, they shall be resumed at the same rate as provided for in the contract.

(4) In the event of the works of the buyer or seller being totally destroyed, and not rebuilt or replaced within twelve months, the contract shall be considered null and void.

(5) In the case of contracts for delivery in instalments, each delivery shall be considered a separate contract.

### Delayed Deliveries.

(1) Specification of makings shall be sent to the seller in reasonable time for delivery on due date. If the paper contracted for be ready for delivery on the specified date, and the buyer does not take delivery when requested by the seller to do so, it shall be invoiced forthwith and invoice taken into account. If the whole of the delivery be not ready, the seller shall not be entitled to invoice any portion.

(2) Paper stored at mill shall be subject to a rent charge of 6d. per ton per week for any period it lies at mill after 14 days from date of invoice except in cases where delay is due to causes beyond buyer's control. Maximum

period for storing at mill shall be three months.

### Complaints of Quality, etc.

Claims for defective quality, short weight, etc., shall be made in writing within 14 days after delivery, but this is not to operate in cases where defective quality cannot reveal itself during this period. Such protection shall not be given beyond three months. In cases where delivery is within the British Isles, at least half the parcel must be available for examination.

For export business, six representative outturn sheets shall be supplied with invoice, but the English exporter is entitled to return to the question of quality in cases where his export buyer subsequently reports any defect not revealed by outturn sheets.

### Contracting Out.

Any or all of these terms may be varied or made inapplicable by the terms of the contract or order.

### Arbitration.

(1) All disputes arising under any contract or order shall be submitted to arbitration in the United Kingdom.

(2) Each party shall appoint his arbiter, and the arbiters shall choose their umpire before proceeding. If the dispute relates to quality the arbiters and umpire must be experts in paper, and they shall decide whether the paper complained of is a fair commercial match of quality to be supplied. Should they decide that it is not, they may authorise rejection, or they may order acceptance subject to stated allowance, in which latter case they shall state whether the allowance shall apply to all or part of such portion as has been used before their examination, and their decision shall be final and binding on both parties. Should either side fail to appoint his arbiter within the prescribed 14 days, the arbiter appointed by the other party shall act for both, and his award shall be binding on both parties as though he had been appointed with their joint consent. The costs of such reference shall be borne as the arbiters and umpire decide.

## Belgian Paper Market.

Owing to German competition the paper trade in Belgium is now in a critical condition. German imports of paper and printed matter during the first half of 1921 represented a value of 12,266,255 francs (4,945,731 kilogrammes). This means that these imports, equivalent to five-sixths of the monthly home production, have thrown 5,750 workmen, exclusive of printers, out of work for 20 days, to say nothing of the money gone into the pockets of an ex-enemy. Belgium, it is true, has received 649,250 francs in duties; but the losses in wages for workmen are  $5,750 \times 20$ , viz., 115,000 days at an average of 18 francs, or a total of 2,070,000 francs, i.e., a net loss of 1,420,750 francs.—*La Papeterie*.

# A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

## BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

- BRITISH LOOSE-LEAF MANUFACTURERS, LTD., 27, Finsbury-street, London, E.C. Loose-leaf metal parts and accessories.
- JAMES BRANDWOOD AND CO., 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.
- THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white block-ing powder.
- FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.
- GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.
- WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold block-ing.
- NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.
- T. WILLIAMSON AND CO., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.
- WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

## COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

- LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43 and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.
- LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kings-way, London, W.C.2.

## ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

- BADDELEY BROTHERS, Moor-lane, E.C. Dies, embossing, perforating presses, relief stamp-ing.
- BURLINGTON ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 322-326, Goswell-road, E.C.1. Process blocks, in colour, half-tone or line.
- B. DELLAGANA AND CO., LTD., 11, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Dellanick and Steeleetto nickel steel printing surface, block makers, etc.
- DIRECT PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 38, Far-ringdon-street, London, E.C. Photo etchers, artists, designers.

## ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

- G. H. MADDIN AND CO., LTD., 10 and 11, Middle-street, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C. Engravers, die-sinkers, cameo printing, embossing blocks.
- MARSHALL ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 12-14, Far-ringdon-avenue, London, E.C. Embossing and process engravers, artists and photo-graphers.
- MINTON AND CASEY, 1, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. Artists, engravers and die-sinkers.
- W. MILES AND CO., 44, Houndsgate, Notting-ham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.
- JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.

## ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

- DAVID CARLAW AND SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow. "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine.

## PAPER AND BOARDS.

- HENRY FEATHERSTONE, 13, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4; Cables, "Feti-papmill, Fleet, London." Paper agent and merchant.
- W. LUNNON AND CO., 59, Carter-lane, London. Paper merchants. Supply Lunco paper in colours and white.
- J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.
- VAN HUIDEN, Winschoten, Holland. Straw-boards, corrugated boards, mill and leather boards, etc.
- HARRY B. WOOD, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.

## PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

- STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe-lane, London. Publishers of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* and the *World's Paper Trade Review*.

The up-to-date Colonial printer is naturally anxious to have information as to the latest improvements in machinery, new processes, and all labour and time-saving devices. He

### PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

is also very desirous of having a knowledge of paper prices and trade movements generally. There is a fund of information in the weekly issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, which appeals to printers, stationers, box makers, envelope makers, bookbinders, etc. Why not have the journal regularly delivered to your office or works? It is a good investment at a low price—13s. for one year (subscription 8s. 8d., plus 4s. 4d. postage). Send the publishers a remittance at once.

In the Colonies quite a number of movements are on foot to build pulp and paper mills. Who are the makers of special machinery? What is the selling price of wood pulp and other papermaking materials? What are the conditions of the world's pulp and paper markets? All this information, and much more, will be found in the *World's Paper Trade Review*. Interviews with leading men associated with the industry are published, latest inventions described and illustrated, new processes dealt with; in fact, its pages teem with practical information and commercial intelligence relating to paper, pulp, paper stock, engineering and the allied trades. Order the *Review*, which is published weekly, for a year, and send a remittance of 32s. 6d. to cover cost (subscription 26s., plus postage 6s. 6d.).

### PLANT AND MACHINERY.

BENTLEY AND JACKSON, LTD., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancs. Papermakers' engineers.

ROBERT BROWN AND CO., 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Printers', stationers' and general engineers.

BUMSTED AND CHANDLER, Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs. Paper bag making machinery.

EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD., Crown Point-road, Leeds. Hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished and gummed sheets.

AUG. BREHMER (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City-road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.

OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Cables, "Friedheim, London." Machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades.

A. T. GADSBY, 42a, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.5. Bronzing machines, all-steel waste paper balers, gumming machines, etc.

JOHN HADDON AND CO., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printing machinery, type and sundries for the printer.

HEWITT BROS., 6, Field-street, King's-cross, London, W.C.1. Cables: "Typochase,

### PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Phone, London." Stereotyping and electrotyping machinery.

HOLLINGS AND GUEST, LTD., Thimble Mill-lane, Birmingham. Baling presses for waste papers, etc.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43, and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.4. The Miller automatic feeder.

WM. J. LIGHT AND CO., LTD. (incorporating Robt. Bateson and Co.), 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. Dry flongs for all classes of stereotyping.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The Miehle, Centur-et, offset, two-colour offset, and litho offset rotary. L. and M. automatic metal furnace.

GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C. Rotary offset machines, flat-bed, bronzing, litho machinery.

JOHN T. MARSHALL, 36, Powell-street, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Supplies duplicate parts of well-known bookbinding machinery.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane-street, New York. Platen machine gauges.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LTD., 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Pictograph, London." Lithotex process and plant. Plates for printing.

JOHN SHAW AND SONS, Honley, near Huddersfield. New "Imperial" disc ruling machines.

T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN CO., LTD., 63-69, Mount Pleasant, W.C. Leather and embossing machines, wrapping machines, paper box making machines.

SLOGGER ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 26, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4. The "Slogger" Feeder has been fitted with much success on two-revolutions, Wharfedales, intaglio presses, etc.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Sewing, folding and guillotine machines.

Smyth Book Sewing, Case Making, Casing-in, Cloth Cutting and Gluing Machines. Seybold New 3-Knife Trimmers and Dayton Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. Marresford Automatic Tipping Machines. Chambers Quadruple Book Folding Machines with "King" Continuous Automatic Feeders. Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine. Juengst Gathering Wire Stitching Wireless Binding Machines.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH, 23, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.4. Automatic numbering machines.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE CO., LTD., Victory Works, Birkenhead. Type-high numbering machines.

WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Julien-road, Northfields, Ealing, London, W.5. Cables: Wilnodis, Cent. London. Nodis Comp-room Equipment. [See over.

### PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Nodis Comp-room Equipment, consisting of Nodis Typecaster, Moulds and Matrices enables every printer to have New Type for every job.—Plenty of it for any job.—Ample supplies of leads and quotations, thus permitting the printer to eliminate distribution, picking, etc. Forty-eight hours Composition on the job cost sheet for every 48 hours' pay. Let us tell you all about it.

### PRINTING INKS.

COATES BROTHERS AND Co., LTD., St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4 Cables: "Inkstone," London.  
JOHN KIDD AND SONS, 11, Wine Office-court, London, E.C.  
LONDON PRINTING INK Co., LTD., 10, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.  
LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, 31 4, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.4.  
SHACKELL, EDWARDS AND Co., LTD., Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, E.C.  
SLATER AND PALMER, 4, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.  
B WINSTONE AND SONS, LTD., 100-1, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

### PRINTERS' ROLLERS, Etc.

DURABLE PRINTERS' ROLLER Co. LTD., 14., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London E.C.1. Rollers and composition for home and export.  
FREDK. HEYWOOD, JUN., 23, Honey-street, Manchester, and 26a, Claypit-lane, Leeds. Printers' roller caster.

### STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

ABEL HEYWOOD & SON, LTD., 47-61, Lever-street, Manchester. Photo and tear-off calendars, diaries, etc.  
RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD., "Raphael House," London, E.C. Cards, books, toy novelties.  
WIDDOWSON AND Co., Leicester. Date blocks.

### TRADE PRINTERS.

COOPER AND BUDD, LTD., McDermott - road, Peckham. Trade printing.  
A. CHRIS. FOWLER, 6, New Union - street, Moorfields, E.C.2. Punching, graining, three-colour printing.  
T. J. HUNT, 17 and 18, Paradise-street, London, E.C. Machine ruler and account book manufacturer.  
LANGLEY AND SONS, LTD., Euston Press, 6 and 8, Euston-buildings, London, N.W.1 Trade printing.  
PERKINS, BACON AND Co., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. Printers and En-gravers.

### TRADE PRINTERS.

TAYLOR BROS., Leeds. Telegrams: "Almanac Leeds." Colour printing, etc.  
WILLIAMS, LEA AND Co., LTD., Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. Printers of French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew and all foreign languages.

### TYPE AND METALS, etc.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E. "Fryotype" metals.  
T. G. AND J. JUBB, Jack-lane, Hunslet, Leeds. Stereos, linotype and monotype metals; leads, clumps and metal furniture.  
TAYLOR AND WATKINSON, Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds. Leads and clumps.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip - road, Peckham, London, S.E. For aluminium or zinc plates.  
EASON AND SON, LTD., Dublin. Commercial indexes, "File" indexes, "Systems" indexes.  
LONDON PASTE Co., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N. Paste for printers and stationers.  
W. MORGAN AND SON, Thorparch-place, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8. Paper mounters and liners.  
PNEUMATIC RUBBER STAMP Co., LTD., 18b, Queenhithe, London, E.C.4. "Durapad" series of stamp pads.

*Approved "Firms' Own Announcements" may be inserted under the above or other headings in our Export Issues, the additional space occupied being charged at special advertising rates to be obtained on application to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.*

LENDRUM LTD.—Under the auspices of the Lendrum Athletic Club a social evening of an attractive and elaborate character is to be held at Stationers' Hall on December 8th. The whole suite of handsome rooms is being reserved for the occasion, and the programme will include a whist drive, dancing, and musical items. Mr. E. S. Lendrum is giving his personal support to the fixture, which will doubtless add another success to those already achieved by the club. Members of the staffs at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have promised to attend. Friends of Lendrums Ltd., will be welcome, and all information and tickets may be obtained from Mr. Jackson, 3, Temple-avenue, London, E.C.

THERE were no fatal accidents recorded in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades in October, but there was one case of lead-poisoning among operatives engaged in printing.



## Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during October:—

### Post Office.

PAPER, TELEGRAPH.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.

### Crown Agents.

ENVELOPES.—Bennett and Wood, Essex.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

### Stationery Office.

BAGS.—Smith and Young, London, E.C.; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

CARDS.—Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., Dover.

CLOTH CENTRED PAPER.—A. E. Mallandain, London, N.W.

CUTTING MACHINE.—Hayward and Co., London, E.C.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale and Co.

ENVELOPES, OFFICIAL PAID.—Edinburgh Contract: McCorquodale and Co., Ltd.

FERRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER, ETC.—A. West and Partners, London, S.W.; Norton and Gregory, Ltd., London, N.W.; S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Hurnell, London, N.; J. B. Green and Co., Ltd., Maidstone; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; British Patent Perforated Paper Co., London, E.; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn, Bucks; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; W. H. and A. Richardson, Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne; J. Batchelor and Sons, Ltd., Ashford, Kent; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Alloa; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, Sunderland; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Moffatt and Caldercruix; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Tamworth; F. Tremlett and Co., Ltd., Stoke Canon; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd., Fetterkil, Leslie; Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; A. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray.

PORTFOLIOS.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

REELING AND PACKING PAPER.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

TAGS.—Applied Paper Co., London, N.

THE Pneumatic Rubber Stamp Co. (Buck's Patent), Ltd., of 18b, Queenhithe, Upper Thames street, E.C.4, send us a copy of their illustrated catalogue No. 24, giving full particulars of a great variety of their dove-tail pneumatic cushion rubber stamps, also of dating stamps, self-inking presses, time stamps, automatic numerators and other specialities.

## Spanish Papermakers' Difficulties.

Señor de Urgoiti, of the Papeleta Espanola, states that Spanish mills are working only half-time. This stoppage is ascribed to the large quantities of paper imported during past months, estimated at 30,000 metric tons. The prices quoted by German and Austrian importers are so low that wholesale dealers made contracts without even seeing samples.

The most serious question is that of illicit imports of paper as "news," to be then utilised for other purposes.

It is very difficult to alter the tariffs for "news" paper, which, being free of duty, is the cause of bad sales of Spanish paper. It is, however, to be hoped that with a drop in prices of raw materials, manufacture will be cheaper and consumption increase.

# BOARDS

LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.

## DEXTRINE

Replaces GLUE and ANIMAL SIZE.

Free from objectionable SMELL during and after use.

**COLD GLUES.**

BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO HINGE CLOTH.

**HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,**

201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

**PERRY'S**

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

**PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS** are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

**DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.**

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only **TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY** that possess at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

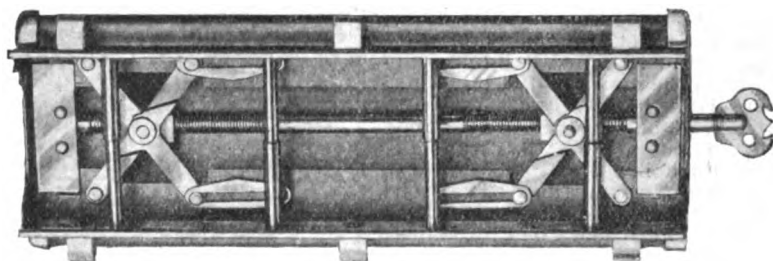
**TERMS** from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements. **PROSPECTUS** and further particulars on application to the above offices.

# LOOSE LEAF

## METAL PARTS

AND

## ACCESSORIES.



**BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**

The **FITTINGS** only or **COMPLETE BINDERS** can be supplied for Aluminium or Steel Ledgers, Transfer Binders, Prong Binders, Ring Books, Post Binders, &c.

ALSO

Canvas.	Plywood Boards.	Glue.
Corduroy.	Index Tabs & Guards.	Security Locks.
Cowhide.	Punches.	Reinforcing
Ledger Paper.	Punch Heads.	Linen Eyelets.

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**British Loose Leaf Mfrs. Ltd.**  
 27, FINSBURY ST.,  
 LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Looleaf (Finsquare), London."

Telephone: 1156 Clerkenwell.

## Paper Boxes.

### An Important Industry of Modern Times.

Life is such a feverish rush now-a-days that few pause to consider the part which paper boxes, in their infinite variety, play in all social and commercial affairs. Mr. Anthony Burgon, in the course of an article in the *Stock Exchange Gazette*, describes the development of the card and paper box-making industry.

This industry was hardly known as such less than a century ago, and only assumed any degree of importance about the year 1860. At that time, after the preliminary stages of production had been carried through of cutting and creasing the cardboard, and the papers, with other materials used, cut to the required sizes, the rest of the work was done entirely by hand. The shears for cutting were mostly worked by hand and treadle power.

We remember quite distinctly that soon after the Franco-German War power machines came gradually into use. The power guillotine with hand-screw clamp, later improved by the self-clamp guillotine, and the rotary power scoring machine and corner cutter formed the first great changes, the transformation from the old-fashioned methods to the new.

Since then, and more especially during the past thirty-five years, labour-saving machines and devices of all descriptions have been produced in great variety, many of quite an ingenious character, and automatic throughout in action. But even to-day in some sections of the trade hand work still plays a predominant part.

The American and Continental engineers were the most prolific patentees and manufacturers of the first improvements, but those of Great Britain soon followed, and have become responsible for some of the best machines now being operated throughout the industry.

Fifty years ago a mechanic's shop in a box-making factory, for maintaining the plant and keeping the machines in good working order, was unknown. Such provision is now becoming common practice in up-to-date and well-equipped card and paper box works.

It was the American manufacturers and purveyors of all kinds of goods and comestibles that led the van in recognising the important selling properties of cardboard boxes and cartons in which to pack their goods, so that they could be more favourably presented to customers. American box-makers many years ago adopted a first-class system of standardising for many classes of boxes, which greatly reduced the cost of production. This tended to materially popularise the use of such boxes and cartons in that country. Any deviation from that system means, of course, higher prices for the finished article.

For some considerable time the British

manufacturers and purveyors lagged far behind in the use of card and paper boxes, folding cartons and containers, but have gradually realised what an important help they are in selling and the general convenience in handling products of all kinds. By using boxes for stocking purposes in shops and warehouses, etc., the goods are kept fresh, and enable sales to be effected with greater promptness and facility. The saving of time alone means covering the cost of the boxes many times over.

For postal purposes the use of strong cardboard boxes has been extensively adopted by retail stores and manufacturers for goods and comestibles as a safe and inexpensive packing. Heavy and expensive wood boxes for packing all kinds of goods have been replaced by the fibre board boxes with wooden strengtheners.

Cardboard and paper manufacturers, both British and foreign, have rendered the greatest possible assistance in producing in great variety suitable materials for all kinds of boxes, folding cases and containers. The artistic spirit has also been largely displayed in producing chromos for chocolate boxes and the like, designs for embossing and printing plants, which are now being used not only for describing the products, but also as an excellent advertising medium.

## American News Print.

The monthly Bulletin of the News-Print Service Bureau states that the 44 reporting companies produced 143,472 tons, and shipped 142,393 tons during September. Production exceeded shipments by 1,079 tons. Production figures include 1,099 tons of hanging, of which 265 tons was produced in Canada. The average daily production of news-print paper by the mills reporting for September amounted to 73.7 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1920, allowing for new machines recently started. Production during September was 6,242 tons, or 4 per cent., and shipment 5,238 tons, or 4 per cent. less than in August, there being two fewer working days in September.

Production by the reporting United States mills during the first nine months of 1921 was 229,882 tons, or 24.4 per cent. less than in the first nine months of 1920, and production by Canadian mills decreased 82,491 tons, or 12.4 per cent. during the same period, making a total decrease of 312,373 tons, or 19.4 per cent. during the same period, making a total decrease of 312,373 tons, or 19.4 per cent. by the 44 reporting companies.

Total stocks at all reporting mills on September 30th amounted to 40,630 tons, or 957 tons more than on August 31st, and were equivalent to about five days maximum production. Of the total stock on hand at the end of September 22 per cent. was at British Columbia mills that depend upon water shipments.

## The Premier Paper Mills, Ltd.

### New South African Enterprise Starts Up.

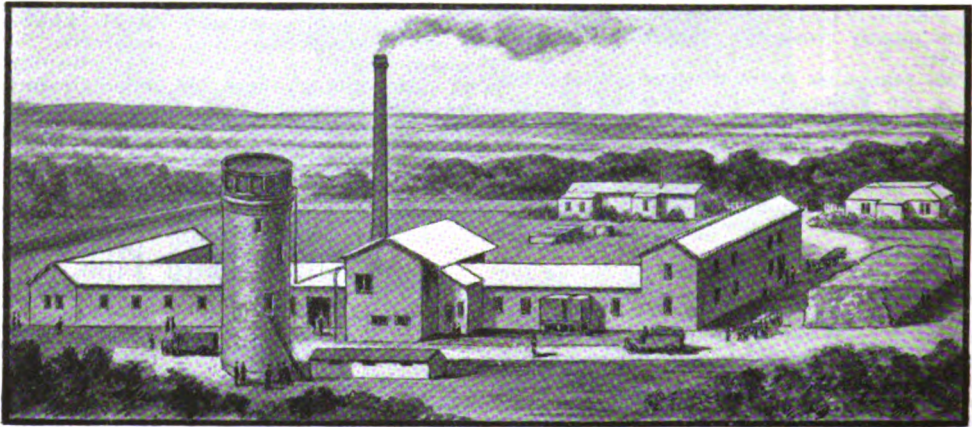
We are pleased to be able to present in this issue an illustration of the first paper mills to make paper in South Africa. The Premier Paper Mills, Ltd., which was formed in July, 1918, erected its mills at the Klip River, 18 miles distant from Johannesburg, and on the main trunk railway line leading to every part of the Union and Rhodesia.

The production of wrapping paper was commenced early in April of this year, and large quantities have already been turned out. The capacity of the Premier Mills is at present from 1,600 to 1,800 tons per annum,

proximity of the coal supply, which is within 20 miles of the mills, the fuel costing as low as 10s. per ton delivered to works.

As a result of the experiments carried out since the mills started operations, suitable raw materials have been found, which will produce a wrapping paper in every respect equal in quality to the wrappings imported into the country from whatever source.

It is interesting to learn that practical papermakers are in charge of the mills, the works manager having had an experience of over thirty years in paper manufacture, twelve of these as manager of a home mill making similar paper to that turned out on the Klip River. The staff consists of practical men, imported from England and elsewhere, and there is also an ample supply of trained natives, whose employment at low wages, when compared with the white men's earnings



THE PREMIER PAPER MILLS, KLIP RIVER, TRANSVAAL.

but by increasing the drying capacity of the plant the output can be made to supply the whole of the Union's requirements of this article. The whole of the papermaking plant was supplied by the well-known papermaking machinery experts, Messrs. J. Milne and Son, Ltd., Edinburgh.

The progress of this new enterprise will be watched with great interest. It starts up under good auspices, the authorities in the Union being naturally anxious that the industry should succeed.

With the advantages possessed, it is claimed by the directors that they will be able to compete with any similar imported paper, not only in the inland towns, but also at the nearest (home) port of entry into the Union, which is Cape Town.

The Premier Mills occupy a very suitable site for the manufacture of paper, and cover an area of 20 acres of freehold ground, which allows ample room for expansion. The Klip River passes the company's property, and the railway station is within half a mile of the works. A further natural advantage is the

conduces to the economic working of the mills.

The Premier Mills are the only paper mills in South Africa, and we are informed that several years must elapse before any competitive mills can come into active operation against them. In view of the fact that their mills are capable of supplying the whole of the Union's consumption of wrapping paper, they are turning their attention to the manufacture of paper bags of every description, and machinery for this and other purposes is being shipped in due course.

It must be obvious to all those who have given the question of South African industries any considerable thought, that such an industry as wrapping paper manufacture can only depend on its own country for its markets. Many years must elapse before it can possibly hope to export wrapping into Europe, and be able to compete with the home products. In this connection the directorate of the Premier Mills has acted very wisely in erecting their mills large enough for the requirements of their country.

From what we have learned of this com-



pany's future extension programme, it must be gratifying to all those connected with the concern to feel that those directing its affairs are men of wide vision and progressive ideas.

## Papermaking in Australia.

### Interesting Figures from a Government Report.

The Department of Overseas Trade has issued a report on the economic and commercial situation of Australia to June, 1921, prepared by Mr. S. W. B. McGregor, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in the Commonwealth.

References to papermaking are few, it being stated that although the industry has been established some years in Australia it has made comparatively little progress. Raw materials are lacking, particularly wood pulp. Many experiments have been made, but no means have been found for treating Australian woods for the production of pulp that can be used for making white printing and other better class papers.

In connection with the work of the Queensland Forest Service, it is mentioned that the best Australian pulp wood for papermaking is the Southern Queensland silky oak, and in addition to information which has already appeared in our columns, it is stated that the silky oak saplings from which the pulp is taken grow most abundantly in sandy soil, and a crop of saplings suitable for pulp can be raised in five years. If pulping facilities are provided in the vicinity of Brisbane the logs would be worth £2 or £3 per ton delivered at the mill. This wood is also capable of producing a high-class viscose or artificial silk which is capable of being woven into various fabrics.

Statistics showed that the value of imported paper from all countries in 1913 was £1,826,189; in 1918-19, £4,369,881; and in 1919-20, £2,850,197. Stationery took the following course: 1913, £1,137,856; 1918-19, £1,173,999; 1919-20, £1,306,415. Of the paper, the United Kingdom in 1919-20 was represented by £435,652, or 15.2 per cent, and of the stationery by £864,093, or 66.1 per cent. For the nine months ending March 31st, 1921, imports of paper and stationery totalled £7,140,801, of which the United Kingdom sent £2,886,305; Canada, £930,497; and the United States, £1,064,847. The imports from Norway and Sweden were not available at the time.

**SPANISH TARIFF.**—A correction has been published relating to the new draft Customs Tariff for Spain. The proposed rates of duty on books, booklets, etc., bound or unbound, are as follows: Coming from and published in non-Spanish speaking countries, 1st tariff, 3 pes. 60 cts.; 2nd tariff, 1 pes. 80 cts.; in foreign languages, 1st tariff, 0 pes. 25 cts.; 2nd tariff, 0 pes. 10 cts.

## German Paper Trade Directory.

A copy of the sixth edition of the "Papier-Adressbuch von Deutschland" ("German Paper Trade Directory") has been forwarded to us by Mr. Carl Hofmann, of Berlin, the publisher of the *Papier Zeitung*. The issue of this work has been unavoidably delayed from causes which can be readily understood, but the compilers evidently set about their task with considerable thoroughness, with the result that a most comprehensive directory has been produced. Changes which have occurred during the process of printing form the subject of an appendix. In all there are 1,269 pages, the text being arranged in two columns to the page, 8 in. by 5½ in., in small type. A study of this directory gives an excellent idea of the wide extent of the German paper industry. In the first place, there is a list of districts, followed by the names of papermakers and papermaking firms, in alphabetical order, covering some 40 pages with full addresses, etc. Rag and waste paper dealers are listed according to districts, and then under the heading of "Paper Users," an alphabetical index covers some 293 pages, with 16,360 addresses, embracing book printers, bookbinders, cardboard and paper bag works, lithographers, book and newspaper publishers, etc. Paper merchants and agents are also classified, as well as post card publishers, etc. A section is devoted to the names of firms in the paper and writing goods trades, arranged according to states, provinces and districts, and products, alphabetically arranged, is also a valuable feature. The wide range of the directory and its completeness must strongly appeal to business men engaged in paper and manufactures of paper. In Germany the price is M.150, and M.4 postage, but copies sent abroad are subject to the instructions of the Office for Export Trade for the Book Industry.

## Three Centuries of Publishing.

Mr. C. R. Rivington, Master of the Stationers' Company, who spoke at the dinner held to celebrate the 400th birthday of the Cambridge University Press recently, belongs to a family that can boast of over three hundred years' connection with the book trade. A Rivington was entered as an apprentice at Stationers' Hall so long ago as 1601, when the first Shakespeare quartos were issuing from the press. His descendant Charles Rivington succeeded in 1711 to the business of Richard Chiswell, one of the leading publishers of the day, and since then, according to Mr. Septimus Rivington, the present head of the firm, "there has never been a year when a Rivington was not a member of a publishing firm."



## Paper in the Argentine.

### Interesting Facts Concerning an Important Market.

A report on the market for paper and paper products in the Argentine Republic has been prepared by the Buenos Aires branch of the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., and published by the Department of Overseas Trade. The pamphlet runs to 37 pages, and is replete with information, the paper market in the Argentine being examined from every point of view.

The various statistical statements that have been prepared demonstrate very clearly how the neutral nations benefited at the expense of those engaged in war. Special attention has been devoted to those lines that have—temporarily it is believed—been diverted from Great Britain, and the main principle of the investigation has been to discover in how far it will be possible for British manufacturers not only to recover lost ground, but still further to extend their market.

It would seem that the prospects are favourable. The former large volume of trade was based on the quality of British goods and on the reputations of the sellers of them for integrity and clean business methods. This valuable goodwill remains unimpaired, and constitutes a sure foundation on which trade may be rebuilt. It is hoped that manufacturers and others interested will, from a perusal of this report, be able to obtain sufficient information to decide as to the present and future possibilities of the Argentine market.

#### Loose Classification.

In a note referring to the Customs duties (the official scale being given) it is stated as being obvious that, to a large extent, the system of classification as adopted by the Argentine Government is very loose. Whether a paper is a book paper or a writing paper depends in many cases upon its final use. Writing paper may be used for books, catalogues, etc., and printing paper may be, and is, used for writing.

So long as a paper is assessed as being of a certain class its original value has no bearing on the duty. The commonest, cheapest white writing paper pays the same duty per kilo as the most expensive white writing paper.

#### Competition.

The most serious competition in the paper market of the Argentine is that of the United States manufacturers. Before the war their contribution to the market was mostly news-print and blotting papers, and some of the former was of Canadian origin shipped from United States ports. When deliveries from Great Britain and Germany became scarce and irregular the United States had a clear field. It was a case of United States' products or none at all. It was under these favourable circumstances that, in 1914, the National Paper and Type Co., of New York, with a

capital of \$2,200,000 United States' gold, branched out into the paper business in Buenos Aires. A year later another American house, with a capital of \$1,000,000 United States' gold, started business, and both of these firms are now doing well.

Previous to the war the greater portion of paper jobbing was done by three houses, two German and one English. The two former were seriously affected by the British statutory list and later still were hard hit by the antipathy of the Allies and also the Argentines themselves. The French and Italian trade especially was a grave loss, as a large proportion of Argentine printers belong to these nationalities. The sales of the English firm were only limited by its curtailed capacity to deliver.

The present business of the United States is derived from three sources, which, in order of importance, are:—First, trade won from Germany; second, new trade derived from the great number of American commercial houses (including four banks) that have settled in Buenos Aires since 1913; and last, trade won from British manufacturers owing to their inability to make deliveries.

As it will take some years for Germany to regain a really effective goodwill, the immediate issue lies mainly between Great Britain and the United States.

American exporters have not been so zealous in meeting the wishes of the Latin consumers as they might have been. This applied both to quality of goods supplied, method of packing and business arrangements generally. There is no doubt that should approximately the same relation obtain between English and American freights and wages for labour as existed before the war, there is every opportunity for British manufacturers not only to regain their pre-war trade in Argentina, but to extend it still further.

#### Sources of Paper Supplies.

The Argentine found her chief source of paper and paper products in the United States, the value of these in Argentine gold dollars during 1920 being 2,279,142. The United Kingdom came next with 431,507, followed by Sweden, 364,092; Germany, 182,705 and Canada, 127,546. Various other sources were only in the tens of thousands. In the first six months of 1920 news-print reached the Argentine from the United States to the extent of 524,773 (gold dollars); Sweden, 116,177; Canada, 85,779; Finland, 33,079; Germany, 32,804; Norway, 16,446; and the United Kingdom, 5,826.

There is a growing tendency to import news-print, to be sold as wrapping paper, owing to the fact that this paper, weighing between 45 and 55 grammes per square metre, is admitted duty free. Previous to 1915 all news-print was subject to a duty of 2 cents Argentine gold per kilo; in 1915 this duty was halved, and finally, in 1917, it was abolished altogether.

Even with the protection of the duty the local mills found it impossible to compete with the imported news-print and only two of them produced it. Some small quantity in

sheets is still made locally, but as all the materials must be imported the price is considerably higher than that of the imported article of same grade.

About 85 per cent of the paper imported is supplied in rolls. Previous to 1913 more than half of the news-print was supplied by the Scandinavian countries. Germany figures in the Argentine statistics as a large exporter, but that is due to the fact that Hamburg was the shipping port of the Scandinavian products.

The United States supplied print in rolls which, although higher in price than the Scandinavian paper, was of better quality and stronger. The representatives of the American manufacturers always carried large stocks ready for immediate delivery, so that the newspapers could have the assurance that no ordinary hold-up of shipping or port strike would interfere with the continuity of their supplies. The most important newspaper in the Argentine, *La Prensa*, has had for many years a contract with the American house for its supply of paper. This newspaper uses about 25 per cent. of the total importations.

The roll paper is imported in widths of from 17 to 70 inches, and the most demanded weight is 46 grammes to the square metre. The commonest sizes are: "Courrier," 25½ by 35¼ inches; "Pueblo," 28½ by 41 inches; and "Tribuna," 31½ by 45½ inches. There is some demand for papers of 20¼ by 28¾ inches, 25½ by 33 inches, and 29½ by 43½ inches.

Buenos Aires is exceedingly well provided with newspapers, two of which, *La Prensa* and *La Nación*, compare favourably with any in the world. The total circulation of daily papers in the capital approximates three-quarters of a million. There are two English daily newspapers and others in a dozen languages.

#### Conclusion.

After dealing in detail with the various classes of paper and boards and with the methods of entering the market, it is stated in conclusion: At the moment of compiling this report it is not easy to forecast commercial prospects owing to the abnormal exchanges

prevailing and the re-adjustment to normal wages that is going on in the chief exporting countries.

The representatives of British manufacturers and general importers are, on the whole, confident that it is only a matter of time and some sustained effort for the market to be regained and possibly extended.

Some American houses started business in Buenos Aires with the intention of stocking American lines only, but experience taught them that if they desired to carry anything like a complete range they would have to get those lines that American competition could not touch from England. This they did, and do. The British merchant is in the same position. Where possible he gives preference to the home product, but in some cases, notably news-print and blotting paper, he considers it wiser to sell American lines than not to sell at all.

Whilst the representatives of American manufacturers are naturally pleased at the trade they have gained, they are quite conscious that in many lines of paper the gain is only a temporary one due to abnormal circumstances, and they recognise that those lines must be dropped if British manufacturers devote the necessary attention to the Argentine market.

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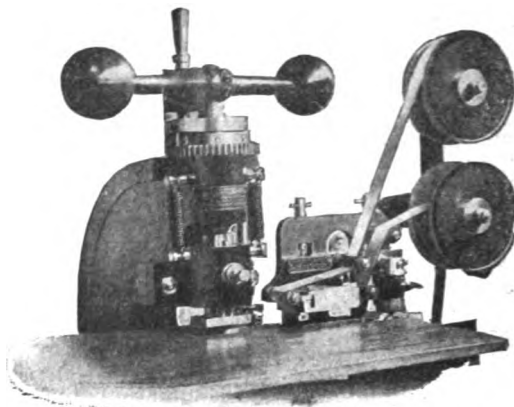
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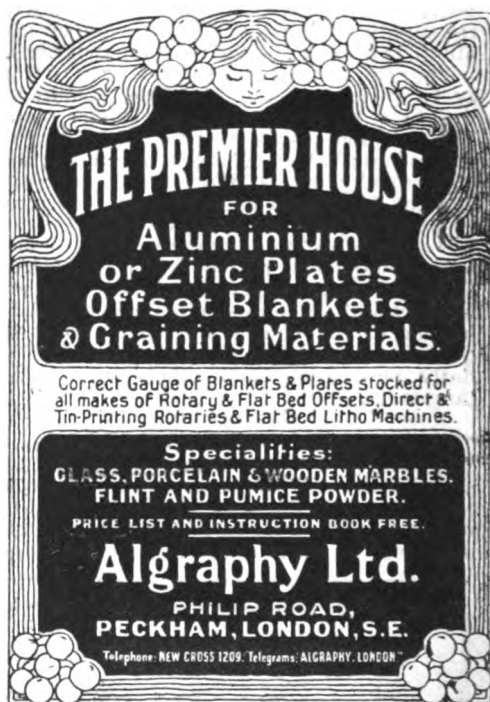
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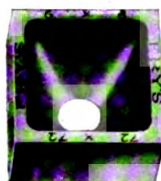
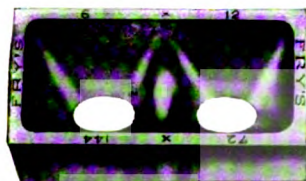
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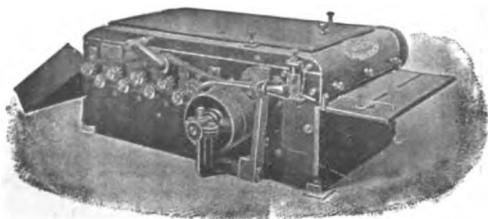
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## Printing in America.

**Mr. George Eaton Hart gives his Impressions of his  
Recent Tour of Investigation in the United States.**

An exceptionally large and keenly-interested audience listened to Mr. George Eaton Hart (managing director of St. Clement's Press) when on Friday evening he delivered at the St. Bride Printing School an address entitled "Rambles of an English Printer in the U.S.A." In the unavoidable absence of Lord Riddell, the duties of chairman were ably performed by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who in introducing the lecturer mentioned that expressions of regret (at absence from the meeting had been received not only from Lord Riddell but also from Sir Arthur Spurgeon and Mr. W. Will.

After referring to his long-cherished desire to visit America and his pleasure at being asked to make the journey on behalf of the firm with which he is connected, Mr. Hart mentioned his pleasant voyage out on the "Mauritania" and soon plunged into a detailed account of his very strenuous "bus-man's holiday." He remarked, however, that a period of six weeks, or even six months, would not have been too long for the investigation of the printing trade of New York alone, so that in view of the magnitude of the country as a whole he was able in the time at his disposal to touch only the fringe of the many-sided investigations he would have liked to carry out.

### **Composing-room Superiority.**

In regard to the composing-room, Mr. Hart said that he found America on the whole far in advance of this country—taking the largest and even the medium-sized plants. In America, for the most part, the old wooden frames and fixtures have disappeared, and been replaced by the new iron or steel fixtures throughout.

These are not only more substantial and easy to keep clean, but have a neat, practical appearance, and are painted in a bright olive green. In these cases (and they were many) there is an absence of accumulations of dirt and pie, so common to the average composing room, although it is quite conceivable that the recent re-fitting may have tended towards this result. The lay-out of the rooms, too, is very carefully studied, the general plan being frames leading to the windows, with a row of surfaces, and, on the opposite side of the surfaces, rows of display cases, with spacing cases and often-used founts mounted. At very frequent intervals lead and clump, brass rule, and metal and wooden furniture racks, so that the necessary material is always in close proximity to the compositor. The slogan is "Every alley a composing-room."

In another alley, running parallel to the display mentioned, would be galley racks for slip or quarto and folio, but made of steel. Indeed all standing matter is stored on literally thousands of these steel galleys. The range of compositor's frames runs down the whole of the room, and these are divided up into sections for periodical work, hand-set display, and tabular matter, unsuitable to machine; whilst another would be where the frames are replaced by makers up, and yet another section by distributing hands. In many cases one alley is occupied by two men, whilst in others, where space is required for make-up only, one man works. Blocks and plates are very systematically stored, and it was evident that the utmost care is given to the important matter of saving footsteps, with the greatest regard to economic production, in the process of passing the work through the department.

Special single cases instead of pairs are used for display founts, and being four or five inches deeper than ours, make them quite practical. Germany does the same.

### Extensive Use of Machine Composition.

Machine composition, as may be surmised, is very extensively employed, although in many of the largest houses full advantage has not been taken of it. In the most progressive, however, the Intertype, Linotype, and Ludlow, are rapidly being used for every description of display. Indeed, in more than one periodical and general office, no movable type was used at all, with the only exception of what may be termed broadside type. In one large office they had recently disposed of 30,000 lb. weight of type, thus positively burning their boats behind them. Machines are very cleverly adapted to all kinds of settings, the organisation in many offices being exceedingly good. In the celebrated house of Donnelly and Sons of Chicago—as one of many instances—a most elaborate system of lay-out is used, where each page and advt. is laid out both as to type, and exact measure, and space to occupy. Pages with innumerable blocks and explanatory matter are first set up with solid point quads, the electro or zinc plate is put down upon it, and the exact position of accompanying matter scratched on the quads, and those requiring to be taken out for insertion of the matter are removed, and the matter which has previously been set by machine to point measure, according to lay-out, is inserted without trouble or additional spacing, the blocks being stuck down. Those who have to compose such complex pages will realise the great saving this system gives.

It was interesting to find that at Messrs. Donnelly's (the printers of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*) all work is paid for at minimum rates, in addition to bonus, on the premium bonus system. Every piece of work is passed through an estimating department to fix the maximum time value of production, which is represented as 100. The saving of time is paid for extra upon a percentage basis. Many of the employees often earn as much as 20 per cent. in addition to their minimum stab wages. This system applies to all the departments of this great firm. Generally, however, the premium system is not adopted in America.

Special departments also deal with welfare and health; research and experimental work for all departments; labour saving and systematic production; costing; employing; buying; advertisement writing; an economy superintendent who watches labour-saving methods; a superintendent of sales and extension of business department; and finally, an extensive and comprehensive secondary and technical school, which is held on the premises—which Mr. Hart had the pleasure of addressing—where not only boys are trained as craftsmen, but well-educated youths, who have matriculated at the universities are given an intensive technical training for positions in the management and directorship.

### Big Linotype Outputs.

Mr. Hart remarked that several times during his peregrinations he inquired as to whether Americans had any freak methods of manipulating their case-rooms, but he was assured there were none, and certainly, beyond a fine equipment and system, he discovered none. One thing that he did discover, however, was the undoubted better output from the Linotype machines, which are worked on "stab." The lowest speed found was on general work, which was intermittent, where 6,000 ens was the minimum production. Magazine and publisher's work 8,000 ens, and on news, 9,000 to 10,000. In the daily newspaper offices no operator was tolerated who could not produce, as a minimum, 8,000 ens per hour; and in offices like the *Boston Herald*, output amounted easily to 12,000, and it is not unusual for operators to produce 20,000 ens. As a matter of fact, at the *Fairchild Press*, in New York, Mr. Hart and his companions actually saw this output exceeded, quite in the ordinary course of production. In offices like the *New York Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, *Boston Herald*, and others, practically all composition is done at machine.

A night spent in the offices of the *Chicago Tribune* disclosed the fact that the whole composing equipment is put down on the most up-to-date lines, whilst the entire equipment and organisation is simply bewildering in its perfect efficiency. Had time admitted, said Mr. Hart, he would have liked to describe this equipment, with its splendid editorial and composing departments and fine machine room, containing twenty-five Goss rotaries in one long row, and the marvellous handling of the paper through the machine-room and in the dispatch room.

A considerable proportion of women are employed in composing rooms, both at case, mono. and lino. keyboards, as well as in the reading departments, both as readers and copyholders. Owing to the introduction of machine display composition, and the existing complications of the piece scales, piece work has been replaced by 'stab work in both general and daily and weekly newspaper offices, although in talking the matter over with leading printers it was found they preferred a piece scale, if a reasonable basis could be secured for the present-day complex settings. The opinion as to slacking down of output was divided, but the visitors were assured, both in New York and in Boston, that undoubtedly a slowing down had taken place.

The wages are very high, and are increased according to ability. In New York: Daily paper, for day work, \$55, 7½ hours; night, \$58 for 7½ hours; time and half overtime; clickers, \$61. Book and job work, \$45 for 48 hours, and \$48, night, 7½ hours. Boston: Compositors and mono. operators, \$37 for 48 hours; lino operators, \$39, and exceptional men, \$45. Press men, \$39.50 to \$45. These are minimum rates. Office boys' wages, \$15; lift boy, \$25.

Briefly, some of the official hour costs for printing, as recognised and adopted by the

American Typothetæ are: Hand composition, 13s. 6d. per hour; lino composition, 20s. 3d.; mono production, 23s. 8d.; job press (platen), 9s. to 11s. 3d.; Kelly press, 15s. 9d.; cylinders, 22 by 34, 13s. 6d.; cylinders, 33 by 46, 18s.; cylinders, 40 by 60, 22s. 6d. But against these wages, the cost of living is very high, and workmen in New York complained that the item of rent had largely increased, from \$50 a month for five or six rooms, to \$90 and \$120. "Personally," added Mr. Hart, "I should require all this increased wages to live in America at all, unless it be at Niagara or Washington, and even then I would prefer beautiful old England."

(To be continued.)

## The Monotype Users' Association.

A meeting of the Northern Counties Monotype Users' Association was held last Thursday in Manchester. Mr. E. G. Arnold (the president, and past-president of the Master Printers' Federation) was in the chair, but resigned the position of president owing to pressure of other work, and Mr. F. Waterhouse, of Bolton, was elected in his place. Returning thanks, Mr. Waterhouse said the Association would have to face important problems in the near future, even if they were relieved from the questions of wages, hours and holidays. The Typographical Association was very anxious to have all the casting machines manned by members of that Association. That in some establishments would mean great changes and increased cost. He was thoroughly alive to the importance of the question, and was prepared to fight hard to keep conditions as they were. With regard to this question it was announced that the Monotype Association was to have a conference with the Typographical Association on the subject on December 14th. Mr. Arnold said there were cases where employers had allowed members of the T.A. to operate the machines, but he trusted the Association would never agree to the practice being made general.

MESSRS. BRADBURY, WILKINSON AND CO. LTD., engravers and printers, New Malden, Surrey, inform us that, in future, all communications should be addressed as above, as no post is delivered to their Farringdon-road premises.

THE death has occurred of Mr. William Smith, of Messrs. W. Smith and Son, printers and publishers, Aberdeen, at the age of 81 years. For a number of years he was proprietor of the *Bon-Accord* weekly illustrated newspaper, to which he personally contributed both in prose and verse. He served his apprenticeship to the printing trade in the old *Aberdeen Herald* office, and afterwards acted as manager of several well-known printing offices before setting up business on his own account. He was the publisher of many local volumes.

## The Southwark By-Election.

Mr. T. E. Naylor's Optimism.

Doubts about the number of candidates in the South-East Southwark (Walworth) by-election were finally disposed of on Monday when the nomination papers were received by the Town Clerk at Southwark Town Hall just before 12 noon. The candidates are: Mr. T. E. Naylor (Lab.), Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen (Lib. supporter of the Government), and Mr. Horace Boot (Ind. Tory). The appearance of the third candidate is thought to have materially increased Mr. Naylor's hopes of a win. Questioned on Monday as to his chances of success, Mr. Naylor said to a Press-man: "If I were a betting man I should say it was a dead cert. for myself. On account of my Irish policy and my objection to the present Coalition and its inefficient handling of the country's affairs, I shall get the support of the whole Labour Party and a good proportion of the Liberal votes. I count especially upon the ex-soldiers and women of the constituency to give me their whole-hearted support."

Mr. Naylor has written us intimating that he will be glad of the loan of motor cars on the day of the election, the 14th instant.

## Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

A United Kingdom firm of general export merchants, with branches in Egypt, desire to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of paper, Bristol board, and straw-board, interested in extending their business in Egypt and the Near East. (Reference No. 444.)

### NEW ZEALAND.

A manufacturers' representative, established in Wellington, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of envelopes, with a view to obtaining supplies and negotiating for exclusive agencies. He is anxious to obtain quotations at special prices for large quantities of a few leading lines, and has forwarded samples of American envelopes for which a large opening exists. He proposes to act on a commission basis, and also to maintain a stock. (Reference No. 450.)

### UNITED STATES.

A well-known San Francisco department store has expressed its desire to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers or dealers in stationery, pictures, prints, etc., with a view to making purchases. (Reference No. 437.)

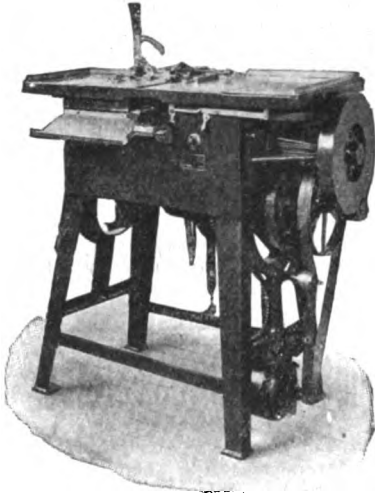
## "Ludlow" Display Composition.

### A London Demonstration.

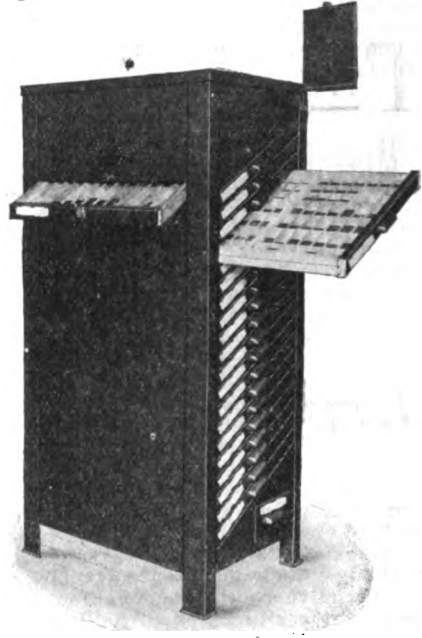
Of great interest to all concerned with typography is the working of the "Ludlow" system of display composition, which is now being demonstrated by Mr. Martin J. Slattery at Savoy House, Strand. Mr. Slattery tells us he is kept busy with the many calls and inquiries received from practical printers and others wanting to learn all they can about the "Ludlow" system. Some of those who have looked in for just a passing call of a few

tion of the process of type setting and casting.

We are able to illustrate herewith both the "Ludlow" typesetting machine and the cabinet which holds the founts of matrices. The system, it will be understood, represents an application of all-slug composition to display work, a distinctive feature being that the matrices for a line of type are set by hand in a special composing stick, the stick being then inserted in the caster, and one or more slugs cast, the matrices being then distributed



The "Ludlow" Type-Caster.



The Matrix Cabinet.

minutes have stayed for a couple of hours or so, too keenly interested to notice the flight of time.

Interest of this kind was displayed when, on Friday evening, a demonstration was given to a group of some 25 students of the artistic typography class of the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts. The visitors were led by Mr. W. H. Amery, their instructor, and although the party arrived about seven o'clock it was ten before they departed. Even then questions and discussion had not

and the stick used again for the next line. A complete equipment includes (1) the "Ludlow" typograph machine (2) the special composing sticks (3) the requisite selection of matrices (*i.e.*, individual type moulds), and (4) one or more of the special cabinets (as illustrated), containing a number of drawers, each of which comprises a complete "case," upper and lower complete, of matrices. These cases, though of standard "lay," are exceptionally compact, and the design of the cabinet enables the compositor to combine in a

## British & Colonial Printer

been exhausted, but the general opinion expressed on leaving was that there is a big future before the "Ludlow."

The students were divided, for convenience, into two sections, and while the one group listened to a lecture by Mr. Slattery on the history and capabilities of the system, the other section watched a practical demonstra-

tion of the process of type setting and casting. We are able to illustrate herewith both the "Ludlow" typesetting machine and the cabinet which holds the founts of matrices. The system, it will be understood, represents an application of all-slug composition to display work, a distinctive feature being that the matrices for a line of type are set by hand in a special composing stick, the stick being then inserted in the caster, and one or more slugs cast, the matrices being then distributed

tion of the process of type setting and casting.



caps. are both on the same 12-point slug, the caps. being cast with overhanging heads and tails such that if a plain 12-point slug (*i.e.*, a pica lead as cast by the machine) is laid above the printing slug and another below it, the three then form a triple slug such that the overhang of the caps. is solidly backed and the whole forms a very stable printing unit. The combinations thus obtainable are, of course, endless. The following is a further interesting example:—

**T** for **L** all display  
**THE** **LUDLOW**

which also consists of three solid slugs, two lengths of rule being in this case interposed between the two lower slugs.

Another interesting feature is the possibility of setting in slugs a long line, such as a heading or title for a newspaper or magazine, the joining-places of the constituent slugs being entirely unobservable. Take as an example the following:—

## British & Colonial Printer.

For setting such lines, an extra long composing stick is used, and the casting is done in two or more sections, each section the length of the standard 21-em or 22½-em slug. A striking peculiarity is the fact that if the division between one slug and another happens to come in the middle of a letter, this letter is so cast as to overhang the end of one slug and to fit into a corresponding recess cast at the beginning of the second slug, there being thus no interruption of spacing and nothing whatever to indicate in the resulting print the point where the break occurs.

The exponents of the "Ludlow" take special pride in their italic face. A special composing stick is used for "Ludlow" italic setting, to accommodate special matrices of diagonal form which lie in the stick at an angle, and it is claimed that these means make possible for the first time in the history of printing the production of truly-designed perfectly-formed, fully-kerned italics that are unbreakable.

Among the advantages claimed for this system there is, of course, the feature that very varied material can be used without any walking about from case to case, while the small number of matrices used at a time precludes any need of picking for sorts. The small metal investment is also emphasised, and stress laid, too, on the high type face and low quad slug produced by the "Ludlow." The sweeping general claim is made that, all things considered, the "Ludlow" is the fastest system in existence for producing display composition. Certainly some impressive names of users of "Ludlow" equipment can be quoted, which must make the inquirer feel this claim is at any rate worth investigating.

## "Boys of the Old Brigade" Dinner

A John Swain and Son Function.

The annual dinner of the society known as "The Boys of the Old Brigade," which was founded in 1911 by Messrs. William Brett Plummer and Frank H. Carpenter, took place on the 25th ult., at the Imperial Restaurant in the Old Bailey. The function was a very successful one, the chair being taken on this occasion by Mr. W. B. Young, and the vice-chair by Mr. H. R. Eason.

There were as usual the three toasts of the evening: "The Firm," proposed in a very happy way by the chairman, "The Old Brigade," given by Mr. F. E. Carpenter, while the toast to "Absent Comrades" was allocated to the vice-chairman, who certainly touched the hearts of all present by the able and feeling way in which he alluded to the members of the "Old Brigade" who had unfortunately gone over to the Great Majority.

The music was, as it always has been, quite

up to the standard, there being happily so many present who were musically inclined that outside assistance was unnecessary.

Without enumerating everyone, special mention should be made of Mr. E. Nicolls for his songs, Mr. Leon Smiles for his 'cello solos and Mr. A. S. Livett for his rendition of "The Boys of the Old Brigade" which invariably precedes the actual concert.

Mr. William Brett Plummer caused some amusement by his presentation of prizes for the member most successful in singing some of the old-time choruses. His idea was that the "Boys of the Old Brigade" (who have to be connected at least fifteen years with the firm of Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd., before they can become an absolute "B.O.T.O.B."), must necessarily—some of them at least—be able to remember the songs of long ago. Such old time songs as "Slap Bang! Here We Are Again," "Champagne Charlie Is My Name," "Jeremiah Blow The Fire" and "He Wears A Penny Flower In His Coat, La-di-da," all found someone among the company who could cheerily sing the chorus reminding them of the days of long ago. Each vocal memoriser gained a prize, so that none were disappointed.

During the evening a very welcome telegram was received from Mr. John Swain, the head of the firm, wishing all those assembled a very happy evening—to which he received a telegram of thanks in reply.

The menu served was an excellent one, a feature being the Christmas pudding, at the advent of which all lights were turned down, the only observable illumination being the blue flare around the pudding breathing on the gathering something of the spirit of Christmas.



## Trade Union Matters.

At a special delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors held on Wednesday of last week the question of the serious cost of the maintenance of unemployed members was given consideration. In the old days, the few weeks preceding Christmas brought such a boom in the printing trade that practically none of the Society's members were signing the book. Now, however, despite a welcome drop of a hundred or so, the L.S.C. unemployed number something like 1,250. The provision of unemployment benefit for these members has, of course, meant a very serious drain on the Society's funds. Thus one proposition made at last week's meeting was that unemployed members who had taken 18 weeks' benefit in the second six months of this year should now be paid at a reduced rate. This proposition, however, was abandoned in favour of resolutions providing, together, for an additional 1s. 3d. per member to be levied weekly. The following propositions are to be balloted upon by the members:—1. That the deficit in the Supplementary Fund be cleared by an addition to the levy of 3d. per week for 12 months; 2. That an additional levy of 9d. per week be imposed to meet the current liabilities of the Supplementary Fund, subject to revision after the close of the half-year ending June, 1922, at the August delegate meeting; 3. That to maintain the General Funds at the limit as prescribed by rule, an additional levy of 3d. be imposed, subject to revision as above.

**MONOTYPE PIECE SCALE.**—Another matter considered at last week's L.S.C. delegate meeting was the proposed monotype piece scale. The main outstanding question had been the price per 1,000 for uncorrected matter. The outcome of the last conference with the employers (on October 31st) was a proposal to pay 5½d. for corrected and 4½d. for uncorrected matter, making the adoption of either scale subject to arrangement between the firm and the chapel. At last week's L.S.C. meeting this proposal, also the whole draft monotype scale as amended, was approved. In submitting the scale for approval Mr. Naylor had written: "The Special Committee have carefully reviewed the position, and have come to the conclusion that the scale as now amended should be given a trial. It is unlikely that many employers will be willing to introduce piecework; but where it is possible to change from 'stab to piece conditions, and where the operators desire the change, the committee are of the opinion that the opportunity should be given. The price cannot be regarded as a good one, but it is the best that can be secured. Whether it is acceptable to the monotype operators will depend largely upon the nature of the composition produced. In some cases the change from 'stab to piece would be favourable; in others the reverse would obtain. The same remark applies to the choosing between the corrected and the uncorrected scales. The Special Committee,

while not satisfied with the proposed compromise, recommend its acceptance, in order to secure a recognised piece scale for monotype composition. They regard the scale, taken as a whole, as an improvement upon the 'stab system of payment, under which the employer receives nearly the whole benefit of increased production."

The new draft monotype scale will come up for consideration at a council meeting of the London Master Printers' Association next week.

We understand that the London Master Printers' Association have approached the London Society of Compositors with a view to a further half-a-crown reduction of wages being agreed to, so as to bring that Society into line with the other London printing unions—the reduction to take place in January.

**COMPOSING ROOM APPRENTICES.**—With regard to the recent proposals made by the London Society of Compositors to the L.M.P.A. on the subject of apprentices in composing rooms, we understand that the following arrangement has been agreed to, subject to signature by both parties—the agreement to come into force on January 1st, 1922, for a period of two years only:—"The proportion of apprentices shall be one apprentice to four journeymen—provided that one apprentice shall be allowed for any number of journeymen up to seven; two apprentices for eight journeymen; and so on up to ten apprentices for forty journeymen. In offices where more than forty journeymen are employed, one additional apprentice shall be allowed for each further eight journeymen employed."

The dispute in the bookbinding department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society at Manchester has happily been brought to an end through the instrumentality of Mr. A. E. Holmes, of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation. Work has been resumed, and the points in dispute are being considered by a committee set up by the bookbinding section of the Printing and Paper Workers and the Society of Women Employed in the Binding and Allied Trades, which has its headquarters in Manchester, and of which Miss I. Forsyth is secretary.

**NEWSAGENCY WAGES.**—Something like a deadlock has been reached in the dispute affecting the newsagents' section of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union. Several conferences have been ineffective. Both sides are determined that no rupture shall take place if it can possibly be avoided, but it is evident that some proposal more acceptable to both sides must be found. The wage-reduction asked for is 10s. per week. It will be remembered that in the earlier stage of this wages movement it was decided to adjourn further consideration of the matter until the wage-reduction question had been dealt with by the master printers' organisation.

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An Advertisement is always working.

# Trade Notes.

THE *Jewish Chronicle* has completed its 80th year of existence. The "birthday number" contains many special articles.

THE Grout Engraving Co., Ltd., notify us with great regret of the death of their esteemed representative, Mr. Charles Bussey, whose sterling character had endeared him to a large circle of city friends.

AMONG the week's dissolutions of partnership is that between Alfred Barnett, Alfred Williams and Frank Lawrence Smart, carrying on the business of a printing company at Red Lion House, Red Lion-street, London, E.C.

HULL Master Printers' Association is giving substantial aid to a movement for providing Christmas cheer for the local unemployed, the association having undertaken to print an appeal and to provide 120,000 envelopes at members' expense.

BOX-MAKERS AND THE TRADE BOARD.—The sittings of the Trade Boards Inquiry Committee were resumed at Montague House on Tuesday. Viscount Cave presided. The views of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association were submitted by Mr. C. J. Watts and Mr. William Culross, who desired to continue the boards. Asked by Viscount Cave what he thought of the Act, Mr. Culross said the Act had done the trade good; it had improved conditions and eliminated the sweater. They wanted, however, greater elasticity and to govern themselves without continual interference by the Ministry.

THE Co-operative Wholesale Society has decided to depart from its 44-hour week and has informed its employees of this fact. The Society proposes also to bring wages down to trade union rates. The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation is in communication with the Society on the subject, and is endeavouring to obtain a more favourable arrangement. For years previous to the general introduction of the 48-hour week, it was in operation at the C.W.S., and wages also were generally above the minimum. Presumably the C.W.S. is feeling the strain of present-day conditions and is seeking to safeguard itself in the same manner as our other industries.

JOHNSTONE AND CUMBERS CHANGE.—We understand that the old-established firm of Johnstone and Cumbers, printing ink manufacturers, has, for family reasons, become a private limited liability company. The business will be conducted under the same supervision as heretofore, Mr. Sydney Cumbers being chairman and managing director, and Mr. Ernest Cumbers and Mr. Fred Cumbers directors. In addition they have availed themselves of the services of Mr. J. J. Sampson, who is a director and secretary, and Mr. H. Fuller, who has undertaken the charge of the manufacturing side of the business. We hear that the plant and machinery has been overhauled and everything brought up to date.

EFFORTS are being made to get the production of process blocks included in the list of Key Industries.

UNDER the auspices of the Manchester Printing Crafts' Guild, Mr. L. Conrad Hartley lectured on Saturday on "The Craft of Wood Engraving."

MR. DAVID CULROSS, a director of McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., with whom he had an unbroken association of 68 years, died suddenly at Eastbourne last week, aged 85.

MR. WILLIAM GEORGE HUXTABLE, of Torquay, Devon, editor of the *Torbay Express*, a prominent member of the Western branch of the National Union of Journalists, who died on September 30th, left estate of the gross value of £555, with net personality £226.

MR. HENRY M. HOBSON, editor of the *Derbyshire Advertiser*, died at Derby on Sunday. His father, a former Mayor of Derby, was proprietor of that paper, and his brothers are Dr. E. W. Hobson, the distinguished Cambridge tutor, and Mr. J. A. Hobson, the well-known writer on economic subjects.

PLYMOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT.—The Plymouth and district Local Employment Committee have had under consideration the question of unemployment in the printing and allied trades locally, and expert witnesses were called to a meeting of the Special Purposes Committee, when it was decided to arrange negotiations between the employers and the employees' trade unions, with a view to arriving at an amicable arrangement as to wages, particularly in order to enable the calendar and fancy leather goods industry to be revived.

MR. HENRY JOHN INFIELD, J.P., of Brighton, founder in 1868 of the *Brighton Daily News*, chairman of the Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., a former chairman of the Press Association, and a former vice-chairman of the Council of the Newspaper Society, who died on July 24th last, aged 76 years, left estate of the gross value of £72,722, with net personality £70,884. He left £100 each to Harry Bone and John Sinden, if respectively still in the service of the Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., and not under notice; and £50 each similarly to Charles Knight and Alfred Knight.

BOOK-PRODUCTION FILM.—On Tuesday evening, in one of the salons of the Hyde Park Hotel, at the invitation of Mr. Sydney S. Pawling and Mr. Frank N. Doubleday, an interested and critical gathering, comprising many of the leading members of the London book trade, witnessed a film showing the Country Life Press of Messrs. Doubleday, Page and Co., Garden City, New York. Needless to say, the very latest types of automatic apparatus and machines are installed. It was shown that the making of a book, from the time the manuscript reaches the foreman printer's hands, involves between eighty and ninety separate operations, but the employees have little more to do than watch the machines perform their various tasks.



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**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1921.**

## Current Topics.

### Strengthening the Joint Industrial Council.

THE many benefits which have already accrued to the trade from the activities of the Joint Industrial Council enable one to see that the printing industry must be depriving itself of very substantial advantages by its failure to carry the principle of co-operative action into local as well as national affairs. There are complaints from the ranks both of the employers' associations and the trade unions that local conditions are not given adequate consideration when national agreements are being made. Yet the fact remains that although the J. I. C. National Executive has become a live force in the trade, and the resulting co-operation of employers and work-people has influenced many national arrangements to the good of all concerned, yet the application of this same co-operation to the solution of local difficulties or the elucidation of local requirements has as yet been largely neglected. Where the District Committee

plan has been tried it has had some most satisfactory and promising results. We are glad to hear that circulars are now in preparation, for distribution in the trade, with a view to drawing attention to the need for these District Committees in all parts of the country. The formation of these is a bit of trade organisation which badly needs doing, and if it is carried out efficiently a big gain should result to the industry as a whole.

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### Standardisation of Paper.

FROM recent correspondence it appears to be very evident that the great majority of printers and quite a number of leading paper merchants are determined to force the standardisation issue. The opposition comes chiefly from a select official few, whose function is obviously that of obstructing progress by safeguarding mythical interests which must vanish in face of the clear light of actual fact. That printers desire standardised sizes, substances and weights of paper and a simpler basis of calculation (as the mille), and that they will turn completely to them within a very short space of time after their adoption, there is no doubt. During the course of transition there will be ample opportunity to clear off all old stocks, and afterwards there will be nothing to prevent special makings when required. The mille basis confers certain benefits upon the merchant, quite apart from simplified calculation, which he will not be slow to realise. We hope that the meetings now being convened will mark the final phase in inaugurating an ordered system of paper conditions.

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### Origin of Paper Sizes.

THE origin of paper sizes is a subject which has not yet received the attention which it deserves at the hands of the trade historian. Some time perhaps the whole history of English papermaking and the moulding of custom and convention will afford an opportunity for a much needed work of reference. We are prompted to these remarks by the discovery of a passage in an early treatise on printing which throws light on the origin of foolscap sheet and half, a size nowadays associated with account book papers and the manufacture of shop ledgers. Therein we are told that "they have also paper made to foolscap and a half, for the purpose of printing works in 12 mo. instead of 8 vo., by which one-half of the press work is thereby saved." This was in the days when all paper was made by hand and all printing was done on the hand press.

### Personal.

MR. J. MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, attended a special rally of master printers of the South-Western Alliance on Tuesday at the Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the Federation secretary, was also present.

THE proceedings opened with a luncheon, presided over by Mr. F. Steel, chairman of the S.-W. Alliance, supported by the vice-chairman, Mr. R. C. Hobbs, the treasurer, Mr. Wm. Townsend and Mr. H. V. Chappell, a very energetic member of the Federation Labour Committee.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL has written a book on "Costing for Manufacturers" and the volume has just appeared in Nisbet's "Business Man's Series."

COUNCILLOR W. B. WYKES, chairman of the Midland Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers, has been elected vice chairman of the Leicester Corporation Electricity Committee.

MR. E. N. MATHIESON, managing director of Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., is to occupy the chair at the bohemian concert of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association arranged for next Thursday, December 15th, at the Cannon-street Hotel, in aid of the fund to establish a third P. M. and O. A. pension.

MR. A. E. JARVIS, on retiring from the presidency of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, was, on Tuesday, presented with a gold medallion P. M. and O. A. badge as a memento of his two successful years' service as president.

THE new president is Mr. S. M. Bateman, of the Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., Ltd.

MR. E. W. WHITTLE, the Association's popular general secretary, remains in office for a further year.

MR. E. A. DAWK, of the Stationery Office, on Tuesday night entertained the members of the S.W. London Master Printers' Association with an interesting address on "The Printer and his Paper," the meeting being held at the Battersea Public Library.

MR. J. D. WISE presided, and a useful discussion followed.

MR. A. H. MUNDEY, of Fry's Metal Factory, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Metals Used by Printers" to the Liverpool centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association on Saturday.

IN reference to the change brought about by the reconstruction of Messrs. Johnstone and Cumbers, Mr. C. H. Rogers, Ltd., who has joined the board of directors, will continue in charge of the Manchester office. Mr. Rogers, before joining his present firm, with which he has been connected for 18 years, was able to gain a practical knowledge of the requirements of the printer at several well-known London printing establishments.

MR. G. A. ISAACS, secretary of the "Natsopa," having withdrawn his Parliamentary candidature for North Southwark, has consented to stand as candidate for Gravesend.

MR. G. W. RILEY, Assistant Director of Printing, H.M. Stationery Office, gave another interesting talk on the Swiss Alps, illustrating it by some 70 capital slides, before the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, at St. Bride Institute, on Tuesday evening.

AT the meeting deep feelings of regret were expressed among the members at the impending resignation of Mr. Geo. Eden, the popular general secretary of the Association. These feelings were the more accentuated on account of the reason which has caused his resignation, namely, the attitude the Stationery Office has taken in practically forcing him to relinquish his holding of the present position in the Association.

MR. EDEN, who has earned for himself the very greatest respect throughout the membership for his kindly disposition and ability, has held the secretaryship of the Association practically from its commencement, during which time the membership and standing of the association have grown almost out of all recognition of its former self.

MR. GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM, of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, has arrived in London.

A NUMBER of personal friends of Mr. F. E. R. Becker are making arrangements to entertain him on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM has consented to preside at the luncheon, which will be held at the Connaught Rooms on December 30th.

MR. ARTHUR BAKER, Major J. W. Cropper, Mr. C. R. Seddon, J.P., and Mr. F. J. Thomas, as representing the sub-group 1 (Paper-making), will serve on the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries for 1921-22.

MR. J. C. COPPOCK, Mr. A. Langley and Mr. J. Leonard Spicer are the representatives of sub-group 2 (Manufacturing Stationers), Mr. Arthur Stephenson of sub-group 3 (Paper Bag and Carton Manufacturers), and Mr. John E. Entwistle of sub-group 7 (Wall-Paper Manufacturers).

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

**Amalgamated Press**, 5½; **Associated Newspapers**, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 4½d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; **Jos. Byrom**, 11s. 6d.; **Daily Mirror Newspapers**, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; **De la Rue**, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mt. Deb. Stock (iss. at 98. £50 pd.), 50½, 50¾; **Financial News**, 31s. 3d., 31s. 6d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 11s. 6d., Pref., 10s. 7½d., 10s. 4½d.; **Ilford**, 17s. 3d.; **Lamson Paragon Supply**, 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. (ditto paid up by instalments), 20s. 9d.; **Langston Monotype Corporation**, 11s. 6d.; **Edward Lloyd**, Pref., 17s., 17s. 6d.; **George Newnes**, 12s. 7½d., Pref., 11s. 6d., 12s.; **Odham's Press**, 9s. 9d., 9s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 3d., 15s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 19s., 20s. 3d.; **C. A. Pearson**, Pref., 57s. 6d. xd.; **Sunday Pictorial Newspapers**, Pref., 15s. 10½d.; **Raphael Tuck**, 17s.; **Wall-Paper Manufacturers**, 10s. 10½d., 11s. 3d., Def., 4s. 6d., Pref., 10s.; **Warrilows**, 21s. 9d.; **Waterlow and Sons**, Def., 15½, Prefd., 8½; **Weldon's**, 32s. 6d., 31s. 10½d., Pref., 16s.; **Wiggins, Teape and Co.**, 1919, 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 103¾; **Wyman and Sons**, Pref., 13s.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**FISHER, CLARK AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £70,000; to take over the business of printers, lithographers, bookbinders, label makers and manufacturing stationers, carried on by J. G. Clark and T. W. Clark in Norfolk-street, Boston, together with certain assets and liabilities and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of paper, and label, printing, box, bag and envelope-making machinery, etc. Private company. First directors: J. G. Clark, T. W. Clark, E. Clark and G. C. Clark. Registered office: 70, Norfolk-street, Boston, Lincs.

**ROBERT G. BRADSHAW, LTD.**—Capital £1,000; printers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: R. G. Bradshaw, W. McClement and H. Wilde. Registered office: 41, Gartside-street, Manchester.

**OGDEN AND SPENCER, LTD.**—Capital £3,000; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, booksellers, printers, advertising agents, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) with H. St. G. Ogden and (2) with W. Spencer. Private company. Permanent directors: H.

St. G. Ogden and W. Spencer. Registered office: 7, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

**ASSOCIATED PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.**—Capital £1,000; advertising, publicity and press agents, printers, artists and photographers in connection with financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial, theatrical, film manufacturing, mining, agricultural and other businesses. Private company. First directors: A. Eve, A. Reardon and T. W. Eve. Registered office: 30, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, W.C.

**CARLIN BROTHERS, LTD.**—Capital £2,000; importers, exporters and manufacturers of and dealers in typewriters and duplicating machines, etc. Private company. First directors: J. H. Carlin, N. A. Carlin and B. M. Hanmer. Registered office: 12, James-street, Liverpool.

**THOMAS POTTS AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000; to adopt an agreement with Ritchie Gill, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail exporters, importers, packers, shippers and manufacturers, printers and stationers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: W. W. Glenn and Ritchie Gill. Registered office: 66, Victoria street, S.W.1.

**POPULAR PUBLICATIONS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000; newspaper proprietors and general publishers and printers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. R. Scriven and H. A. Hinton.

**W. H. COTTON AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £2,000; to take over the business of paper, stock and glass bottle importers and exporters carried on at Leslie Works, 12a, Pratt-street, Lambeth, by W. H. Cotton and Ethel A. Cotton as "W. H. Cotton and Co." Private company. First directors: W. H. Cotton, S. Cotton and H. B. Denne. Registered office: Leslie Works, 12a, Pratt-street, Lambeth.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full (a) on November 22nd, of charge dated April 22nd, 1921, securing certain moneys for which the company was then or



might become indebted or liable to the Hertford Investment Co., Ltd., and (b) November 23rd, 1921, of mortgage or charge dated September 4th, 1919, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to bankers.

**BIGSBYS (MITCHAM), LTD.** (printing ink and varnish manufacturers, oil boilers, etc.).—Particulars of 2,000 debentures, authorised November 7th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**BIGSBYS (MITCHAM), LTD.** (printing ink and varnish manufacturers, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on November 23rd, 1921, of debentures dated November 20th, 1920, securing £850 and further advances.

**L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.** (printers etc., London).—Issue on November 17th, 1921, of £90 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**PORTALS, LTD.** (paper manufacturers, Whitchurch).—Issue on November 25th, 1921, of £7,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**P. G. BRETT ROSE AND Co., LTD.** (publishers, etc., London).—Particulars of £1,105 debentures authorised November 7th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**ALEXANDER AND JOHN SHAW, LTD.** (fellmongers, leather dressers, parchment manufacturers, etc., Grantham).—Charge on moneys to be recovered on account of excess profits to the extent of £10,000, dated November 21st, 1921, to secure all moneys due and to become from company to J.L.C and M. Bank.

**RICHMOND HILL PAPER WORKS Co., LTD.** (Blackburn).—Satisfaction in full on August 19th, 1921, of mortgage dated September 26th, 1910, securing £400.

## Paper Tenders for Egypt.

The Controller of Printing and Stationery, Ministry of Finance, Dawawin P.O., Cairo, invites tenders for the supply of paper, Bristol board and strawboard, required by the Egyptian Government Press, Cairo, for the year 1922-23. Sealed tenders on the proper form, addressed to the Controller as above, will be received up to noon on December 17th next.

Representation by a local resident agent is essential. The Department of Overseas Trade will supply to United Kingdom firms interested, but not locally represented, the names of firms with branches in Egypt who might be prepared to handle tenders on their behalf.

A copy of conditions of tender, specification and samples can be seen by United Kingdom firms on application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 84), 35, Old Queenstreet, Westminster, S.W.1. A set of the documents is also available for firms in the provinces unable to arrange for their inspection in London.

## Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd.

The preliminary statement of the Wall-Paper Manufacturers for the year ended August 31st, 1921, shows a loss on trading of £878,108, compared with a profit of £751,887 for the previous year, when the ordinary shares received 10 per cent. and the deferred shares 12½ per cent.

After crediting the balance brought forward of £181,054, transferring from the contingencies fund £100,000 and reserve for income-tax no longer required, £109,848, and after deducting interest on debenture stock £41,138, and an interim dividend on the preference shares £28,859, there remains a debit balance of £557,203.

The directors state that the company has a very substantial claim for adjustment of its excess profits duty liability, but no credit has been taken for this claim in arriving at the above figures. The meeting will be held on December 20th, and the report and accounts will be sent to the shareholders on December 10th.

For the previous year the balance available, after paying debenture interest and income-tax, was £672,357. Dividends on the ordinary shares totalled 10 per cent., dividend and bonus on deferred shares 12½ per cent., £65,000 was placed to contingencies reserve (making that fund £100,000), and £181,054 carried forward. In June, 1920, the reserve fund of £500,000 was capitalised and issued as deferred shares by way of bonus.

## German Paper Companies' Profits.

The net profits of the Neustadt pulp and paper mills represented 2,286,773 marks, allowing a dividend of 15 per cent. and bonus of 15 per cent.

The capital of the Simonius cellulose mills has been raised from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 marks.

The dividend of the Untersachsenfeld glazed board mill is 30 per cent. and special bonus of 20 per cent.

The capital of the Gustav-Najork chrome card and paper mill, of Leipzig-Plagwitz, has been increased from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 marks.

The Chemnitz paper mill of Einsiedel is to pay of dividend of 12 per cent. out of a net profit of 821,449 marks. It is proposed to raise the capital by 4,200,000 marks.

The profits of the Union for the Cellulose Industry of Berlin in 1920-21, with a capital of 9,000,000 marks, after paying all expenses, amounted to 2,616,982 marks, including a sum previously carried forward. Dividends of 7 per cent. and 4 per cent. are proposed, according to the kind of shares, and an extra dividend of 18 per cent. The question of a further increase of capital by 4,000,000 marks is to be submitted to the general assembly.

## Trade Board Orders.

Orders confirming minimum rates of wages as fixed and/or as varied by the following Trade Boards in Great Britain have been made by the Minister of Labour under section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918:—

### Paper Bag.

Order dated November 1st, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers and piece-work basis time rates (as varied) for female workers; and specifying November 4th, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time rates are as follows:—(i) for male workers of 21 years of age and over (a) for certain classes of workers, from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6½d. per hour, according to age and experience (b) all other workers, 1s. 3½d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers; (ii) female workers, 8½d. per hour, with lower rates for learners. The piece-work basis time rate for all female workers is 8½d. per hour.

### Paper Box.

Order, dated November 1st, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates (as varied) for female workers, and general minimum time rates and overtime rates (as varied) for certain classes of male workers; and specifying November 4th, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time rates are as follows:—(i) for male workers of 18 years of age and over employed as machine-minders, die-makers, forme-setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine) or head stock-keepers, from 8½d. to 1s. 6½d. per hour, according to age and/or experience; (ii) for female workers, including home-workers, 8½d. per hour, with lower rates for learners. The piece-work basis time rate for all female workers, including home workers, is 8½d. per hour.

**P. B. AND K. T. O. A. WHIST DRIVE.**—With the view of further fostering the social side of the activities of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association a whist drive was held on the 30th ult. at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The drive, though not largely attended, proved quite enjoyable. The following were the successful prize winners:—Ladies: Miss King (handbag), 1; Mrs. Price (handbag), 2; and Miss Hazelwood (cruet), 3. Gentlemen: Mr. C. Gardner (set of pipes), 1; Mr. Goode (pipe and pouch), 2; and Mr. Hillman, jun. (pipe and pouch), 3. The booby prizes went to Mrs. Millwood and Mr. Sandilands (treasurer). Mr. Cox briefly moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Geo. Eden for the excellent manner in which he had carried out the duties of M.C.—A report of the monthly meeting held on Tuesday evening will appear in our next issue.



### The Bookbinder and the Time Docket.

SIR,—I am very sorry to trouble you again, but on page 537 of your last issue under "Binding Notes and News" I find your contributor has once more referred to the "Docket" question.

It is really inconceivable, after all that has been said about the necessity of the Time Docket to the master binder, that the Federation officials have apparently made no serious effort to secure its general adoption in book-binding establishments.

This matter is far too important to be burked any longer, and those of us who have adopted the Federation Costing System ought to be backed up so that our binding departments shall fall in line with all other sections of our businesses in furnishing this most indispensable instrument for obtaining accurate costs; it is most discouraging to feel that the Federation is taking no active steps to rectify an absurdity such as exists in no other trade and which is against the elementary principles of all business. How can the Federation expect to add to its membership or obtain adherents to its Costing System when apathy is so pronounced?

Yours, etc.,

H. VICK,

Member of the Costing Committee  
Manchester M.P. Association.

Manchester, December 5th.

## Northampton Polytechnic Institute.

The annual presentation of prizes and certificates to the students of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, St. John-street, E.C., took place in the Large Hall of the Polytechnic on Friday, in the presence of a numerous gathering, Mr. L. Sebastian occupying the chair.

Dr. R. Walmsley, the principal, in presenting the year's report, remarked that it was the twenty-fourth prize distribution of the institute. The past year had been a record one with regard to the educational side of the Polytechnic's work. The enrolments and the quality of work in that department were far in excess of the corresponding work done in any pre-war year. The enrolment of students had reached a total of 3,802.

Mr. A. Barton Kent, who presented the prizes in the absence of Lord Southwark, remarked that knowledge was power, and as a business man he knew from his own experience that the British workman was the first in the world. He could always do better than his competitors if he set himself out to do it. England should pay more attention to development of its own industries.

# The Paper Pattern Surcharges.

## Further Correspondence with the Postmaster-General.

Messrs. Spicer Brothers, Ltd., are continuing to focus the feeling which has been aroused throughout the country by the Post Office surcharges in respect of orders or inquiries given to papermakers accompanied by patterns.

Mr. J. T. Steele has now sent us further correspondence, which brings the matter up to date.

Upon November 2nd Messrs. Spicer Brothers received a communication from the Secretary of the General Post Office stating that with regard to the request that "samples if enclosed with orders should be allowed to pass at the printed paper rate," the suggestion had been fully considered, but the rate was already unremunerative, and the Postmaster-General did not see his way to extend its scope.

Messrs. Spicer Brothers then addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General, stating that, as they had been informed that their correspondence had not been seen by the Postmaster-General, they wished to impress upon him the importance of the subject. They had received over 300 letters on the subject. Messrs. Spicer added that the department had, in their latest letter, changed their ground of objection, "the former ground having been proved fallacious."

The following reply was received from the Postmaster-General by Messrs. Spicer: "I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that he has received your letter of the 5th inst., and he regrets that he cannot see his way to modify the decision already communicated to you. I am to enclose a copy of the Postmaster-General's reply to a question asked by Major Mackenzie Wood in the House of Commons on the 8th inst., and to explain that while that question is understood to relate to samples of goods for sale, the Postmaster-General is equally unable to sanction any relaxation of the regulation on the lines which you suggest, in view of the sacrifice of revenue entailed."

Mr. Steele stated the other day to a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer* that Major Mackenzie Wood's question in the House was on another point, which had not been raised by them, and was not asked at their instigation. The point they had raised was a much stronger one, and affected every trade, and not the paper trade alone. Some of the large drapery houses had to pay surcharges very much greater in amount than houses in the paper trade had to pay.

Mr. Steele added: "As to the excuse that the printed paper rate is unremunerative, which is fallen back upon after the previous excuse or reason that 'to alter the regulations would give dealers in paper an advantage over other traders,' had been proved to be fallacious, has the Postmaster-General data to prove the assertion to the satisfaction of

any competent accountant outside a Government department? Even if he had, there is surely sound business sense, particularly from the national point of view, to treat the carrying side of the Post Office business as a whole, and if the results as a whole are satisfactory, to reduce charges in connection with matters that make for trade. If you judge weight by weight, the newspaper rate cannot be a paying proposition, but it would be folly from a national point of view not to throw in the swings with the roundabouts."

## Newspaper Litigation.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, M.P., was on Friday awarded £2,000 damages in his libel action against the *Communist*, and Mr. Justice Darling granted an injunction restraining the paper from the further publication of libels. He commented on its actionable and seditious contents, which, he said, merited very serious attention from the Law Officers of the Crown. Defendants were National Labour Press, Ltd., Mr. Francis Meynell (editor), Mr. Arthur MacManus (publisher), and Mr. Percy Wilberforce Howard (distribution manager). They accused Mr. Thomas of acting as traitor to the Labour movement during the miners' strike.

**DAMAGES FOR NEWSPAPER.**—Lord Hunter and a jury at Edinburgh on Friday tried an action for damages by the proprietors of the *Stirling Sentinel* against Alexander W. Young, Dunblane. The defendant, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Dunblane Town Council in November, 1920, made a speech in March last in which he alleged that the plaintiffs were conducting a newspaper which could be bribed, bought, bullied, or cajoled. The defendant denied slander and pleaded fair criticism. The jury found for plaintiffs and awarded £50 damages.

A KING'S Bench Divisional Court, consisting of Justices Horridge and Shearman, on Friday granted a rule certiorari for the removal of an indictment against *Daily Mirror*, Ltd., and Mr. Glover, from the Hertford Assizes to the King's Bench Division, and for trial in the High Court. Mr. Rowland Oliver said there was no power to try a limited company except in the King's Bench Division.

## Football.

The matches played last Saturday resulted as follows:—

### Printers' Football League.

Wightman's, 2; Amalgamated Press, 5.  
Blades, East and Blades, 1; Cornwall Press, 1.

### Printers' Charity Cup.

Waterlow's, 3; Oyez, 2.

## Printing Notes from Australia.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

### New Companies—Obituaries—Linotype Pioneer—Late Mr. John Scott—An Important Compositor.

THE Up-To-Date Printing Co., Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, of which 1,500 fully paid up shall be allotted to George C. Searle (1,000) and Norman C. Watt (500) in consideration of the transfer of the business to the company. Subscribers: W. H. Conwell, G. C. Searle, N. C. Watt, R. Honniball, F. C. Webb, Victor W. Harrington and W. H. G. Barnes. Registered office: Ann-street, Brisbane.

ANOTHER important new registration is that of the Eagle Press, Ltd., capital £5,000, in £1 shares, of which 3,000 paid up shall be allotted to Eric B. O. Cowlshaw. Subscribers: E. B. O. Cowlshaw, L. Stephens, S. D. Tozer, H. H. Stone, N. A. D. Harris, C. M. Walsh and G. E. Crofts. Registered office: George-street, Brisbane.

MR. WALTER F. ("MAJOR") DOWNIE, who died at his residence in Hurlstone Park on September 18th, was one of the pioneers of latter-day newspaper printing in Sydney. As a compositor he helped to bring out the first issue of the *Globe* 34 years ago, and he continued on with the old *Star*. He was a prominent member of the chapel when Mr. J. C. Watson left his frame on that paper to become later Prime Minister of the Commonwealth. He was one of the first operators of the linotype in Sydney, and was an active and capable member of the *Sun* staff when he was seized with the illness which resulted in his death.

THE death has occurred of Mr. John Scott, for many years foreman stereotyper in the employ of Messrs. Wilson and Horton, of Auckland. His age was 64 last month, and his connection with the *Weekly News* dated back for 47 years. Born in Belfast in 1857, Mr. Scott came out to New Zealand in 1874, when he was 17 years old. He commenced work in the old *Herald* building on the day after his arrival here as a machinist, and for many years he daily ran off the papers on the Wharfedale printing machine then in use. On the advent of the rotary machine, with its accompanying stereotype plant, Mr. Scott was given the option of remaining in the position of machinist or of becoming assistant stereotyper. He elected to take the latter position, and some years later was promoted to the foremanship of that department, retaining it up to a weeks ago, when he retired on pension.

How IMPORTANT a compositor can be to an Australian country newspaper was made

manifest when the *Territory Times* recently explained that until further notice it would be published twice a week only, remarking: "To-morrow our sole remaining compositor (Mr. F. Thompson) is to go to gaol for non-payment of income-tax. There will be no paper on Thursday." Mr. Thompson had put in a counter-claim for a refund of all the money that he had paid in income-tax in the past.

## What is "Printed Paper"?

Under this heading the *Birmingham Post* thus exposes another defect in the postal system: Commercial men here continue to rage against the extraordinary fashion in which the postal authorities continue to do their utmost to hamper business by imposing an exorbitant and inexplicable charge on "printed papers." The official description of such is too delightful to be allowed to remain embedded in the dull and verbose pages of the "Post Office Guide," and it merits the utmost publicity. "A packet is not necessarily admissible at the printed paper rate," it is solemnly laid down, "because it contains nothing but printed matter . . . It must be borne in mind that documents, such as invoices, or proposals for insurance, or circulars, or greeting or visiting cards, though admissible when filled up and sent to a specific person, are not admissible when sent not filled up, in bulk, as stationery, to a person who is subsequently to put them to the use for which they are intended." Therefore, in the eyes of the Postmaster-General, a printed paper is not such as long as it is paper which bears nothing but print, but it becomes so when it is covered with writing. Who outside the General Post Office ever dreamed of so grotesque a distinction? The idea is to catch additional ninepences for sending such matter by parcel post; but, as is usual with the unbusinesslike devices of our most unbusinesslike public department, this device defeats its own end. It prevents the sending out of a vast amount of private matter, to the injury of trade and the crippling of various forms of enterprise; and it would pay the nation if the Government were to retire on the fullest of full pensions the would-be genius who devised this particular reply to the seemingly simple question, "What is 'printed paper'?"

MESSRS. PETTY AND SONS (READING), LTD., send us well-produced publicity matter giving full illustrated particulars and prices of their "Effpee" loose-leaf account books. They inform us that in connection with the sale of this speciality they are abolishing agency agreements carrying trade terms, and invite all stationers and printers to co-operate freely with them without restrictive clauses of any kind. They are putting the trade on a cash discount basis which will operate automatically according to the length of credit.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Akt.-Ges. fur Anilin-Fabrikation. Process for converting silver prints into colour pictures. 31,406.
- Barber, J. E. Type for printing railway time tables, etc. 31,254.
- Burton, C. F., and Burton, H. Devices for perforating sheets. 31,586.
- Cohen, I., and Jardine, Sir E. Paper cutting guillotines. 31,563.
- Joy, A., and Pickering, P. Devices affixed to sealed envelopes, boxes, etc., for opening them. 31,295.
- Manifoldia, Ltd., and Plant, J. P. Wages sheets, etc. 31,415.
- Newton, C. H. Machines for simultaneously printing words and figures. 31,258.
- Ridgway, J. A., and Wrigley, H. W. Loose-leaf ledgers, books, etc. 31,300.
- Robinson, L. D. Apparatus for printing on cylindrical tins, etc. 31,384.
- Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Machines for printing from engraved plates or dies. 31,692.
- Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Machines for producing photogravure, etc., prints. 31,698.
- Wilson, H. B., and Wilson, T. Boxes for confectionery, etc. 31,701.

### Specifications Published.

**1920.**

- Bill, J. Lutolf. Bookbinding. 171,448.
- Jones, E. C. Bevelling or otherwise reducing in thickness the edges of paper, leather, and like materials. 171,416.
- Leipziger Schnelldruckfabrik Akt.-Ges. worm. Schmiere, Werner and Stein. Laying on device for printing presses. 148,806.
- McNeill, A. M., and Abbott, W. J. Construction of case for letter, document and like files. 171,545.
- Pelanz, C. F. Machine for making window envelopes. 171,569.
- Percival, S. (Deutsche Post-und Eisenbahn-Verkehrswesen Akt. Ges.) Apparatus for printing and delivering strips of tickets which is combined with a receptacle for money. 146,967.
- Spies, G. Machines for cross-cutting paper, cardboard, and the like. 148,395.
- Wade, H. (Gamse and Bro., H.) Bronzing machines. 171,478.
- Welsford, L. W. Machine for making paper bags. 171,469.

EXTENSIONS of the Drayton Paper Works at South Park, Fulham, are under consideration, in view of the leases of the factories in the Minories and at Fore-street having only a few years to run. The present factory at South Park covers about three acres and the number of workpeople is 500.

## TENDERS WANTED.

### TO PRINTERS

THE BERMONDSEY BOROUGH COUNCIL invite Tenders for PRINTING TWO CATALOGUES OF THE BOOKS in the Juvenile Sections of the Rotherhithe and St. Olave Libraries.

The Specification may be seen and other information obtained upon application to the Chief Librarian, Central Library, Spa-road, S.E.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Printing Library Catalogues" must reach the undersigned not later than first post on Monday, 2nd January, 1922.

FREDK. RYALL,

*Town Clerk.*

Town Hall,

Bermondsey, S.E.

*5th December, 1921.*

16239

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices:  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESS WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Seven words to be reckoned for each line.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Miscellaneous.

TECHNICAL WRITERS on Subjects of Interest to the Printing and Allied Trades are invited to communicate with Box 13870.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

## A Home at Weston-Super-Mare.

The Holiday Home at Weston-super-Mare, organised by the Cardiff J.I.C. District Committee, has proved of great value to the workers in Cardiff this summer. During the winter and spring months it will be difficult to keep the Home supplied with visitors. The Committee has therefore decided to invite applications from a wider area from December to March 31st.

Any employees in the printing trade needing a change of air in pleasant, healthful surroundings should write to Mr. F. V. Nicholls, 17, Quay-street, Cardiff. An inclusive charge of two guineas per week is made.



### Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during October were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London ...	Netherlands ...	141,521	52,068
" ...	Belgium ...	860	602
" ...	Germany ...	109	33
Liverpool ...	Netherlands ...	1,515	1,071
" ...	United States ...	19	30
Manchester ...	Netherlands ...	14,776	6,474
" ...	Belgium ...	98	90
Plymouth ...	Netherlands ...	20	20
Dublin ...	" ...	852	1,164
Middlesbrough ...	" ...	220	220
Cork ...	" ...	141	138
Goole ...	" ...	24,941	9,479
Bristol ...	" ...	17,819	16,834
" ...	Germany ...	32	14
Hull ...	" ...	100	42
" ...	Sweden ...	220	477
" ...	Netherlands ...	22,080	10,042
Southampton ...	" ...	120	148
Leith ...	" ...	7,005	7,711
Grangemouth ...	" ...	2,535	2,635
Grimsby ...	" ...	204	115
Newcastle ...	" ...	910	568
Glasgow ...	Canada ...	68	76
Belfast ...	Netherlands ...	639	430
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>236,804</b>	<b>110,479</b>

### Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during October were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Liverpool ...	Germany ...	74	223
" ...	Canada ...	400	907
" ...	United States ...	17	96
London ...	France ...	2	21
" ...	Switzerland ...	1	7
" ...	Germany ...	1,170	1,708
" ...	Netherlands ...	148	319
" ...	Sweden ...	244	798
" ...	United States ...	4	15
Manchester ...	Finland ...	236	213
" ...	Germany ...	53	144
Dublin ...	Sweden ...	219	812
Cardiff ...	Canada ...	219	460
Goole ...	France ...	232	1,176
Bristol ...	Sweden ...	4,310	12,067
" ...	Belgium ...	14	46
Hull ...	Sweden ...	12	20
" ...	Netherlands ...	27	40
" ...	Germany ...	146	203
Newhaven ...	Switzerland ...	20	138
Leith ...	Sweden ...	388	1,085
" ...	Germany ...	62	289
Grangemouth ...	Norway ...	41	55
" ...	Germany ...	12	49
Folketone ...	" ...	3	19
Glasgow ...	Canada ...	170	248
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,214</b>	<b>20,648</b>
Deduct to amend, September:—			
Bristol ...	Netherlands ...	8	11
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,211</b>	<b>20,637</b>

### British Imports of Millboards.

During October the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Liverpool ...	Norway ...	20	21
" ...	Canada ...	4,255	6,829
Manchester ...	Sweden ...	1,048	1,134
" ...	Norway ...	40	75
" ...	Belgium ...	360	212
" ...	Canada ...	416	540
" ...	United States ...	367	1,430
Dublin ...	Canada ...	423	728
" ...	United States ...	328	613
London ...	Germany ...	2,455	1,342
" ...	Netherlands ...	376	410
" ...	Finland ...	719	622
" ...	Sweden ...	5,425	7,349
" ...	Norway ...	157	168
" ...	Canada ...	1,209	2,237
" ...	United States ...	812	1,580
Cork ...	" ...	292	515
Goole ...	Germany ...	345	167
Bristol ...	United States ...	724	1,388
" ...	Canada ...	416	792
" ...	Sweden ...	33	41
Preston ...	Finland ...	60	63
Hull ...	" ...	4,467	4,067
" ...	Sweden ...	2,268	3,320
" ...	Norway ...	203	255
" ...	Germany ...	1,163	794
" ...	Canada ...	182	450
" ...	Switzerland ...	18	23
Dundee ...	Germany ...	20	18
Leith ...	Sweden ...	585	679
" ...	Germany ...	319	161
Grimsby ...	" ...	1,044	473
Newcastle ...	Sweden ...	160	320
" ...	Norway ...	100	108
" ...	Canada ...	336	900
Glasgow ...	Sweden ...	682	1,393
" ...	Canada ...	394	550
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>32,271</b>	<b>41,767</b>

### Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during October were as under:—

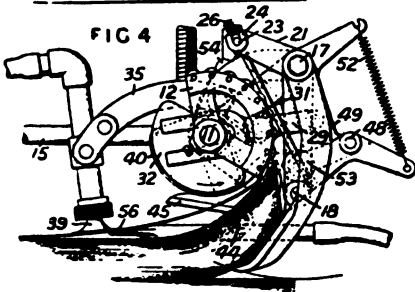
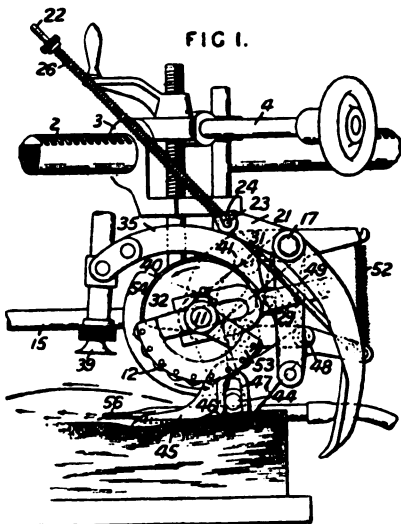
Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Liverpool ...	United States ...	13	206
Manchester ...	Finland ...	1,581	1,685
" ...	Sweden ...	1,421	1,800
" ...	Germany ...	217	94
London ...	Netherlands ...	100	60
Bristol ...	Germany ...	436	368
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>4,207</b>

In addition to the news-print preference given to this country in the New Australian tariff, the British preferential tariff on paper bags is 12s, the intermediate rate being 13s. and the general 14s, or respectively 30, 35 and 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

# New Inventions.

## Feeding Sheets.

In an invention patented by the Dexter Folder Co., sheets are separated from a pile on a support by means of a sheet-engaging device arranged above and at a distance from the top of the pile, a portion of the pile of sheets being raised periodically into the sphere of action of the sheet-engaging device which



displaces the top sheet and brings it into a position to be engaged by movable sheet-gripping means, which as described takes the form of a reciprocating sucker. A movable holding-down device, and means for blowing air under the separated sheet are also described. As shown, the sheet-separating devices are mounted in a vertically adjustable manner in a frame carried by a bracket 3 which is adjustable longitudinally along a

rack 2. The devices are mounted on or are operable by cams on a shaft 11 driven by bevel gearing from a shaft 15. The sheet-engaging device consists of a combing-sector 12 mounted on the shaft 11, and a portion of the sheets are raised into contact with this sector by an oscillating curved lever 18 which is oscillated by a cam 32, roller 31, link 29, and is normally pressed towards the pile by a spring-pressed rod 22 controlled by an adjustable spring 26 acting on a guide 24 through which the rod 22 passes, this guide being provided with trunnions 23 journaled in arms 21 on the shaft 17 about which the lever 18 pivots. When the cam 32 permits, the spring 26 presses the lever 18 into the position shown in Fig. 4, and raises the corner of the pile, and the combing-sector 12 then acts on the top sheet and straightens it out as shown thereby separating it from the rest of the pile. An oscillating sucker 39 carried by a lever 35 oscillated by a cam 40 acting on a roller 41 then seizes and raises this sheet, until it is seized by sheet forwarding means. Other sheets are prevented from adhering to the top one by blasts of air directed by a tube 56, and by a curved holding-down device 45 which is given combined reciprocating motions in vertical and horizontal directions, by a cam 54 which oscillates a lever 49 in which the device 45 is pivoted, a fixed pin 44 engaging a slot 47 and a cam 46 in the device 45 assists to govern the movements of the holding-down device. A spring 52 serves to keep the roller 53 of lever 49 in contact with the cam 54, and to control the turning of the device 45 about its pivot 48 on the lever 49. The device 45 is moved forwards and downwards after the top sheet is separated, and is subsequently moved upwards and backwards.

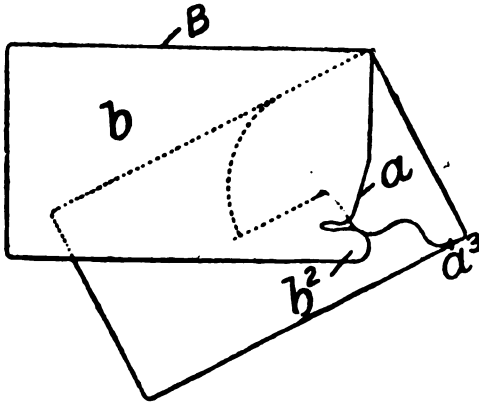
## Waterproofing Paper.

A British patent has been granted to Dr. F. Moeller covering a process for hardening or making waterproof cellulose such as cotton, cellular tissues, and products manufactured from the same. The treatment of papers with thionyl chloride renders them hard and water-resisting. According to one method, the paper, etc., is hardened for a short time with liquid thionyl chloride, if necessary with the use of indifferent solvents, such as chloroform, tetrachloride of carbon, benzole, etc. Better results are obtained by exposing the paper (if necessary after treatment in a vacuum) for a time varying from a few seconds to minutes to the vapours of thionyl

chloride. With a longer treatment with thionyl chloride the paper becomes completely impermeable to water. It is advisable after the treatment to wash the paper with water or diluted alkalis or to treat it dry with ammonia gas.

### Collapsible Boxes.

In a folding or collapsible box having a hinged lid B, as patented by Messrs. Millington & Sons, Ltd., and E. Downer, each of the side flanges b of the lid is formed with a pro-



jecting tongue  $b^2$  which, when the lid is closed, engages under a part  $a^2$  of a securing tab  $a$  arranged to connect the rear wall of the box to the end wall.

### Rubber to Strengthen Paper.

The object of an invention by Mr. Fredk. Kaye, rubber technologist and research chemist of Cheshire, is to produce paper and the like which is remarkably strong both with regard to tensile strength, resistance to abrasion and to repeated bending while under tension. Low grade fibres may also be used. In carrying out the invention natural india-rubber or gutta containing latex is added to the usual papermaking materials when the pulp has been beaten to the required extent for the quality of paper aimed at. After thoroughly mixing the latex (or latices) with the pulp, which may be done in the beater, a coagulative agent is added according to the nature and state of the latex and being such as acetic acid, formic acid, or any other suitable organic or mineral acid, or small quantities of mineral salts. When a satisfactory coagulation has been effected the contents of the beater are transferred to the cistern or pulp holding tank and run through the machine in the ordinary way. The dried paper can afterwards be vulcanised in any suitable process. The bursting strength of many papers made from chemical wood pulp as suggested, it is claimed, is equal to that of kraft paper.

### Copperplate Printing Press.

In this invention a press for taking prints from copper plates, engraved plates, etc., has

the axle  $a^1$  of the upper roller  $a$  supported against spring pressure by the ends  $i^1$  of levers  $i$ , so that a number of impressions can be taken on a long web of paper or fabric one after the other by raising the upper roller when the plank  $k$  carrying the engraved plate, etc., has reached the end of its stroke, and pulling through the web into position such that the next part of the web to be printed will come into contact with the engraved

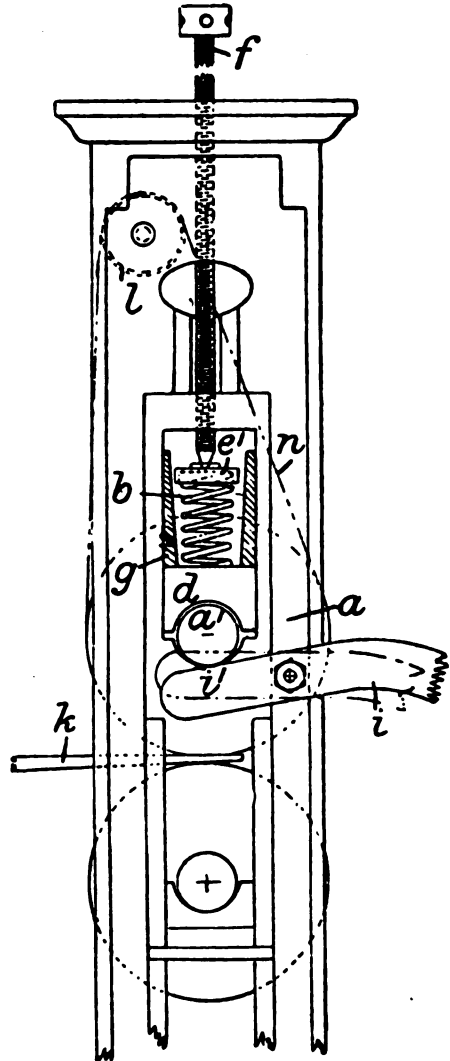


plate during the next stroke of the plank. The bearings  $d$  of the roller shaft  $a^1$  are engaged by springs  $b$ , pressure being applied by screws  $f$  through cups  $e^1$ , which are adapted to co-act with wedges  $g$  to prevent excessive strain of the springs. A blanket  $n$  passes round the roller  $a$  and a roller  $l$  mounted in the upper part of the machine frame. The patentee is Mr. A. Peters-Desteract.

## The Paper Salesman and the Printer.

Relations between the seller of paper and the printer are necessarily close and they ought to be characterised by perfect harmony. That so large a body of consumers as is represented by master printers should receive some recognition is obvious, and it follows, of course, that in return proper consideration should be extended by the consumer to the supplier. Just now there is some agitation going on in the United States concerning dealings between the representatives of the two industries. Master printers are arguing strongly in favour of what is termed "the long price list for paper." The purpose of the long list is to secure for the printer an advantage in price as compared with other consumers. Arguments advanced in favour of this course are the services which the printers perform as distributors of paper. This is just the point where wholesalers are apt to become suspicious. It would be but a short way between consuming paper and selling it, which latter office is that of the merchant and agent. From the mill point of view, the printer is a very important person, and there may be good grounds why the wholesaler is jealous of him. While it is true that the printer specifies descriptions of paper and creates a market for it in printed form, there are limitations to his capacity for carrying stock, which is again the office of the merchant. A danger which has recently arisen is the tendency of printers to attach an unfair value to the paper they use. At one time paper was regarded as of little account, but war experiences rectified that view and paper was made a medium of greater profit. On this account, perhaps, the costing system of master printers might be viewed with some apprehension. It is, of course, in the interests of the craft that printing should sell as cheaply as is economically possible, and this

has been urged upon everybody by recent events. Paper merchants are willing to help towards cultivating business in this way; but there should be a recognition of the assistance thus afforded. The relations existing between master printers and the purveyors of paper will no doubt come up for consideration in the near future, but the success of any such deliberations will depend upon the frankness displayed on all sides.

## Foreign Paper Dividends.

### GERMANY.

Papierfabrik zu Penig: Net profits, 2,412,773 marks; dividend, 25 per cent.

Jagenbergwerke A. G. Dusseldorf (manufacture of plant for paper mills): Net profits, 2,279,284 marks; dividend, 20 per cent. and bonus of 100 marks. The works have orders for several months.

Ammendorfer Papierfabrik: Net profits, 5,842,424 marks; dividend, 40 per cent. and bonus 20 per cent. The capital is 8,500,000 marks.

### FRANCE.

Cellulose Française d'Alfa: Capital, 2,000,000 francs; manufacture of pulp from alfa, etc. 18, Rue Ozène, Toulouse.

Soc. Minerva, Brindis de Salas et Odeide de Senicourt: Capital, 28,000 francs; printing and paper trades. 15, Rue Vauvenargues, Paris.

### ROUMANIA.

Soc. Patria: Capital, 5,000,000 lei; to work paper mill in Jussy, Roumania.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Zwingen pulp and paper mill: Capital, 2,000,000 francs, is paying a dividend of 10 per cent. for 1921, against 25 per cent. the previous year.

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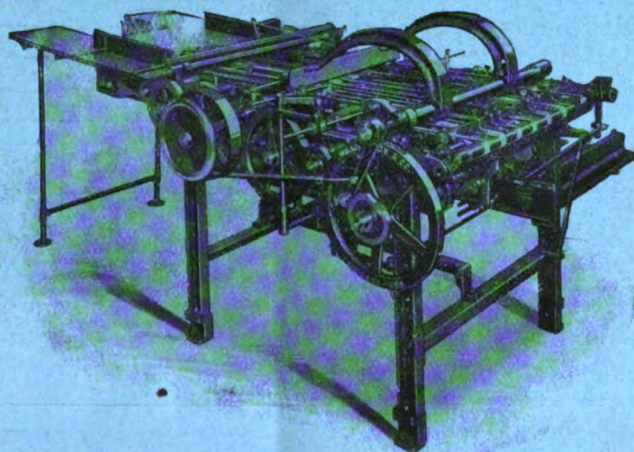
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## Printing in America.

**Mr. George Eaton Hart Continues Impressions of his  
Recent Tour of Investigation in the United States.**

After dealing with the subject of composing-room efficiency and indicating points of American superiority (as reported in last week's issue), Mr. Hart turned to technical education.

In regard to the training of apprentices, he said, the boys are usually bound for five years on conditions and wages agreed upon by the unions, and are scaled on a percentage basis of the men's rates. They are registered on the books of the unions, and are at all times under the direction of the foreman, and supervision of the chairman of the union, in regard to discipline and the course of instruction given. They are compelled to attend the school one half-day per week, in the master's time, and to attend night school at least one night per week. At the end of the first year boys are tested, and if proved unsuitable by examination within the year, the trade union refuses to give them an apprentice's card, and Mr. Hart found that during the previous year, 66 per cent. of the students had been declined by the union as unsuitable for the trade. The most important feature of this combined control is that the right boy is obtained, discipline is maintained, a practical technical education is given, and, more important still, the apprentice is not entitled to the membership of the trade union until he has passed the final examination of the technical school.

Except for these latter conditions he did not consider we in England and London have anything to be ashamed of in regard to our technical school training. He visited two schools on the recommendation of the New York Typothetæ secretary: the Co-operative

School at 42nd-street, New York, and the celebrated school of Messrs. Donnelly at Lakeside Press, Chicago. In the former, the Employers' Associations, the trade unions, and the Guild, called the Hudson Guild, contribute \$10,000 each annually, whilst the Lakeside School, Chicago, is used entirely for the employees of Messrs. Donnelly, and is of a most extensive and practical character, under the control of that enthusiastic educationist, Mr. E. Sheldon. The various States, too, have differing methods of Secondary Education, with a course of instruction embracing the elements of any particular trade, but the somewhat meagre information obtained rather gave the impression that, although considerable activity was being displayed, so far, bearing in mind the large area of the country, the actual centres for practical training are few and far between, and quite in the initial stage of development. The teaching in New York was thoroughly practical, with a department in charge of a lady, for giving advanced general education.

There are, however, several important technical colleges—one of the finest being the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, which is most complete in its equipment and organisation, offering every grade of instruction, including scholarships for a four years' systematic training, such as would delight the heart of Mr. Howard Hazell, although Mr. Hart gathered that scholarships were not eagerly sought after by the rank and file, owing to the high wages paid to apprentices. One of the largest colleges is in Indianapolis, and is equipped on a very extensive scale with Linotypes, Intertypes and Mono. machines. Large numbers

of operators graduate through this school, who, on leaving, pass a test of 8,000 ens per hour.

### Prodigious Machine Departments.

Coming to the machine department, said Mr. Hart, one is amazed at the prodigious equipments of the great houses of America, the enormous open floor space (with windows all around) measuring 200 by 300 feet and 20 to 25 or more floors, and the floors connected by large passenger and goods lifts of surprising capacity. The machines form a square around the floor, the delivery end of the machine facing the windows, with benches all around the windows, whereon sheets are examined, and overlay work is done; the centre of the room being left vacant for the storage of reels or flat paper and finished product from the presses. In several of the large houses visited, the machine rooms would extend over three to four floors, grouped according to size and style of work produced. It was not unusual to find such machines on the twelfth or even top floor. In houses like the *Pictorial Press*, *Pictorial Review*, Butterick's, Curtis of Philadelphia, Roebucks of Chicago, and many others, one was struck with the number of rotary machines specially built for particular work. For rotaries you have art machines running 5,000 to 7,000; two-colour machines at 6,500; four-colour rotaries, delivering either flat or folded, with slip sheet inserted, and in other cases printed covers automatically fed, and the whole product folded and wire stitched at 2,500, although actually the latter machines run much faster; but the output is reduced by the frequent stoppages to wash up, and the putting on and taking off of the rollers. For two or four-colour work the sheet is often delivered in the flat in order to distribute the colour work through the text pages. The quality of this colour work is wonderfully good, but obviously, it cannot equal the slower output of the two colour Miehle. In fact, only the special conditions of huge numbers could justify the use of the rotary principle. The most striking use of the rotary, however, was in the production of the huge store catalogues and telephone registers, consisting of 1,000 to 1,500 pages. In houses like Donnelly's and Hall's of Chicago, thirty to fifty rotaries are employed on this work, printing 192 quarto pages, and delivering in six 32pp. at 6,000 to 8,000 of each section per hour, the run amounting to millions, working day and night, and Sundays during the busy season.

The principal rotary machines used for the highest class of colour work are the Cotterell, Hoe and Goss, as well also for the highest production on half-tone work. For sheet-fed rotaries the best was the double-sheet fed rotary of the United Printing Machine Co. Perfecting machines are little used, but the American Miehle, single and two-colour, are in universal use, although the Premier machine, manufactured by the Potter Company, is becoming popular. For small machines the Kelly Press is a great favourite. The machines generally are of the latest type, and

old patterns, such as are found in most English offices, do not exist.

### Make-Ready Methods.

Make-ready is done in the usual way by the overseer marking the sheet, both cut overlay and chalk process for half-tones being used. In making register for black, and particularly for colour, the lining-up machine is in common use. The Galvani process of electros is used, and blocks and plates are carefully prepared by what is commonly known here as "bumping" in the foundry, but which in the States is claimed as a patent under their Patent Laws, and called the "McKie Process." The bumping process, as is well known, is considerably practised in London and England, but is employed in a very clever manner in the States, where Mr. Hart found that in the making ready on a four-colour rotary a saving of time of 25 per cent. was effected. In the large rotary shops the plates are made ready on a miniature cylinder, identical with the press, which takes three plates, where both under and overlays are put up, thus materially expediting the starting up of the machine. By far the largest number of rotary machines use the continuous set-off, the "slip tympan" and the Nelson system is but little favoured. On flat machines the output generally exceeds ours, and may be taken at an average of 1,200 auto fed, and 1,100 hand fed, for large-sized sheets, with comparatively short runs of 10, 20, or 50,000. Almost invariably, however, flat machines are fitted with automatic feeding apparatus—the pile feeder for very long runs, and the Gross principle for smaller runs. As is well known, the machine assistant, besides his ordinary duties as feeder, assists the minder in the actual make-ready on all machines, thus materially expediting the starting, and thereby effecting economy.

### Remarkable Warehouse Organisation.

It is, however, in the warehouse department that one finds the perfection of organisation, with the use of every conceivable labour-saving appliance; the absence of any but actual machine operatives is remarkable, so much is hand labour displaced by machinery. The area of the floors is amazing. The work passes through in a sequence of concurrent motion, the transference from one process to another being, where possible, by hand carriers, or the large three-sided trolley, with the product so stacked in it that it is ready for the following process. Thus, flat sheets come into the room on trolleys, which deliver to folding machines, and then to the gathering and wiring or complete binder, and from here to the trimming, and hence to the despatch on band carriers. All shavings from the cutting machines, the binding, and indeed all waste, are sucked away from the machines, and conveyed to a chamber at the bottom of the building, where the dust is extracted, and the waste paper fed into the baling machine and delivered to the vans outside.

Time did not permit Mr. Hart to mention



more than general particulars, although he remarked that quite an interesting evening might be spent in describing the well-known great American house of the Curtis Company of Philadelphia, in connection with which the mode of receiving and handling of paper alone, this firm must save a fortune compared to many of the large firms in England. At Curtis's all the paper is received in reels only, and cut up for flat when necessary, in a special department, to the exact sizes required. The paper is received by motor, and rolled on to a platform of uniform height to the motor, and is then rolled to the powerful lift into a receptacle in the shape of a cradle, making it easy to roll into, and also to roll out by a sloping platform to the floor. Here the end of the reel, carrying particulars of number and weight, is cut off and filed, the wrapper slit down and the paper rolled out of its cover down to the floor level, where it is stacked by means of the Electric Revolver Hoist.

#### **Costing in America.**

Although he had left costing to the last, Mr. Hart said he should have dealt with this at the outset, for the American Costing System is not only the inspiration and barometer of organisation and equipment, but it is the sheet anchor of the whole business, be it great or small. Any printer, he declared, who neglects this important department is not only unfaithful to his customer, and a fool to himself, but oftentimes proves himself dishonest to his creditors. Nothing convinced him more of this than the fact, that in America the printer who uses the Federation Costing System, can obtain from his banker much better terms of credit than those unassociated. So highly do the keen business printers of America esteem the Costing System, that they refuse membership of the Typothetæ to those who will not adopt it.

Just as their businesses are planned on the most scientific and progressive methods mechanically, in the same way their costing methods are most thorough and practical. Our English price lists are puny compared to those issued by the Typothetæ, whose lists embrace almost every conceivable description of printing, making provision for every detail of possible variation of an estimate or charge, and giving printed samples of the actual job itself. This is contained in a handsome loose-leaf handbook in leather, consisting of 200 or more pages with cut-in indices.

Every month the leading printers in Boston send in an elaborate form, filled up showing the business done, and the cost in each department, and these are compared and discussed by the executives, and the hour rates are corrected according to the ascertained costs. The result is that there is a market rate of cost which is given as a guide to each member of the Typothetæ. To show the confidence which consumers of printing have in the system in America, one very large printing house visited had contracts for printing a large number of periodicals, when the costs, as shown by the system, plus an agreed profit, were accepted as a settlement of the charges.

Further emphasising the importance of an adequate costing system for every printer, Mr. Hart claimed that the printer with the costing system is better able, and consequently more likely, to treat his customer fairly and honourably, than the man whose haphazard methods only enable him to guess at the cost. His American trip amply confirmed Mr. Hart's point of view.

#### **General Conclusions.**

After referring briefly to the immense establishment of the Government Printing Works at Washington, Mr. Hart tried in a few sentences to draw some conclusions as to the strong points of American printers. In the first place, both the directors and the managers are highly skilled, technically, and are chosen for ability only. Much larger capital is employed. The bulk of the output is infinitely greater. The organisation and equipment is better, even in modest offices like Benjamin Franklin's offices at Philadelphia, which were visited. The American's wider vision is only exceeded by his enthusiasm, whilst his enterprise transcends the whole, and is an eye-opener to the phlegmatic Britisher. He organises on the grand scale, both as to buildings, floor space, and equipment, and draws every cent's value out of his investment. The director of one huge firm told Mr. Hart that for twenty years the whole of their surpluses had been applied to extensions; the business as seen was simply colossal. This enterprise, too, was further exemplified in New York, where a syndicate of printers and allied trades owned and occupied a large building of twenty-one floors—called the Printing Crafts Building—with a total floor space of fifteen acres. The proprietor of a large section was Mr. Charles Francis, who had been a member of the L.S.C. and had worked at Straker's in Camomile-street in the '60s.

In conclusion, Mr. Hart added that everywhere he and his companions were received with extreme kindness and courtesy.

#### **Discussion.**

On the conclusion of Mr. Hart's lecture the meeting was thrown open for questions and discussion, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, from the chair, making a start by some interesting references to his own American tours, which enabled him to corroborate some of the points made by Mr. Hart.

Mr. J. R. Riddell had some comments to make on technical education in America, and emphasised especially the stress laid in the States on care in the selection of boys for training. He remarked, too, upon the efficiency of the foundry in America, maintaining that the thoroughness of foundry work in producing plates requiring a minimum of make-ready was the strongest point in American printing trade organisation.

In answer to Mr. J. W. Carley, Mr. Hart said that the ratio of managerial work to directly productive labour was greater in America than here. He was struck with the number of departments over there, each with separate management.



After a number of other questions had been asked and answered, Mr. T. W. McAra and Mr. H. W. Howes, who were both on the platform, moved and seconded respectively a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman. This was carried with acclamation, and the meeting ended with a brief response from Mr. Hart.

## Sales of Printing Plant.

The plant and machinery of the Clerkenwell Folding Box Co., Ltd., 12, Clerkenwell-green, came under the hammer last week, Mr. Edwin W. Evans, 150, Fleet-street, being the auctioneer. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but prices were rather low. A 40-inch lever millboard cutter, by Leber, brought £12; a 39-inch rotary cutter, by Furnival, £14; and a nearly new 29½-inch rotary cutter, by J. Grieg and Sons, £25. A nearly new, Size II., No. 29 folding box wire stitching machine, by Hampson, Bettridge and Co., was knocked down for £17 10s.; a 16-inch "Prakma" folding box glueing machine for £13; a similar machine brought the same price, and a third went for £12 10s., a 12-inch "Prakma" going for £8 10s. A "Universal" cutting and creasing press, by the National Machine Co., 24½ by 22½ inches inside chase, sold for £17 10s.; a demy folio Colt's heavy platen press brought £18, and a crown "Caxton" platen £40; a royal folio "Caxton" went for £35. A nearly new 38-inch diagonal guillotine paper cutting machine, by Crossland, went cheap at £60. A skellet folding, glueing, and rolling machine, by M. C. Ritchie, sold for £105; a demy folio "Britannia" platen, by Furnival, for £60; and a demy folio "Mitre" platen, by Dawson, for £10. A 39½-inch rotary cutting and scoring machine, by Friedheim, went for £75, and a "Universal" steel rule bender for £6 15s.

Mr. R. H. Ruddock, of 71, Fleet-street, E.C., conducted a sale last week of surplus machinery and plant, disposed of at 27, Camomile-street, E.C., by order of the proprietor, who had removed to more commodious premises. Among the prices got were the following:—A crown "Imperial Albion" proof press, by Matthews, £9; a "Universal" stereotyping machine, fitted for power, with saw and drilling attachments, etc., £5 5s.; a demy folio "Bremner" platen, £10 10s.; a demy folio "Bremner" Wharfedale, £60; a quad demy Wharfedale, by Furnival, £12 10s.; a double crown "Bremner" cylinder printing machine, £19; a 32-inch self-clamp guillotine, by Furnival, £26; a double demy "Bremner" cylinder press, £65; an 8 h.p. "National" gas engine, £5; a double crown sectional folding machine, £40; a 32-inch "Express" guillotine, by Furnival, £25; a quarto "Monarch" platen, by Hampson, Bettridge and Co., £16 10s.; a "Cropperette" platen, £16; a double royal Wharfedale, by Payne and Sons, £52 10s.; a crown folio platen, by Cropper, £10; a demy folio, by Cropper, £14; a royal self-

inking "Lightning" proof press, by Soldon, £32 10s.; and a double demy Wharfedale, by Payne and Sons, for £115.

## Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

### Important Business at Annual Meeting.

There was a good rally of members at the annual general meeting of the P. M. and O. A. held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, when the agenda included several important items of business.

The minutes of the November meeting having been read and approved, the secretary mentioned that apologies for unavoidable absence had been received from Mr. E. H. Berryman (detained by illness), also from Mr. G. Phillips and Mr. W. H. Mann.

Mr. W. F. Hill (C. F. Roworth, 88, Fetter-lane: (overseer—machine), was elected a member, and Mr. A. E. Jarvis, in the chair, gave him a personal welcome into the Association.

### Report and Balance-Sheet.

The next business was the consideration of the twenty-eighth annual report and balance-sheet (previously circulated to members).

The balance-sheet was taken first and Mr. Jarvis read the report of the senior auditor, Mr. Mann, who expressed entire satisfaction with the accounts and stated that every assistance had been given for the thorough scrutiny of books and vouchers. He congratulated the secretaries and the Association as a whole upon the very business-like way in which the accounts are kept. The junior auditor, Mr. H. W. Jackson, was present and corroborated what Mr. Mann had written. The adoption of the balance-sheet was unanimously approved.

The annual report was then considered. When the president invited members to find something to say about it, Mr. S. A. Dawson proved willing to oblige, and, by a few words of rather slashing criticism, succeeded in evoking some lively discussion. His principal point was a suggestion that the revision-of-rules committee had not proved efficient. He also inquired as to the times of committee meetings and number of evenings occupied thereby.

Mr. A. W. Hart reverted to the question of attendances and wanted to know how much time a committee member must put in at a meeting before being allowed to sign the book.

In the course of discussion personal criticisms were exchanged between several members, but the subject was not deemed worthy of further time being spent upon it, the president, secretary and others having assured the meeting that attendances were in general satisfactory and that members were doing their best for the Association.

The report was passed unanimously.

The question of the prizes provided by the

Association for technical students was next considered. On the motion of Mr. G. H. T. Freeman, it was agreed to leave this matter to be decided by the Council.

#### **New Council and Officers.**

Four scrutineers were next selected and voting papers distributed for the election of ten members to fill vacancies on the Council.

Mr. Jarvis announced that as a result of the nominations at the November meeting, the following were elected unopposed:—President, Mr. S. M. Bateman; vice-president, Mr. R. H. Berry; treasurer, Mr. C. Durston; trustees, Messrs. J. C. Pugh and G. Phillips; general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle; financial secretary, Mr. W. H. Gill; hon. technical secretary, Mr. H. Blackwell. Mr. Jarvis mentioned that this was his last appearance as president. He thanked members for the support given him during his term of office and bespoke the same consideration for his successor, Mr. S. M. Bateman. He then shook hands with Mr. Bateman, welcoming him as the new president.

Mr. Bateman, having been installed as chairman, thanked members for the honour done to him and assured them that he would do his best for the Association.

Mr. R. H. Berry expressed himself in similar fashion. Referring to the third pension effort, entered upon under Mr. Jarvis's leadership, he suggested it would be a fine compliment to the retiring president and a relief to the incoming officers if the third pension were completed this year.

Mr. Jarvis read a letter from Mr. Mortimer warmly thanking the Association for their cheque for £200, the second contribution on the pension account.

Brief speeches followed by others of the officers elected, including Mr. E. W. Whittle, Mr. C. Durston, Mr. J. C. Pugh and Mr. W. H. Gill.

#### **Presentation to Mr. Jarvis.**

A departure from the Association's past custom was made on this occasion, a presentation being made to the retiring president. Mr. Bateman, on behalf of the Council, handed Mr. Jarvis a gold medallion badge of the Association bearing Mr. Jarvis's name and years of office engraved on the back. He expressed the Association's good wishes for the future, remarking that Mr. Jarvis had won everybody's respect by the way in which he had conducted the business of the Association during his two years as president.

Mr. Jarvis responded, expressing his thanks and appreciation. Looking to the future he said he thought the Association was going to figure much more largely in the affairs of the trade than in the past. For that reason modification of their rules might have to be effected more frequently than at present.

#### **Membership Qualification.**

Consideration was next given to a recommendation by the Council: "That a special delegate meeting be held in February, 1922, to consider the proposed alteration to Rule 4."

The secretary fully explained the position

with regard to this alteration, the purport of which is to restrict membership in the Association to actual managers or overseers as distinguished from working managers or overseers. He intimated that the Yorkshire Centre had strongly supported the Parent Association's proposal, but the other Centres had rejected it on the ground that the alteration would hinder their extending their membership. He pointed out the urgency of the matter in view of their relations with the Typographical Association, and strongly opposed the suggestion that the matter be postponed to the next delegate meeting in 1923.

Messrs. Bateman, Pugh, Dawson, Gill, Burton and Barker took part in a discussion on this point, all stressing the need for prompt action in safeguarding the status of the Association in the manner proposed. It was pointed out that the proposal was not retrospective; present members would not be affected.

The Council's recommendation being put to the vote, it was adopted unanimously.

Under "General Business" the secretary proposed a grant from the Benevolent Fund of £10 to Mrs J. M. Rignall, of Dublin, widow of a late much respected member. This was approved.

On the proposition of Mr. Dawson, the Association's best thanks were given to the retiring members of the Council.

The meeting then resolved itself into a special general meeting to consider a recommendation by the Council: "To add to Article 9 of Regulations for Affiliated Centres:—'On acceptance of a member the nomination form to be forwarded to the Parent Association.'"

The advantages of the general secretary having a complete record of membership were pointed out, and after a short discussion the Council's recommendation was unanimously endorsed.

The meeting closed with the announcement of the results of the election for Council. The ten members elected, with votes obtained were: Messrs. F. W. Hume and A. E. Jarvis, 83 each; R. Condliff, 70; W. H. Mann, 68; J. A. B. Reed, 65; A. W. Paul, 59; H. Roberts, 57; R. B. Hardie, 57; H. J. Gallon, 56; and R. Simpson, 55.

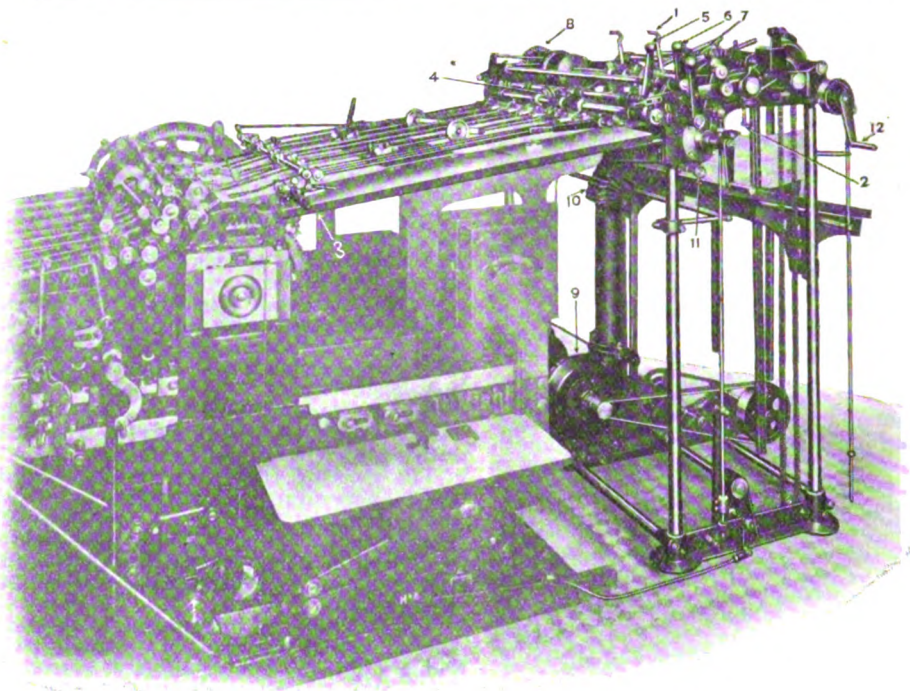
## **St. Bride Foundation Printing School**

An examination in costing under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board takes place at Stationers' Hall at 6.30 on Monday next, December 19th, when close on 100 candidates are due to take the examination.

Enrolments are now being made for the autumn term of instruction in costing, salesmanship, offset printing, collotype and printing ink. It is desirable that those wishing to take up any of these classes should make immediate application to the Principal.

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## Trade Notes.

EMPLOYERS confer with the Typographical Association representatives to-day (Thursday) regarding mono caster attendants.

MR. FREDERICK JAMES WINKLEY, of South-wark-street, London Bridge, printer and stationer, who died on Oct. 17th, left property of the gross value of £11,366.

A MASS for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. A. Chris. Fowler will be said at 10 o'clock on Friday morning (Dec. 16th) at St. Mary's Church, Eldon-street, E.C.

WE understand negotiations are proceeding between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors in connection with the new lino piece scale.

WE hear that the London Master Printers Association has asked for a conference with the London Society of Compositors on the 19th inst. to discuss the proposed reduction of half-a-crown in wages.

LOUIS STERCK, aged 42, Belgian, described as a process operator, Old Compton-street, W.C., was at Bow-street on Tuesday remanded on a provisional extradition warrant charging him with forging banknotes.

PRINTING and bookbinding machinery imported into Canada during the five months ended August, 1921, was of the value of £12,000, as against £1,522 last year and £775,000 during the five months of 1919.

COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS.—The Federation of Master Printers is taking legal opinion as to the best way of protecting the interests of its members in this matter, which is of special importance to the lithographic section of the trade.

OUR subscribers, Messrs. Laxmichand Dossabhai and Bros., of Rajkot, India, are compiling an illustrated volume "The Prince of Wales and Princes of India," and would be glad to get in touch with printers in this country with a view to having the production carried out here.

A MEETING of the committee of the Linotype Users' Association will be held at 24, Holborn, on January 11th, when the business will be the winding-up of the affairs of the Linotype Users' Association with a view to the Association being merged with the Newspaper Society, as empowered by resolution of the annual meeting of members on May 11th, 1921.

MRS. LILIAN MARY THRING was charged at Bow-street on Friday in relation to an article which had appeared in a paper called *Out of Work*, of which she was editress. Edward Froude, printer, Old Kent-road, was summoned in connection with the printing of the paper. It was alleged that the article was calculated to cause disaffection among the police and to induce them to withhold their services. Mr. Froude was bound over in £50. Mrs. Thring was fined £10, and given 21 days in which to pay.

MESSRS. JAS. TODD AND SON are to build a new printing works in Sunderland.

MR. JOHN W. COGHLAN, journalist, of Manchester, died on Thursday last, aged 52.

LAST week saw the appearance of No 1 of the *Steering Wheel*, a fortnightly journal for taxicab owners.

THE late Mr. William Henry Poole, of Stamford, editor of the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury* for 28 years, left £791.

THE Rochdale Branch of the Typographical Association are giving their superannuated members 10s. each as a Christmas Box.

THE death took place at his residence in Queen-street, Bridgend, on Sunday, of Mr. R. H. Dyer, printer, at the age of 73.

MR. W. M. BAMFORD, editor of the *Co-operative News* and of other periodicals of the co-operative movement, died on Tuesday.

THE Spanish Carlist newspaper *El Correo Espanol*, which, during the war, was one of the most pronounced pro-German organs in Spain, has ceased publication.

ALDERMAN LAMBERT FLETCHER, of Walmersley-road, Bury, letterpress printer, the oldest member of the Town Council, and for several years mayor, left £7,050.

FLEET-STREET journalists and representatives of the printing trade attended a memorial service to the late Sir Arthur Pearson at St. Clement Danes on Tuesday.

THE proprietors of the publication *Piccadilly*, Messrs. Hogg and Knight, Ltd., 49, Strand, London, last week, successfully sued a Leamington firm of furnisiers for £39 6s. being the cost of making and supplying seven printing blocks.

MESSRS. HILL, SIFFKEN AND CO., LTD., inform us that in the recent competitions at the Printing Exhibition held in April-May last, the judges have awarded them the Gold Medal for their exhibit of pictorial posters, this being the second occasion upon which they have gained the Gold Medal for posters.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND SONS, LTD., of the Euston Press, N.W.1. send us a copy of an interesting new booklet they have issued, giving reproductions of some of the posters they exhibited at the last International Printing Trades Exhibition. At the same time they inform us that they have just received an intimation that we have again been awarded the Gold Medal for this Exhibition.

BOOKS FOR LATVIA.—Writing from the Mansion House, Sir John Baddeley appeals for standard works in our language—disused school books, scientific, engineering, and other professional works—for which their owners no longer have any use. He thus hopes to be able to make a New Year gift to Latvia of at least 50,000 volumes. Gifts should be sent to Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B., care of The Consul-General for Latvia, 329, Holborn, London, W.C.1.



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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### The Approach of Christmas.

ALTHOUGH Christmas is so close upon us, it has to be reported, we fear, that the marked improvement of trade which the season should bring has not materialised to anything like the extent hoped for. Certain firms have experienced a rush of orders, and there has doubtless been some general improvement in the trade, but the old-style Christmas boom, in which all capacities of the industry were strained to the utmost and practically all the unemployed absorbed, has failed to make its appearance.

### Christmas Holidays.

WITH the holidays at hand, the employers' associations and the trade unions are notifying their members as to the arrangements made therefor by national agreement. Under the terms of the Hours and Holidays' Agreement, December 26th and 27th, which are to be observed as Bank Holidays, should be regarded as recognised holidays for the printing trade. The following decision arrived at by

the Hours and Holidays Committee on July 22nd last, regarding payment for Bank Holidays, is applicable to the Christmas holidays where short time is operative: "In the case of any employees who are working short time, payment for Bank Holidays shall be one-sixth of the weekly wages earned taking the average of the four weeks immediately prior to the holiday. Payment shall be made at full rate if full time is resumed in the week in which the Bank Holiday occurs." Attention is also drawn to the clause in the agreement which states that "the closing down on the day preceding or following a recognised holiday shall be a matter for mutual agreement in each establishment," and any extension of the holiday should be decided upon in accordance with this clause. The term "mutual agreement" means that the decision to extend the holiday should be approved by a majority of the employees.

### Export Credits.

FROM all accounts greater interest is being taken in the new export credits scheme by merchants and manufacturers and it is stated that applications for large amounts have been made to the Department of Overseas Trade. The interest displayed by manufacturers has been marked, as hitherto the bulk of our export trade has been conducted through merchant houses. Negotiations are in progress which are expected to lead to a great deal of fresh business.

## Personal.

MR. CHARLES HIGHAM, M.P., is one of those to whom a Knighthood has been granted on the termination of the post-war work of the Ministry of Transport, in recognition of services rendered.

MR. HIGHAM, who is head of the well-known firm of advertising agents, Charles F. Higham, Ltd., entered Fleet-street 15 years ago as manager to Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons' Advertising Agency, and two years later started in business for himself.

MR. R. B. FISHENDEN, M.Sc. Tech., has been lecturing to Cambridge printers on the subject of "Simplicity and Progress in Commercial Printing." A report is unavoidably held over to next week.

MR. W. WARREN, general secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers delivered an address on the apprenticeship question at the monthly meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers Association on Tuesday evening.



## Central London Master Printers.

## Trade Union Matters.

### Fourth Bohemian Concert.

Success attended the bohemian concert with which the Association of Master Printers of the Central London Districts opened their winter session on Wednesday of last week. Mr. J. D. McAr, F.C.I.S., the president, was in the chair, supported by the vice-chairman, Mr. Oscar C. Griffith, and the committee, whilst the Association's energetic hon. secretary, Mr. W. H. Burchell, was very much to the fore supervising everything and helping to make the visitors feel at home. There was an excellent attendance, the audience including a good proportion of ladies. Many well-known central London printers were present, and one noticed also visitors from other associations, and several representatives of 24 Holborn.

The chairman opened the proceedings with a short speech, in the course of which he made the audience cordially welcome, and referred with satisfaction to the fact that the concert synchronised with the reaching of a settlement in Ireland which would result, it was hoped, in an increase in that security and stability now so much desired.

### L.M.P.A. President's Speech.

Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh was present and during an interval of the concert programme was asked to address the gathering, which he accordingly did in a short humorous speech. Referring to the indeterminate nature of the "turn" required of him, he remarked that though his speech immediately followed some imitations of cries heard in the Zoo, he was not going to provide imitations of master printers at a general meeting, or anything of that sort. (Laughter.) After expressing wonderment at the multiplicity of Mr. Burchell's activities, including his efforts toward the reduction of the postal rates, he went on to indicate some of the many calls made upon the time and energies of an L.M.P.A. president, and he intimated that it would be with some relief that he would shortly be handing over the presidency to his successor.

Limitations of space forbid a detailed review of the concert programme, but the many items rendered by Mr. Claude Chandler's party provided an entertainment which was evidently enjoyed very thoroughly. Perhaps the item that evoked the loudest applause was one of Mr. Chandler's own contributions, a clever ventriloquial sketch, but the whole concert was a good one. It included songs by Miss Una Worth, and Miss Jennifer Gwyn; Mr. Noel Pherns showed himself a gifted comedian, and Mr. Lawrence Jackson proved an able pianist; whilst baritone songs by Mr. David Openshaw gained well-deserved applause. A very varied programme was brought to a bright conclusion by a burlesque of a Shakespearean scene in which Miss Gwyn and Messrs. Chandler, Pherns and Openshaw took part.

"NATSOPA" BALLOT INVALID.—The ballot, which took place in May last, on the question of imposing a levy of from 6d. to 4s. on members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, was declared invalid in the Chancery Division on Wednesday of last week. The action was brought at the instance of certain members who declared that the ballot was not taken in accordance with the rules of the society. Mr. Justice Sargant said it was held by the plaintiffs that the executive council had no right to re-submit immediately a question that had already been decided. That objection, his lordship said, was unsustainable. The officials of the society were satisfied that the position of the society was critical, and it was their duty to call the attention anew to the position of affairs. One objection, however, must prevail. It was quite clear that the rules were violated, because the scrutiny was made by a series of individuals who had no right to act in that capacity. As a result, plaintiffs were not bound to pay the levy authorised by that ballot as a condition of their retaining their membership or receiving the benefits of the society. Defendants must pay costs of the action.

WHETHER the L.S.C. general secretary, Mr. T. E. Naylor is or is not, for the time being, to carry M.P. after his name is expected to be known by the time this issue is in the readers' hands. A manifesto in support of Mr. Naylor has been issued by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the National Executive of the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party. The manifesto says: "Mr. Naylor's whole public life proves him to be exactly what he declares himself to be—a Labour man who has at heart the best interests and welfare of all who work by hand or brain."

THE Association of Correctors of the Press having come to the conclusion that printers' readers are not eligible under the Unemployment Insurance Act, is instructing its members to discontinue contributions. The Association proposes to establish a scheme of its own.

WE understand that no agreement has been reached after a conference in London between representatives of the Federation of Master Printers and the Typographical Association on the question of the enforcement of a fortnight's notice being given individually by employers before wages could be reduced in accordance with the national agreement.

THE London offices of the T.A. have been removed to 60, Doughty-street, W.C.1, the headquarters of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. Mr. F. Duckett has been elected secretary in place of Mr. J. A. Ratcliffe.

THE North Wales and Border Counties Group of the T.A. is organising a Christmas Prize Draw in aid of the funds of the Group.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$  p. Pref., 15s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 17s. 9d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 11s. 6d., 12s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; Thomas De la Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mt. Deb. Stock (iss. at 98, £50 pd.), 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ . 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ilford, 17s.; Lamson Paragon, 15s., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 9d., 21s. 3d., (ditto paid up by instalments), 21s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s. 9d., 11s.; Linotype A Deb., 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B Deb., 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Chas. Morgan, 7s.; George Newnes, 13s. 3d., Pref., 12s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 9s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 6d., 15s. 3d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d., 16s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Raphael Tuck, 16s. 6d., Pref., 60s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, 10s. 6d., Def., 4s., Pref., 12s.; Warrillows, 21s. 6d., 21s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Waterlow and Sons Def., 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Prefd., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Weldon's, 33s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 13. 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ .

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**ARGUS PRINTING CO.**—Accounts to October 31st, 1921, show net profit, after providing for debenture interest, depreciation, etc., of £9,113, making available, with £10,102 brought forward, £19,215. Further dividend of 7 per cent., making 10 per cent., carrying £9,477 forward.

**AMALGAMATED PRESS.**—Report of Amalgamated Press for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1921, shows profits, after writing off depreciation of plant and buildings, etc., of £368,206. Directors recommend final dividend of 5s. a share on Ordinary, free of tax. In view of abnormal conditions and very high cost of buildings and plant directors have considered it necessary to write off a considerable amount of cost of new building and plant.

**"TIMES" PUBLISHING CO.**—Accounts of Times Publishing Co. for year ended June 30th, 1921, show, after including credit for taxes recoverable and £23,890 brought forward, an available balance of £38,617; from this must be deducted preference dividend (paid in September last), leaving balance of £22,617 to be carried forward.

**LADY'S PICTORIAL.**—Accounts of Lady's Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Pub-

lishing Co. to September 30th, 1921, show loss of £817. After providing for directors' fees, etc., and including £1,000 estimated surplus of reserve for doubtful debts, £1,428 brought forward and £3,000 transferred from reserve, there is available £4,603. Directors propose dividend at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on preference shares for half-year to March 31st. Investments have been written down to approximate market value and depreciation, £9,000, has been charged to reserve.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**R. L. BEALL AND SONS (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE), LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares. To take over the business of printers carried on at 42, Trafalgar-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as "R. L. Beall and Sons," and to carry on the business of booksellers, stationers, account book manufacturers, paper manufacturers, tag and label manufacturers, paper bag makers, etc. Private company. Directors: R. L. Beall, J. L. Beall and C. L. Beall. Registered office, 42, Trafalgar-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**LANCASTER PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £5 shares. To take over the business of printers, stationers, etc., carried on by S. J. M. Pratt and A. A. Applegate, at White Horse-street, Fakenham, Norfolk, as the "Lancaster Press." Private company. Directors: S. J. M. Pratt, A. A. Applegate and Mrs. K. Pratt.

**BELMAN AND SON, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares. General stationers, general merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. E. Belman, A. Belman S. Belman and H. S. Girvan. Registered office, 252, West George-street, Glasgow.

**A. C. NORMINGTON, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares. To undertake and transact insurance and other agency business, to carry on business as printers, stationers, company promoters, financiers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. C. Normington and G. R. Fowler. Registered office, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

**NEW CHROMATIC PROGRAMME CO., LTD.**—Capital £500 in £5 shares. To acquire the rights of publication and to print "The Chromatic Programme of London Amusements." Private company. First directors: G. M. Williams, H. W. Hyde and W. K.

Stretch. Registered office, 108, Long acre, W. C.2.

**SCHOOL GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING CO., LTD.** (London).—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares. Newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. F. Cornish and A. Darby. First directors by subscribers.

**THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, LTD.**—Registered December 6th as a company limited by guarantee, without share capital. Proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. The directors shall be the general secretaries of the Theosophical Society in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Ireland, the first being: Major D. G. Pole, Mrs. J. R. Bindley and P. L. Pielou. Registered office, 9, St. Martin-street, W.C.2.

**FLEET ADVERTISING CO., LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares. Private company. First directors: E. C. Wood, W. H. Skinner, W. E. Doluake, W. Stockwell, W. F. Skinner and S. Barnard. Registered office, 34, New Kent-road, S.E.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**PREMIER PRINTING CO. (BRIGHOUSE), LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on November 28th, 1921, of mortgage dated March 28th, 1916, securing £2,000.

**HEWITT AND RUDGE, LTD. (Printers).**—Mortgage dated November 24th, 1921, to secure £604 3s. 4d., charged on certain land and premises in Whitley Bay. Holders: North Shields Standard Permanent Building Society.

**NATIONAL LABOUR PRESS, LTD. (Manchester).**—Satisfaction in full on October 10th, 1919, of debenture and covenant dated September 13th, 1918, securing £1,250.

**NATIONAL LABOUR PRESS, LTD.**—Mortgage dated December 1st, 1921, to secure £1,500, charged on 17, Albion-street, Leicester. Holders: Leicester Co-operative Society.

**COPELAND-CHATTERSON CO., LTD. (Manufacturers of perpetual ledgers, manifold billing systems, binders, etc.).**—Deposit on November 19th, 1921, of deeds of Dudbridge Lewers Mills, near Stroud, Glos., and freehold land adjoining, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank not exceeding £5,000.

**FLEET JOURNALS, LTD. (London).**—Debenture dated October 27th, 1921, to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. Malcolmson, "Powerscourt," Redhill, Surrey.

**EBURITE PAPER CO. (1910), LTD. (Paddington, W.).**—Particulars of £20,000 debentures authorised November 9th, 1921; present issue £3,000; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.



### Mr. Charles Bussey.

MR. CHARLES BUSSEY, the esteemed representative of the Groult Engraving Co., Ltd., whose death we announced last week, came of an old journalistic family, being the youngest son of the late Harry Findlater Bussey, "the father of Fleet-street," author of "Fifty Years of Journalism," etc., and one of the five famous brothers, whose work in the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons was so well known in the "eighties." Charles was apprenticed to a lithographic artist, and at the age of 21 took charge of the art department in one of the largest printing firms in Manchester. He practised line engraving before photography was generally used, drawing his own illustrations on paper, transferring them by a hand press to zinc, and often drawing direct on to the metal when working for the newspaper press. He contributed illustrations to the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Manchester Evening News*, and the *Sunday Chronicle*, and all the journals of the Hulton group, also for most of the other Lancashire weeklies. He had been "on the road" for over 20 years, and found his early training in art of immense value in preparing designs, "lay outs," and suggestions for his customers. His association with the Groult company had been most happy and great regret is expressed at his sudden demise.

### Mr. Henry Reeves.

THE town of Andover, Hampshire, was poorer by the death, on December 5th, of Mr. Henry Reeves. The deceased gentleman, who had reached the age of 77 years, was apprenticed in 1858 to the *Andover Standard* Printing Co., Ltd., with which firm he was continuously identified for a period of 63 years, occupying the position of printer. Mr. Reeves was not only a keen craftsman during all those years of service, but built up for himself a reputation among his fellows for sterling ability and character. The funeral, which took place on Saturday at the Andover Cemetery, was attended by a large assembly of friends, and there were many floral tributes.

### Mr. George Robb.

MR. GEORGE ROBB, master printer and lithographer, of Aberdeen, died on Thursday last from heart failure, at the age of 76. Mr. Robb was formerly foreman in Messrs. Macniven and Cameron's lithographic establishment at Edinburgh. In 1867 he commenced business as a lithographer in Aberdeen, and gradually built up a substantial business. On the occasion of the jubilee of his business in 1917 he was entertained by the master printers of Aberdeen, and presented with handsome gifts. His son, Mr. A. B. Robb, solicitor, is the Town Clerk of Portsoy.

# The Bookbinder.

## Bindery Costing: A Call for Education.

It will be remembered that the writer of our bookbinding "Notes and News" made further reference to the time docket last month, when the Federation of Master Printers came in for some criticism from his pen on account of the silence which has apparently been allowed to descend upon the subject of the bookbinders' docket. These strictures received further emphasis through our correspondence last week, Mr. H. Vick, of Manchester having written to register his protest against the alleged negligence of the Federation officials in allowing this urgent matter to be side-tracked.

### Some Healthy Impatience.

As a rule, it is best for all concerned that anything in the nature of a trade grievance should be given frank and open expression, and certainly it is a healthy sign that we should have people of standing in the trade expressing themselves so strongly on the need for the general adoption of the binder's docket, and the harm that is done by delay in the introduction of this reform. The allegation of apathy on the part of the Federation officials is, however, another matter, and our own feeling is—though no word of protest has reached us on the subject—that the criticism put forward is hardly fair. We take it that the Federation of Master Printers, which has among those at its head several of our most eager exponents of scientific cost-finding, is very much alive to the need for accurate costs data from the binding department, as from every other section of a business. During the past few months, however, the air has been full of the wages dispute, and not only have the foremost advocates of bindery costing been largely occupied therewith, but the atmosphere of a wages struggle is surely the least satisfactory one in which to attempt a forward movement in the direction of the overcoming of old-standing prejudices and the closer co operation of workpeople with employers. Moreover, is it wise to try to force this question in any way while there are large numbers of employees—and, we fear, a certain proportion of employers as well—who have not yet realised the present-day necessity for scientific cost-finding?

### Progress Being Made.

But though no very tangible advance can be announced at the moment, we believe the costing authorities are by no means trying to

shelve the question of the binders' docket, but that they are relying rather upon educative than upon legislative action as promising a happy issue out of the present difficulty. Meanwhile continual, if gradual, progress is being made in the right direction. It is clear that the inevitability of exact costing is now being increasingly recognised on every hand. A notable feature of Mr. George Eaton Hart's review of American printing, reported on another page of this issue, is his emphasis upon the detailed cost-finding insisted upon in the States, and his assurance that more thorough costing goes hand in hand with increased efficiency. A most encouraging sign of progress on this side of the Atlantic is the recent action of our Joint Industrial Council in giving its sanction to the Federation Costing System. Employers and trade unionists having both accepted the principle of exact cost-finding, its application to all departments of production is surely only a matter of time. With a little more experience of its working, and education as to its necessity, the bindery docket will be freed from the prejudice which in some minds suggests impracticability in its use or detriment to workpeople through its misapplication.

### Educate! Educate!

The great need of the moment in regard to scientific cost-finding is education, and particularly education of the worker. Recent experiments in the direction of organising joint costing meetings for employers and employed have given most promising results. Much could be done, too, by individual employers if they would find means to inform their workpeople of the necessity—in justice to customers, employees, and employer alike—that exact data of the cost of every job should be obtainable. Let those who realise the value of accurate cost-finding lose no opportunity of spreading the knowledge of the subject throughout every section of the trade. Scientific costing for bookbinders as well as for printers is a cause that is assured of eventual victory; the achievement of that victory will be hastened by every effort put forward to assist the educative process.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS, M.P., the representative of the T.A. in Parliament, is making an appeal throughout the trade for the poor of West Bromwich, his constituency.

# Binding Notes and News.

## The Docket Situation.

Mr. Vick need not apologise for pursuing the binders' docket subject to further lengths considering the service that he is rendering to an important branch of the industry. It is due to the efforts of such as he that progress is made possible. In this particular problem it is incredible that we should have reached an impasse such as we appear to have come up against. The whole position is so confusing and contradictory owing to the vagaries that exist. Yet there they are and it remains for Mr. Vick, Mr. Harraway and a few others to press for a clearer and more cohesive policy in regard to this particular issue.

## Dullness of Trade.

The binding industry is still in the throes of the slump, with small prospect of early improvement. Normally at this season of the year an amount of overtime is being worked, but instead of that short time is now the rule. On every hand one hears of staffs growing smaller and smaller, and still the hours of work have to be curtailed. The large users of books appear to have no requirements at all, and the evidence all round points to stocks bought in more prosperous days, which still remain to be worked off. All hopes are centred on the coming of the New Year, and there is a feeling that conditions will then improve. Our own opinion is that though trade may turn a little in the right direction there can be no return to normal business until the international situation rights itself. The number of books used up and required depends entirely upon the volume of general trade in the country, and as our trade is mainly dependent upon exports it follows that our prosperity is bound up with that of the world generally. The demand for ledgers and account books will increase when our engineers are sending engines and machines to Russia and when our cotton goods are being despatched to India and the East. Meantime the need for goodwill and realisation of each other's difficulties, between Union and Federation members is greater than ever. The burden of depression is weighted equally in each panner, and the load will appear so much lighter by recognition of the fact.

## The Materials Market.

The market for bookbinding materials has not undergone any drastic change of late. Leathers remain at the prices which have ruled for several months past, the following representing average figures:—Glazed skivers, 5d. to 7d. per square foot; embossed skivers, 6d. to 8d. per square foot; glazed basils, 7d. to 10d.; roller basils, 6½d. to 8d.; fair basils, 8½d. to 11d.; rough sheep, 8d. and 9d. per foot; fleshes, 7d.; rough morocco, 10d. to 1s.; rough calf, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; fair calf, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; pigskins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; anglo's, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.; goats, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

## Leather Bargains.

The tanners and leather merchants are making up special parcels of skins at clearance prices prior to stocktaking and some very useful bargains are to be picked up at the moment. Red glazed basils for quarter binding are on offer at 5d. per foot, and good, clear skins for best work at 8½d. per foot. Well selected roller basils are offered at 7½d. per square foot, and clearance skivers at 4½d. to 5½d. in a series of colours and designs. Undoubtedly to the house which can afford it the present is a good time to buy leather against probable requirements. The improved demand in the boot trade is said to be exercising an influence on the price of hides for bookbinding purposes, particularly, of course, anglos and calfs. A steady demand would no doubt eventually harden the market but up to now that effect has not been felt.

## Long-Wearing Leathers.

J. Hewitt and Sons, of Edinburgh, are demonstrating some office books and furniture, covered or upholstered in pigskin, morocco and calf leather which has seen 20 to 40 years' service. We are told that despite the long record of continuous use, the material is very little the worse for wear. If all modern leathers could offer the same prospect the bookbinder would lose a lot of repair work in the next twenty years. That is one way of looking at it, though it doesn't reflect much credit.

## Adhesives, Cloths, Gold and Boards.

Glues, bookcloths, calicoes and fabrics generally remain unaltered in price. There has been a reduction in "Rex" dry paste and to the user who can place ton contracts there is a very considerable advantage to be gained. Gold leaf is a little easier and ample stocks are available in this country. A reduction in the price of book-edge locks and fittings is announced, and makers are badly in need of orders. Millboards are down in price, but the best machine and hand-made boards are still three to four times their pre-war price. Dutch strawboards are quoted £8 10s. per ton, 8 to 16 oz. basis, with usual extras. Supplies are gradually being reduced and a hardening movement would not be altogether unexpected.

THE editor of the *Allahabad Independent*, who, with a number of other Nationalists, was recently arrested, has been sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment, with a fine of 2,000 rupees, and an additional three months' in default, for publishing an article advocating recruiting for the Congress Volunteers; and also to a further six months' simple imprisonment and 1,000 rupees, and three months' in default, for being a member of the Congress Volunteers.



## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a good muster of members at the monthly meeting of the Association held on the 6th inst., at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the president (Mr. A. W. Hart) occupying the chair and the vice-president (Mr. H. Milton) supporting. Most of the evening's proceedings were occupied by an interesting lantern lecture given by Mr. G. W. Riley (H.M. Stationery Office), on a "Swiss Tour." This was the second lecture given by Mr. Riley on this subject, and like the first, was greatly appreciated by the members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the correspondence submitted included a letter from Mr. E. A. Clifford, hon. solicitor of the Association, who wrote regretting his inability to address the members that night as promised owing to his having important provincial business in hand.

Mr. Boyce, of Henry Boyce and Co., printers' engineers, was next elected to honorary membership.

The two auditors elected for the ensuing year were Messrs. E. W. Tuff and W. T. Lingham.

Mr. Riley's lecture, illustrated mostly from photographs of his own taking, was listened to with very great attention. Starting from Zermatt he threw on to the screen some of the giant mountains of snow in the Bernese Oberland, and in vivid language described the wonderful scenes witnessed on the summits at sunrise and sunset. Interesting, too, were views of the Valley of the Grindelwald and of the Wetterhorn from the top. The conquest of the Matterhorn by Edward Whymper and his party of intrepid Alpine climbers, and the fate which befel Lord Alfred Douglas were graphically described and depicted. Mr. Riley, in concluding, spoke of the principal characteristics of the Swiss people, of whom he had the very highest opinion.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Riley, moved by the president and seconded by Mr. A. G. Aves, was heartily endorsed.

Mr. Geo. A. Eden, the general secretary, took the opportunity of tendering seasonal greetings to the members, it being the last occasion in which he would be able to do so in his present capacity.

## Football.

The following matches were played on Saturday and resulted as shown :—

### Printers' Football League.

Co-Operative Printing Society, 7; Oyez, 4. Amalgamated Press, 5; King's Printers, 0. Armoury, 5; Falcon, 3. St. Clements Press, 4; Britannia, 0.



ANNUAIRE DE L'IMPRIMERIE, par Arnold Muller—1921-1922. Paris: Arnold Muller, 79, rue Dareau. Prix, 6 francs.

We have received a copy of this well-known annual, now in its 32nd year, and can again commend it to all interested in the printing trade of France. The new edition has been revised up-to-date and will be found a most useful work of reference, containing as it does a mass of trade information, technical, legal and historic, with directories of trade firms in France, the French colonies, Luxembourg, Belgium and Switzerland. The volume runs to about 450 pages, 6½ in. by 4½ in., and is serviceably covered in cloth boards.

"WINTER'S PIE," the Christmas number of "Printers' Pie," makes an excellent show this year, the contributors including W. Pett Ridge, Wm. Le Queux, Keble Howard and Geo. R. Sims, while there are numerous black-and-white and colour illustrations, reproducing pictures by H. M. Bateman, Starr Wood, W. Heath Robinson, Will Owen and other well-known artists. This publication is issued by the "Pie Publications, Ltd." The whole of the £10,000 5 per cent. preference shares in the company are held by the trustees of the "Printers' Pie Trust," for the benefit of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation; the Newspaper Press Fund; the Royal Literary Fund; the Booksellers' Provident Institution; the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution; and the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

**PRINTING BOOK COVERS.**—The question of printing versus blocking of book covers, to which we devoted an article recently, has again led to a dispute at the house of Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., and on Tuesday morning a conference was held on the firm's premises attended by representatives of the platen minders and bookbinders' unions and of the Federation of Master Printers and the firm. We understand that Mr. W. G. Little, for the Federation, stressed the view that a dispute between two unions as to a demarcation of work should not be allowed to penalise the employer, and in the end it was agreed that the work of printing covers on platen machines should continue while the matter is considered by the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, whose conclusions will later be submitted to the Federation of Master Printers.

**SIR A. PEARSON AND THE BLIND.**—The tragic death of Sir Arthur Pearson last Friday, by slipping in his bath, removes one whose early journalistic successes in periodical publishing constitute one of the romances of the profession, and whose later extensive activities as newspaper proprietor are well known.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices:  
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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## Machinery for Sale.

**DAWSON'S** Quad Demy REVERSUS, with rotary splitter and Klimsch counter, fitted with Slogger feeder, £700.

**FURNIVAL'S** Quad Demy 2-REVOLUTION, with rotary splitter and Klimsch counter, fitted with Slogger feeder, £700.

**DAWSON'S** Quad Crown WHARFE, balanced flyers, rotary splitter, geared inkers and Klimsch counter, £250.

**DAWSON'S** Double Crown WHARFE, geared inkers and Klimsch counter, £90.

**Quad Crown WHARFE "PERCELLER"** (Dawson), with rotary splitter and Klimsch counter, £300.

**Quad Demy WHARFE "FINE ART"** (Dawson), with rotary splitter and Klimsch counter, £325.

**DISC RULER** (Brissard), take sheet 24-in. by 26½-in., two-side, two-colour, £180.

**DITTO**, ditto, £180.

**DISC RULER** (Brissard), take sheet 26½-in. by 33-in., two-sider, two-colour, £200.

**DITTO**, £200.

**DITTO**, with perforator, £220.

**BOOK-FOLDING MACHINE "PREUSSE,"** take sheet 30-in. by 49-in. (running at 2,000 per hour, hand-fed), £200.

**DITTO**, £220.

All the foregoing machines are in full working order, and may be seen running by appointment with the Factory Manager, Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Butterley-street, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.

All offered subject to immediate sale, and any reasonable offers will be considered. 13874

**FOR SALE.**—PRINTING INK GRINDING MILL, by Dawson's, of Otley; triple rolls; medium size; good condition; no reasonable offer refused.—Box 13875.

## Miscellaneous.

**TECHNICAL WRITERS** on Subjects of Interest to the Printing and Allied Trades are invited to communicate with Box 13870.

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

## The Chiswick Press Exhibition.

As we announced in advance some time ago, an exhibition is being held at the Public Library, Duke's-avenue, Chiswick High-road (a few minutes from Turnham Green Station), of printed books produced at the Chiswick Press, established on Chiswick Mall by Charles Whittingham in 1810, and continued there by his nephew, partner and namesake until 1852. The exhibition opened on Monday, and is of great interest. It includes books printed at the Chiswick Press of the elder Whittingham, lent by Mr. Charles T. Jacobi, formerly and for many years managing partner of the Chiswick Press. To these and to many other volumes have been added some of the beautiful books printed at the Chiswick Press in Took's-court. In addition to the books there are also many interesting portraits and autograph letters of the Whittinghams, views of the College House at Chiswick, where the printing was done, and various other Whittingham relics, such as indentures, memorial cards, a passport to France (1820), and so forth.

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## The Printer and His Paper.

### Mr. E. A. Dawe Continues to Spread Enlightenment.

Mr. Edward A. Dawe, of H.M. Stationery Office, is doing good service alike to the printer and the papermaker in the addresses which he delivers from time to time before gatherings of master printers on the subject of paper. On the 6th inst., at the Battersea Public Library, he attended a meeting of the South-West-London Master Printers' Association, and spoke on "The Printer and His Paper."

He began by observing that there were many things the printer had to learn about paper. Those who only dealt with paper forgot that the printer was going to handle it, and those who were only concerned with print forgot that the paper had to be made. Mr. Dawe proceeded to emphasise how essential paper was. Whereas there were many ways of printing, there was, to all intents and purposes, only one material on which they could print, and that was paper.

From a century-old book, "Johnson's Typographia," the lecturer quoted a severe criticism of British paper. Why did the printer always complain about paper? The answer was simply because he did not know.

Mr. Dawe then took his hearers for a short "canter" over the papermaking processes, both hand-made and machine, explaining also the meaning of the various finishes.

Some of the troubles attributed to paper, he pointed out, were the fault of the printers themselves, and often arose from the conditions under which the paper was stored. Mr. Dawe mentioned the case of a large printing works in London where the stock room for the paper was open to the weather. When paper went to 9d. a lb. for rubbish everyone took great care of it, but when it was cheap the printers seemed to think it did not require any attention. Mr. Dawe wished to emphasise that when printers bought paper they should look after it properly. If it was carefully stored it would remain unchanged for a very long time, but if they were careless with it, even the best of papers would suffer.

Mr. Dawe showed how expensive it was to allow employees to get over their paper difficulties as best they could, whereas a great deal of valuable time might be saved if a specialist was consulted, and of these specialists there were many who could provide cures for paper ailments.

Mr. Dawe went on to deal with the various troubles which printers meet with in regard to register, cockling, electricity, and so on, and gave some useful hints on each phase of the subject. He particularly emphasised the necessity for maintaining an even temperature and moisture conditions in the printing room. With a high temperature the moisture was driven out of the paper, and the paper contracted, and when the moisture content of the room was raised the paper absorbed it

and expanded. From such variations register troubles occurred.

Lithographic printing introduced another factor, because they printed on a damp stone, and the early impressions took up a certain amount of moisture, with resulting expansion and further trouble. Paper did not contract and expand always at the same rate, because, with every expansion, it would contract less, so that they would get register troubles continuously unless the atmosphere of the printing works was controlled. Colour troubles in art paper were due to some extent to the papermaker, but it was difficult to get at the bottom of these, because they did not usually come to the notice of the printer until after the work was done.

In three-colour work there was sometimes trouble with the colour not coming down properly, but that was the printers' job, the ink requiring only a little modification in order to alter the colour value. Cockling was also another result of undue expansion. The paper being dried hard, only the outside edges had been able to take up moisture from the atmosphere. To check cockling, if the paper was new, the paper should be exposed to the air fairly well; but if the cockling was fixed in the paper, Mr. Dawe was afraid there was no cure. With regard to the electricity in paper, the speaker remarked that while it was a real trouble, in time it would disappear; it generally arose in new paper.

Mr. Dawe mentioned some of the curious effects which had arisen from unsuitable store room conditions. In one instance, yellow paper which developed black edges was found to have been stored near a drain which had given off gases, thus changing the colour round the edges. In another case, boards which refused to register the second colour properly, were found to have been placed near a radiator in the stock room, which the specialist, on being called in, pointed out was scarcely the way to treat boards. In another case the fault of the paper, which picked terribly, was due to a broken window exposing the paper to the damp atmosphere outside.

In the course of a discussion which followed Mr. Maynard referred to the practice of damping paper before printing, and mentioned that he had seen excellent results arising therefrom.

Mr. Spring said printers had been told that papermakers had overcome the necessity for damping. He did not think they found any printer-to-day who damped the paper and the results were satisfactory. He went on to refer to the different bulking qualities of paper, new paper not bulking to the same extent as that which had been in stock for some time. With regard to art paper, Mr. Spring said he should like to discover how they could get over the pin pricks which appeared under the blocks, and expressed the hope that some day they would overcome the defects arising from blue inks.

Answering a question by the president (Mr. J. D. Wise) as to whether it was possible to get paper with the same finish on both sides, Mr. Dawe replied that the nearest approach to that would be a water finish imitation art.

in which the impression of the wire was very nearly removed. As to a test for esparto papers, Mr. Dawe said a 5 per cent. solution of aniline sulphate, if it failed to produce a pink effect upon the paper, showed there was no esparto in it.

Mr. Simnett described how his firm had overcome their paper troubles by maintaining a steady temperature in the works all the week round. Since they had introduced central heating they never had to complain once of bad register or anything else if the paper had been in stock for some time. The only difficulty arose with a new parcel of paper direct from the mill which it was found necessary to put on the machine straight away. The speaker mentioned the advantage derived from opening out the paper and interleaving it with rough casement paper as soon as it was received. This overcame the troubles arising from stretching and so on, and in a couple of days the paper was fit to handle on the machine.

Mr. Tacey mentioned that a complaint with regard to black spots appearing on exercise books which had been supplied to a school was traced to the satchels used by the scholars, small particles of the American cloth settling on the paper. The speaker mentioned the importance of studying paper from the technical point of view.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Dawe for his address, and in his response he called the attention of master printers to the new paper trade customs which would come into operation on January 1st.

## Norwegian Paper Market.

The paper market in Norway, says *Farmand*, shows slight symptoms of a greater activity, but prices rule unchanged. It is, however, hoped that better conditions are slowly drawing near, or at least that the turnover is going to increase. All depends on the state of the exchange value. The last fluctuations have been very harmful to the producers, who, at best, only get their costs of production covered; at worst, they must sell with losses.

## Waste Paper Failure.

**Re The British Waste Paper and Paper Stock Merchants.**

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on December 7th, before Mr. Registrar Mellor, for the public examination of Mrs. Mary Maud Austin, who carried on business under the above style at 42-4, Manchester-road, Notting-hill, W. The debtor filed her own petition on August 20th and has lodged accounts showing liabilities £992 against assets valued at £500, consisting of stock-in-trade, machinery fixtures and fittings. Replying to Mr. W. P. Bowyer, senior official receiver, the debtor stated that under the will of her late brother, she in July, 1920, received £2,746, of which £1,551 was used in the above business. In October, 1920, she became the tenant of 42 and 44, Manchester-road, and there commenced as a waste paper merchant, the business being managed by one of her sons, who had for twelve years previously been employed by a firm of waste paper merchants. Shortly after the business was opened a depression followed by a heavy fall in prices occurred in the trade, and in consequence the business was crippled, and sales could only be effected at a sacrifice. Owing to subsequent pressure by creditors and to an execution having been levied at the premises, witness filed her own petition. She attributed her insolvency to loss in trading through the aforesaid depression and heavy fall in prices, and to heavy expenses in connection with a motor lorry which was represented to be in good running order when bought, but proved to be defective, with the result that a considerable expense was incurred for cartage. The examination was concluded.

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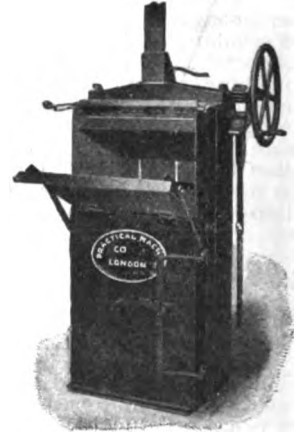
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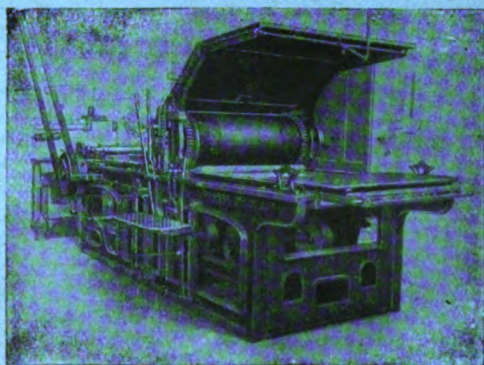
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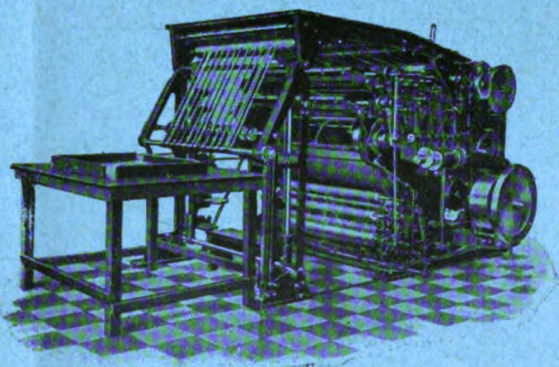
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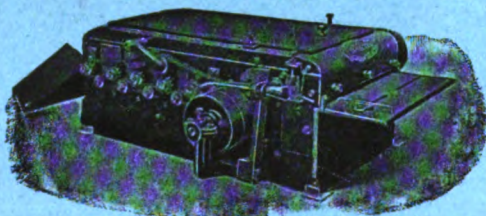
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PRICE TWOPENCE.**

## New Printing-Trade M.P.

### Mr. T. E. Naylor Enters Parliament.

The printing industry extends its congratulations to the latest addition to the M.P.'s of the printing and allied trades. By his victory in the South-East Southwark (Walworth) by-election last week, Mr. T. E. Naylor's entry into Parliament is a triumphal one, and constitutes a good augury for a successful Parliamentary career. The printing industry can not only pride itself on the fact that there is thus added one more to its representatives in the House, but it can also take some of the credit for the winning of the seat, for Mr. Naylor expresses deep appreciation of the assistance he has received during the by-election from the members and officials of his own society and also from those of other trade unions (including the women workers) in the printing and allied trades.

The completeness of Mr. Naylor's success exceeded the anticipations of even the optimists among his supporters. The figures were: T. E. Naylor (Labour), 6,561; T. Owen Jacobson (Co.-Lib.), 2,636; Horace Boot (Ind. Con.), 2,307. Thus Mr. Naylor's majority over the second candidate was 3,925, and he had also a clear majority of 1618 over the votes polled by both the opposing candidates combined.

When the result was declared in Walworth-road between 12 and 1 last Thursday morning it was received with great enthusiasm, and Mr. Naylor was greeted as he went from the hall with "For he's a jolly good fellow." He has since been inundated with telegrams and letters of congratulation, such messages having been received not only from many prominent trades union representatives, but also from some of the leading master printers and newspaper proprietors. The new member took the oath and his seat in the House of Commons on Thursday, amid loud Labour cheers, and calls of "Resign!" to the Govern-

ment from Commander Kenworthy. Mr. Naylor was introduced by Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Henderson.

#### Mr. Naylor's Busy Career.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, who was born in 1868, is the son of a working compositor, and himself followed his father's calling in the employ of Messrs. Cassells, where from the reading department he was promoted to the position of sub-editor. While fulfilling the duties of sub-editor he was elected secretary of the London Society of Compositors in 1906, on the resignation of Mr. Bowerman, and still holds that office.

It will be remembered that, in recognition of his various services during the war, he was last year approached with the offer of his being appointed an Officer of the British Empire, the acceptance of which honour, however, he politely refused, adding that he felt that distinctions of that kind were out of date in a democratic age, and carried with them political and social obligations for which he was unable to assume responsibility.

Rumour has it that Mr. Naylor has, in his time, rejected more than one approach made with a view to his becoming secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, whilst a recent similar rejection is reported in connection with the secretaryship of an employers' association more closely allied to the printing trade.

The winning of a seat in Parliament adds one more to the already considerable number of offices held by Mr. Naylor. The following is a recent list of the principal of the positions he occupies in addition to the secretaryship of the L.S.C. He is chairman, London Labour Party; vice-chairman, London Printing



Trades Federation; chairman, London Joint Advisory Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators; vice-chairman, Technical Advisory Committee for London and Home Counties; Justice of the Peace; delegate to Joint Industrial Council; chairman, J.I.C. General Purposes Committee; member of Governing Council, Ruskin College, Oxford; vice-chairman, Stationery Office Joint Industrial Council; member of National P.T. Federation Executive; also editor of a trade journal.

Question is naturally being raised as to whether Mr. Naylor's election to Parliament precludes his continuing to hold the L.S.C. secretaryship. We understand there is nothing



**Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P.**

in the society's rules to make any change necessary. At the time when Mr. Bowerman entered Parliament there was a rule on the society's books which necessitated his giving up the secretaryship, but after the Osborne Judgment this rule was deleted. We fancy the general view of the L.S.C. membership will be that Mr. Naylor's services are too valuable to the society to be lightly dispensed with, for there is no question of the success that has marked his secretaryship of this important trade union.

THE Australian Government is to introduce a Bill for a resumption of trade with Germany, and also an anti-dumping Bill.

## P. M. and O. A. Pension Effort.

### Successful Bohemian Concert.

In aid of the fund to establish a third pension within the Printers' Pension Corporation the sum of £120 was raised by the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association at a successful bohemian concert held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday evening last, the gathering being presided over by Mr. E. N. Mathieson, director of Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd. (son of Mr. G. J. Mathieson, principal of the firm). There was a big attendance and Mr. Mathieson was supported by Messrs. M. W. Baker, F. H. Walls, Sydney Cumbers, W. Spencer, A. E. Jarvis (ex-president of the Association) and E. W. Whittle (general secretary). Apologies for absence were received from Sir T. Vansittart Bowater and Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P.

An excellent concert programme was rendered under the direction of Mr. Philip Ritte—whose own tenor singing was a notable feature of the concert—songs being contributed also by Miss Ethel Wilford, Miss Doris Cowan, Mr. Geoffrey Duprée, and Mr. Will Edwards (humorist), and pianoforte solos and accompaniments being provided by Miss Tina Foster. A remarkably large number of encores were called for and given.

In the course of the evening a collection was taken for the pension fund, and a little later Mr. G. H. T. Freeman, hon. pension secretary, announced that the sum of £117 15s. had been realised. He expressed the hearty thanks of the pension committee and himself to those who had contributed, and went on to emphasise the deserving character of the Printers' Pension Corporation. In referring to some contributors who had helped in specially generous fashion, Mr. Freeman mentioned the firm of Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Messrs. Crowther and Goodman, Mr. Stanley Cousins, Messrs. Dawson of Otley, Messrs. Percy Brothers of Manchester, and the Birmingham Centre of the P. M. and O. A. Later in the evening Mr. Whittle, at Mr. Jarvis's suggestion, made a personal effort to get a little added to the total raised. In this he was successful, an announcement soon being made that the collection had been brought up to £120.

Mr. Jarvis proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, and this was taken up enthusiastically with the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" followed by three cheers for Mr. Mathieson.

Mr. Mathieson made suitable response, thanking those who had subscribed and indicating the difficulty of raising money in these days of trade depression.

PRINTED books, directories, etc., imported into Australia during the month of July, 1921, amounted in value to £68,000, compared with £74,000 the value of the same kind of merchandise imported during July last year.

## Simplicity and Progress in Printing.

**Mr. R. B. Fishenden in Cambridge.**

Lecturing recently to printers in Cambridge, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc. Tech., chose as his subject "Simplicity and Progress in Commercial Printing."

Expressing regret that printed matter is too often "taken for granted" and seen with unseeing eyes, Mr. Fishenden remarked that the complaint often heard that customers insist on cheap work irrespective of its quality frequently comes from the lack of conviction of the printer himself: if he were able to inspire his client with the idea that bad printing is a bad advertisement for the client's business, the result would usually be satisfactory to all concerned.

With reference to type and characteristics which make for beauty and legibility, Mr. Fishenden said it was doubtful whether we had advanced beyond the standards set by Jenson in book work, but in commercial printing variety was essential, and types of new designs were frequently being introduced to meet the demand for novelty in display. A good type had to be legible and free from eccentricity. In this respect some modern display founts in current use were excellent, especially in lowercase characters, because the ascenders—th, k, f, h and so on—were very pronounced.

In the matter of legibility, the Roman character was the best: whilst the Gothic or 'black' letter was beautiful in itself, the individual letters were too like one another to be read easily. William Morris had done much to revive an interest in fine printing, but he had made the mistake in his Troy and Chaucer types of sacrificing legibility for the appearance of the page as a design. It was necessary in all printed work to avoid sacrificing clearness for the sake of harmony alone; this had to be carefully considered in deciding such matters as spacing, indentation, leading, and lengths of line, besides the important factor of the distance apart of the individual types, referred to as the 'set.'

As regards display work, there had been great progress in recent years towards simplicity and direct treatment. Leaving "white paper" in a job was the easiest way to make it a success. Display pages should be treated as designs, and customers encouraged to allow the printer to modify the arrangement of the wording in order to secure the most effective results, but where this was impracticable the wording should be allowed to group itself naturally, and not be forced to assume a predetermined shape.

It was much to be regretted, he said, that coated paper, misnamed "art" paper, was still so frequently employed. For illustration work it had been shown that highly satisfactory results could be obtained from half-tone blocks printed on non-coated paper, and some remarkably fine colour work had been printed on a pure rag paper by G. W. Jones.

The great commercial possibilities of litho-offset printing had come from the great advance in the construction of the machines from those which were used by the old litho printers. There was a strong inference that the process would be used increasingly for actual type printing, whilst the advantages in illustration work were indubitable both on grounds of speed and cost of production. With an increasing understanding of the technique of the process, the quality of illustration work was constantly improving. The facsimile reproductions of pencil drawings and colour work which were shown, fully illustrated the points that were made.

It was perhaps unfortunate that photo illustration processes could reproduce ugly and over-elaborate designs equally as well as the simple ones. But this was not the fault of the process. Printers should not hesitate to go back to the simple and strong in design, and the modern processes would translate the originals into printing surfaces with the greatest fidelity.

In conclusion Mr. Fishenden said there was a new spirit in the printing world, which desired a higher standard of work apart from mere technical excellence. Some of the best brains in the industry realised the importance of this change in spirit, and were modifying the character of their work to meet it. The large advertisers too were seeking everywhere for simplicity and directness of treatment, so that their publicity might be in line with new ideas.

## Tenders Invited for Egypt.

The Government Press, Cairo, Egypt, invites tenders for the supply of:—15,000 metres of black binding cloth; 675 kilos of black printing ink; 3,000 kilos of glue; 1,100 metres of packing cloth; 1,000 kilos of starch; 1,500 kilos of string for heavy packing. Tenders on the proper form will be received by the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Ministry of Finance, Dawawine, P.O., Cairo, up to noon on January 24th, 1922.

## Tenders for Wheatstone Tape.

The Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne, invites tenders for the supply and delivery of 29½ tons Wheatstone tape of various patterns. (Schedule No. 3). Sealed tenders on proper forms and accompanied by a preliminary deposit based on the following sliding scale and calculated on the total amount of items tendered for—(a) For amounts up to £500, 2 per cent. (b) For amounts over £500, 2 per cent. for £500 and 1 per cent. for the amount over £500. (c) The minimum deposit is £2 for each tender will be received by the Deputy Postmaster General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, February 14th, 1922.



# THE NATIONAL Association of Wholesale Stationers AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

## National Meetings.

On Thursday the 9th inst. full and representative meetings of the National Council of the National Wrapping Paper Section and of the National Writings and Printings Section were held at the Council Chamber, 11, Kings Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4. In addition to various important matters concerning the members of the Association, the following subjects came under discussion :—

### The National Council.

The question of the appointment of a representative of the paper and newspaper trades, etc., to sit on the General Panel to be set up under section 24 of the Railways Act, 1921, from which a member might be added to the Rates Tribunal for the purposes of any particular case or proceeding, and temporary vacancies in the commercial membership of the Tribunal could be filled, was considered. The names of the prospective representatives were mentioned, and the feelings of the meeting were expressed as to whom the Association should nominate in due course.

The position of the Association as regards the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, again came under discussion, and the general secretary was instructed on what lines to reply to the various letters which had been received on the subject.

The general secretary reported that it had been universally agreed that the Revised Trade Customs should come into operation on January 1st, 1922. It was hoped that copies of same would be received from the printers in the course of a day or two, and each member would then immediately be supplied with a copy.

The question of the period of the Christmas Holidays was raised, and it appeared that the big London houses were closing from Friday evening, December 23rd, until Wednesday morning, December 28th.

The general secretary reported that the various districts of the Association were taking up the question of the Prince of Wales' Appeal in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, 1923, with their respective local Chambers of Commerce.

### National Writings and Printings.

The present position with regard to standardisation was referred to, when it was reported that no reply had yet been received from the master printers as to the suggested meeting on this subject.

The question of the limit in respect of which carriage is paid on country orders was mentioned, and the general secretary was instructed to notify members of a resolution passed by the Southern District on this matter.

The question of "Nett Terms" was discussed, and the general secretary was requested to take certain steps in order to ascertain the views of the various districts.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on the 10th inst. at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. There was a good representation of the membership present, and in the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. J. Parker was voted to the chair. At the conclusion of the routine business Mr. W. C. Warren, general secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, delivered an interesting address on the apprenticeship question, which we intend to publish in next week's issue.

In a useful discussion which followed, Mr. Titchener (secretary to the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Trade Employers' Federation) expressed on behalf of that body cordial sympathy with the views put forward by Mr. Warren. Others who contributed to the discussion were Messrs. R. Latimer, A. Latimer, H. Lawrence, A. Parker, W. Longley and J. Parker.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Warren brought the meeting to a close.

## Mr. A. H. Munday at Leicester.

An excellent and interesting lecture on "Printing Metals" was given on Wednesday of last week in the City School of Arts and Crafts, Leicester, by Mr. A. H. Munday, of Fry's Metal Foundry, London.

Despite the bad night a good number of students and gentlemen connected with the printing craft were present. Mr. Munday gave a brief history and description of printing metals, including the alloys used in each of the chief processes of printing. The lecture was interspersed with a number of lantern slides, showing the methods of manufacture; tests and scientific investigation; temperature measurements and control. It was felt by all present that the lecture had been a most valuable one, dealing as it did with a subject of vital importance to the printing craft. Mr. Munday was asked a variety of questions, and these were answered with evident satisfaction to the students.

Mr. C. Gee (representing the Leicester Master Printers' Association) moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Munday for his lecture, and this was ably seconded by Mr. C. H. Chandler (late of Sheffield) the new editor-manager of the *Leicester Mail*, and supported by C. H. Roberts, principal of the School of Arts and Crafts. Mr. E. Shardlow, who presided, was cordially thanked for his kindly service.

## Stationers' Social Society.

### Another Successful Whist Drive and Dance.

The social evening which was held at the Stationers' Hall on the 9th instant by the Stationers' Social Society was a complete success. The previous functions of the kind have been so enjoyable in every way that the members of the Society and their friends eagerly asked for more. There was again a large gathering, the attendance coming close to the 300 mark. Accordingly, both the Hall itself and the Card Room, which provided ample accommodation, were well filled. One could not imagine a more gay and attractive scene in this venerable hall than that presented when dancing was in progress. The ladies had donned their brightest dresses, which by contrast, made the uniform evening clothes of the gentlemen appear quite picturesque. It was really a brilliant scene and almost as delightful to watch as to engage in. The oak floor possessed an ideal surface for dancing, while Gooding's Jazz band was of an excellent type and added all that was required to make this part of the programme thoroughly enjoyable. In the direction of affairs in the Hall, Mr. J. W. S. Johnston, assistant secretary, who acted as M.C., was ably assisted by the following stewards: Messrs. G. Oswick, A. C. Jennings, L. C. S. Lewsey, R. R. Thomson and W. Whyte. These gentlemen looked after the interests of the dancers so completely that the whole thing went off in perfect harmony.

No less successful was the whist drive which took place in the large, comfortable and beautifully decorated Card Room. Twenty-two tables had their full complement of players, and all settled down earnestly to the "rigour of the game." The prizes, as usual, were of a very attractive kind, so that the trend of the scores was followed with very keen interest. Mr. E. M. Fells again efficiently carried out the duties of M.C., assisted by Messrs. A. E. Brown, J. Atkins and F. E. Williams, who were alert and attentive throughout.

The whist prizes were won by the following players:—Ladies: 1st (jewel case), Miss K. C. Apps (174); 2nd (manicure set), Mrs. Thomas (172); hidden number (suede hand bag), Mrs. F. Smart (139). Gentlemen: 1st (umbrella), Mr. S. Perkin (179); 2nd (gold-mounted wallet), Mr. W. E. Wallis (179); hidden number (walking stick), Mr. W. S. Muir (128). The first and second gentlemen scored exactly the same number of points, and they had to cut for premier position, with the result as shown. Mrs. E. M. Fells gracefully presented the prizes to the winners, who were congratulated on their success.

Chief credit for the success of the gathering, of course, is due to Mr. A. E. Mist, the secretary, who, with the committee, planned the arrangements so carefully and so thoroughly that all that was required on the evening

itself was the gently guiding hand of the officials. Accordingly the whole programme was carried through with such smoothness that nobody thought of all the time and trouble that had been spent on the preparations, for the amount of detail work in an affair of this kind is considerable. Mr. Mist has since received many congratulations on the success of the gathering, and not least appreciative were Mr. P. W. Kennett (the president of the Society) and Mr. W. W. Horsburgh (the vice-president), who attended the function and enjoyed the pleasures of the evening as much as anybody. On the motion of Mr. G. J. Relph a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Kennett for his presence and his share in the work which had produced so happy an evening.

In every way, including refreshments, the comfort of the members and their friends was fully studied. So much so, that they are looking forward to the next social evening, if not this season, then next.

## Printers and Paper Merchants.

### North London Printers' Discussion.

The December meeting of the North London Association was sparsely attended by the members, possibly due to the nearness of the Christmas season, and in the absence of Mr. D. A. Whitehead, the chair was taken by Mr. W. J. Mizen.

A welcome was extended to Mr. A. Langley of the West and North-West Association, who gave a talk on "Competition of the Wholesale Houses," a grievance that many members have, through being subject to losing orders on account of the competition of the wholesale houses.

Many instances were given of orders being lost in this manner and Mr. Langley suggested that one way of stopping the unfair competition was for a list of "fair" houses to be circulated among members of the London Master Printers' Association. This would then mean that printers would buy their paper from houses that were not likely to enter into competition with them for their retail orders.

A discussion ensued from which it was gathered that all members present had suffered in the way described by Mr. Langley, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hunt, for the matter to be left with the council to do as they thought best.

Mr. J. Johnson of Head Office attended and gave a report on his interviews with non-members in North London.

It is proposed to hold early in the New Year a concert and social evening.

LORD LEVERHULME has consented to preside at the 59th annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in the spring of 1922.

# Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

## MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The seventeenth annual general meeting was held in the "Mitre" Hotel, Manchester, on the 10th inst., when the president, Mr. Thos. Rignall, occupied the chair.

The annual report and balance-sheet were discussed. During the year four members were added, two had resigned, and Mr. Thos. Kirkwood had passed away, thus leaving a membership of 83. The Technical Committee had done good work on behalf of the students attending the Municipal College of Technology; there had been several conferences with the Typographical Association in respect of the giving and receiving of notices; several lectures were well attended; and the social side was adequately catered for. The balance-sheet showed that the calls on the local funds had been heavy, particularly in connection with hotel accommodation, but this expenditure had proved justifiable by the fuller attendance of members. The report and balance-sheet were passed after eulogiums from the two auditors, Messrs. Charles K. Knowles and Joseph Orrell.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Thos. Rignall; vice-president, Mr. Fred E. Robinson; trustees, Messrs. Edward McVay and J. H. Nuttall; treasurer, Mr. James E. Mayo; secretary, Mr. F. J. Hughes; executive committee, Messrs. E. C. Balls, A. Hellewell, Jos. Orrell, A. Young, Chas. N. Knowles, F. Scouler, E. Garrett and J. Ball.

The moving of a vote of thanks by the president to those members who had retired, was heartily supported.

After the general business was concluded, President Rignall introduced Mr. Robert R. Hyde, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, and Miss Marie Rochford, the local organising secretary.

In his address on "Industrial Welfare Work," Mr. Hyde briefly outlined what had been done amongst the miners, retail shop assistants, textile, engineering and shipbuilding trades. During the great war, he said, the making of munitions had caused large numbers of people—particularly young women—to be huddled into large centres where housing, transport, health and comfort became a cause of anxiety to the Government. The State set up a special department which was so successful and appreciated that it was deemed a necessity to carry on the good work in peace times. In the early days, the Welfare Society chiefly dealt with boys, but later on demands were made by adult people so that the scope of the Industrial Welfare Society had to be greatly enlarged. He went on to explain in some detail the present applications of welfare work and the need for its extension.

In the discussion which followed, President Rignall expressed pleasure with the kindly

advice given by Mr. Hyde, and commented on several of the many interesting points raised. Mr. E. Garrett continued the discussion, and other participants were: Messrs. J. H. Nuttall, Chas. N. Knowles, W. Smith and F. J. Hughes.

Mr. Hyde replied, and in the course of his remarks said he was delighted with the reception of his address and hoped the members would go further into welfare work.

WEE MAC.

## Re H. D. Hackett.

**Waste Paper Merchant, 47, Leage-street,  
Old-street, E.C.**

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held on December 9th, before Mr. Registrar Francke for the public examination of this debtor, whose address is given as 47, Leage-street, Old-street, E.C., and against whose estate a receiving order was made on August 24th upon the petition of the *Daily Herald*, Ltd., the act of Bankruptcy being failure to comply with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice. Mr. F. T. Garton, Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had not surrendered to the proceedings, and no information could be obtained regarding his present movements. Under those circumstances he asked for the examination to be adjourned *sine die*. His Honour made an order on those terms. Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater and Co., have tendered a proof of debt for £38.

**FOOTBALL MATCH.**—A benefit match on behalf of Mr. H. J. Parker (joint hon. sec., P.A.T.F.L.), is to be played on Boxing Day between the Printing and Allied Trades League and the Forest Gate League. The game will be played on the ground of Messrs. Waterlow's at Walthamstow, and the kick-off is to be made by Mr. G. A. Isaacs, gen. sec., N.A.T.S.O.P.A., at 11 a.m.

**THE PRINCE'S CALENDAR.**—The Prince of Wales has given his name and personal approval to "The Prince of Wales' Calendar, 1922," which has been produced "To help all those Men of the Three Fighting Services, irrespective of rank, who defended their Empire with self-sacrificing Loyalty and Devotion, and now find themselves in want." The feature of the calendar is a reproduction in photogravure of an hitherto unpublished portrait of the Prince. The calendar has been produced by the Carlton Studio and is now on sale in all parts of the Kingdom, price 1s. 6d. per copy. Retailers and others who desire to assist in making the Calendar the success it deserves are requested to communicate at once with the Hon. Secretary, The National Portrait Fund, 13, Duke-street, London, S.W., who will be glad to quote attractive trade terms.

## Trade Notes.

PROSPECTIVE purchasers of *Hansard* were astounded last week when they were asked a shilling for the issue instead of the usual 3d. The yearly subscription is to be raised from £2 to £5.

MESSRS. ILIFFE AND SONS, LTD., have guaranteed £500 in support of the British Empire Exhibition. Speaking at a public meeting at Coventry, Mr. Edward M. Iliffe said he believed the Exhibition was going to do a considerable amount of good in promoting the commerce of the Empire.

FOLLOWING up Mr. E. D. Nuttall's recent appeal at the L.M.P.A. luncheon, the secretary of the London Master Printers' Association has sent out to all Association members a copy of Mr. Nuttall's address (reprinted from our pages) with a special appeal. This appeal has called forth the thanks of the Ministry of Labour, and responses from master printers have already been received.

THE Manchester Jobbing Printers' Guild, which is affiliated to the Typographical Association, has initiated a movement for securing one standard wage for day work and one for night work for all classes of workmen, inclusive of hand compositors, machinemen, and machine operators, for all members of the Association, the only differences intended being those allowed by the grading scheme in the hours and holiday agreement.

IN the Typographical Association's balance sheet for the first six months of this year, the principal feature is the large sum of £25,820 paid out under the heading of unemployment benefit, which compares with £9,983 in the previous half year and indicates the serious amount of unemployment prevalent in the trade. Superannuation accounted for £13,907, and other items made the full total expended under the heading of benefits £42,863.

"DAILY HERALD" CONTROL.—At a meeting last week of representatives of *Daily Herald* first debenture holders a resolution was unanimously carried asking the Joint National Council representing the Labour Executive and the National Council of the Trade Union Congress, to take over the future responsibility and control of the paper. The Joint National Council has appointed a small committee to go into the question and report as early as possible on the subject.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.—The aged inmates of the Printers' Almshouses, Wood Green, who held their Christmas festival on Saturday, sent a telegram to Princess Mary at Harewood House, offering respectful congratulations. An acknowledgment was received during the afternoon. The entertainment took the form of a tea, concert and distribution of gifts. Sir George Truscott was the host at tea, and the donors of gifts included the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Wakefield, Lord Marshall, Sir Vansittart Bowater, Sir E. Hodder Williams, and many other

members of the Corporation of London. Mr. George Rooke Collingridge occupied the chair.

MR. FREDERICK A. YEO, formerly editor of the *North Western Daily Mail*, has died at Broughton-in-Furness.

A NEW newspaper, the *Echo National*, will make its appearance in Paris on January 10th devoted to the support of M. Clemenceau.

ST. BRIDE PRINTING SCHOOL held a successful Staff Dinner on Saturday at the Holborn Restaurant. A report is unavoidably held over till next week.

MR. EDWARD LEDGER, of Hampstead, lately proprietor of the *Era*, who died on September 24th last, left estate of the gross value of £450,359, with net personalty £444,090.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE has sent a message of regret and appreciation to the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, on the death, which occurred on Saturday, of Mr. J. M. Staniforth, for 32 years cartoonist on that paper.

IN the Christmas Number of *Pearson's Magazine* the most outstanding feature is "An Appreciation of Lord Kitchener," by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, P.C., M.P. Many excellent pages in colour are included.

MR. ARTHUR JAMES KNOWLES, M.I.C.E., only son of the late Sir James Knowles, the proprietor and editor of the *Nineteenth Century* died suddenly at Poperinghe on December 12th.

THE Pan-German journal *Deutsche Zeitung* has been banned for three months from the occupied territories of the Rhine by the Inter-Allied High Commission on the ground that the journal had published matter derogatory to the troops of occupation.

DURING the first six months of the present year printed books, papers (including music paper) imported into New Zealand were of the value of £210,000, in contrast with £222,000 the value of the quantity imported last year and £137,000 the amount in the corresponding six months of 1919.

At a meeting of the council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association Lord Burnham, the chairman, moved a resolution, which was adopted, expressing the council's profound sympathy with Lady Pearson and her family, and the admiration and reverence of the council for all that the late Sir Arthur Pearson did in his great mission for the blind.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.—Captain Sir Rowland Blades asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday whether, in view of the public announcement that payment of excess profits duty may in approved cases be made over a term of years, he would consider the advisability of making the principle retrospective, so that some firms who would have come under this arrangement, but had already paid, and thereby seriously embarrassed the proper carrying on of their business, may be allowed to apply for a consideration of their case under the above scheme. Sir Robert Horne replied that the answer is in the negative.



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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Christmas Greetings.

CHRISTMAS comes this year with a special welcome. It provides a timely relief from the anxieties of business which have been so pronounced during 1921. Few can recall a year which has been so full of anxiety. The allied trades have had their share of troubles, for depression in industry in general affects speedily and severely paper and print. Apart from the economic hindrances to trading, there has been political interference which has added burdens alike to employers and employed. Heavy taxation and financial obligations have been a crushing weight to carry, and on the other side manufacturers and master men have found orders dwindling away. Throughout the year the gloom has been unrelieved, and it deepened as the months passed, with unemployment following in its train. Happily there were signs during the waning of the year that trade and industry were reviving. After so long and so acute a period of depression, recovery is necessarily slow; but there appears to be

more than a pious hope that the outlook for 1922 is brighter. With that measure of promise in mind, may we all celebrate the coming Festival with hearty goodwill. In that spirit we offer our readers in all sincerity the familiar greeting, A HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

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### Paper Prices.

It is some little time since we ran over the market prices of papers in common use. As the level is now stabilised and unlikely to take on any further decided movement for some time, it may be advantageous to present average figures, always observing that small lots purchased from merchant's stock are inevitably so much dearer:— News offcuts 2½d. per lb., common printings 3d., foreign glazed tints 3d., seconds printings 3½d., fine printings 4d. to 4½d. per lb., esparto printings 5d., pure S.C. 3½d., M.G. poster (pure) 4½d., imitation art 4½d., common E.S. writings 3½d., seconds writings 3½d., fine writings 4½d. and pure esparto writings 4½d. to 5½d., common E.S. azure laids 4d. per lb., hard-sized azure laids 6½d., tub-sized ledgers 7½d. and upwards; duplicating papers 4½d. to 7d., coated art paper 6½d. to 9d., tinted E.S. writings 5½d. to 8d. per lb., English-made banks 4½d. to 5½d., tinted banks 5½d. to 6½d., English kraft £30 per ton, English G.I.P. 4½d. to 5d. per lb.

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### Paper Import Variations.

IMPORTS of paper and cardboard into Great Britain during November indicate varying fluctuations. The total figure, 712,308 cwts., marks a decrease of 85,708 cwts. compared with the previous month. Contrasted with November last year the decrease is 109,294 cwts., or 13·3 per cent. Compared with November, 1913, a lessened demand by consumers in this country is still manifest, there being a decline of 264,878 cwts., or 27 per cent. Paper and cardboard marking increases are packing and wrappings, 199,306 cwts., which represent 27·9 per cent. of the total and show an increase of 25,357 cwts. compared with November, 1920; strawboards, 243,152 cwts. (34·1 per cent.), an advance of 21,686 cwts.; other sorts, 30,148 cwts. (4·2 per cent.), an increase of 1,118 cwts., and stationery, 4,270 cwts. (5 per cent.), an increase of 1,334 cwts. The principal decreases comprise printings, the 177,192 cwts. (24·8 per cent. of the total imports), comparing with 302,394 cwts. in November last year, a decrease of 125,202 cwts.; millboards, 52,286 cwts. (7·3 per cent.), against 85,237 cwts. in November, 1920, a decrease of 32,951 cwts. The chief countries



supplying the British market during the month with printings, not coated, were: Sweden, 46,069 cwts., against 33,108 cwts. last year; Norway, 28,557 cwts., against 43,145 cwts.; Germany, 17,011 cwts., against 19,938 cwts., and Belgium, 3,183 cwts., against 800 cwts. last year. A noteworthy feature is the absence of any consignments of printings from Newfoundland during the month; twelve months ago she shipped 166,037 cwts. to the British market. With regard to packings and wrappings for the month a big increase is shown in the supplies from Sweden, her shipments representing 51.4 per cent. of the total quantity received, viz.: 102,556 cwts. This compares with 65,950 cwts. imported in November, 1920. Germany has also increased her supply this month, the 21,717 cwts. contrasting with 17,090 cwts. in November last year. In regard to values for the month the total quantity of paper and cardboard received represented £884,958, a decrease compared with the corresponding month of last year of £1,281,725, or 59.1 per cent., and an increase compared with November, 1913, of £269,130, or 43.7 per cent. The average c.i.f. price per cwt. of the imports of paper and cardboard during the month records a decline of 52.8 per cent. compared with November last year, and an increase of 97.3 per cent. compared with November, 1913. The quantity received during the eleven months of the present year amounted to 6,046,402 cwts., a decrease compared with the corresponding eleven months of 1920 of 622,396 cwts., or 50.7 per cent., and compared with the pre-war year a decrease of 5,747,540 cwts., or 48.7 per cent. The principal classes of paper and cardboard imported during the eleven months were: printings, 2,439,409 cwts. (40.3 per cent. of the total); strawboards 1,524,266 cwts. (25.2 per cent.), and packings and wrappings, 1,305,798 cwts. (21.5 per cent.). In printings Sweden and Belgium are the only two countries that have increased their supplies, viz., 523,377 cwts., as against 493,464 cwts. in the case of the former country, and 68,051 cwts. as against 17,458 cwts. in the case of the latter. The total value of the imports for the eleven months amounted to £10,565,570 for the present year, showing a decrease of £17,996,496, or 63 per cent., compared with Jan.-Nov. last year, and an increase compared with the corresponding period of 1913 of £3,523,894, or 50 per cent.

SUNDAY night's service at St. James's Church, Paddington, took the form of a memorial service to the late Sir Arthur Pearson.

## Personal.

LORD RIDDELL sails from New York on the "Orbita" today Thursday.

LORD RIDDELL was entertained last week as a guest of honour by the representatives of the World's Press assembled at Washington for the Disarmament Conference, 150 journalists of all nationalities being present. An engraved silver box was presented to Lord Riddell as a token of their appreciation of his courtesy as intermediary between the British delegation and the Press.

MR. DAVID GREENHILL, president of the Home Counties Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers has taken advantage of the approaching season of good will to follow up the Alliance's propaganda work by addressing a personal letter to every printer in the Alliance area. We understand a large number of interesting replies have been received.

THE Provost of Eton College, Dr. Montague Rhodes Jones, gave an interesting address on "Forgotten Books" to the members of the Livery of the Worshipful Company of Stationers at their monthly meeting on Wednesday of last week.

MR. WALTER T. LAYTON has been appointed editor of the *Economist*, and he will take up his duties early in the new year.

COLONEL ROBERT LORRAINE and Mr. C. B. Cochrane were the guests of the London Press Club at the theatrical dinner on Saturday night, when Mr. Edgar Wallace presided.

DURING the evening the billiards challenge cup given by Sir Douglas Straight was handed to this year's winner, Mr. Frank G. Lavers.

IN the last open competitive examination held by H.M. Stationery Office for the position of Assistant Examiner, a student at the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Mr. L. A. Haylett, was one of the two successful candidates. Mr. Haylett also holds a first-class certificate for paper manufacture, which he gained in the last City and Guilds final examination.

MR. TOM PRATT, of Grantham, in celebrating his 80th birthday, has completed also 65 years' unbroken service as a compositor on the *Grantham Journal*.

MR. W. H. ALDERMAN has completed 64 years' service as a compositor with Messrs. Straker Brothers, Ltd., Bishopsgate, E.C. He is a candidate at the election in March next for the Printers' Pension Fund.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 11s. 9d., 12s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 6d.; Thomas De la Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. 1st Mt. Deb. Stock 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s.; Ilford, Pref., 15s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 2s., Pref., 6s. 3d.; International Linotype, 47s.; Lamson Paragon, 15s., Pref., 14s., (ditto paid up by instalments), 22s.; Linotype A Deb., 52, B Deb., 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 17s. 6d.; New Pegamoid, 7s. 3d.; George Newnes, 13s. 3d., Pref., 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debts (Reg.), 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Odham's Press, 10s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 16s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, 17s.; Raphael Tuck, 17s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 17s. 6d.; Pref., 65s.; Warrillows, 23s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons Def., 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ , 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ , Prefd., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 p.c. Prefd., 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ , 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Weldon's, 28s. 9d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, Pref., 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s., 13s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**BENN BROTHERS, LTD.**—Benn Brothers, Ltd. has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable Jan. 1st, 1922.

**WATERLOW AND SONS, LTD.**—Net profit of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., for year ended Sept. 30th, 1921, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and corporation tax and allowing for depreciation and replacement of machinery and plant, was £240,565 plus £58,760 brought forward, making £299,325. Directors recommend final dividend on Deferred Ordinary shares of 10 per cent., making 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., placing £60,000 to reserve, rising that fund to £400,000, carrying forward £90,375.

**MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE.**—Report of Mergenthaler Linotype Company for year ended Sept. 30th, 1921, states net gain was \$2,313,469. The new Brooklyn factory is complete, fully equipped and organised and operated to effect savings in labour and cost and giving increased output. Company is in sound and prosperous condition, but future contains so many uncertainties at home and abroad that surplus must be conserved.

**KELLY'S DIRECTORIES, LTD.**—Kelly's Directories, Ltd., announces interim dividend of 10

per cent. per annum, less tax, on the Ordinary shares, payable Jan. 2nd. The interim distribution at this time last year was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less tax.

**SUN PAPER MILL.**—In report for year ended November 26th directors say balance available for distribution is £21,323. Dividend will be fixed at meeting of shareholders on December 21st.

**ASSOCIATED PAPER MILLS.**—Report of the Associated Paper Mills states that negotiations are still in progress with authorities in connection with adjustment of liability for excess profits duty, and until this matter is settled directors have decided to postpone presentation of accounts.

**CARRON GROVE PAPER CO., LTD.**—Net profit of Carron Grove Paper Co. for year ended October 29th, 1921, after maintaining mill and machinery and providing for depreciation and corporation tax, was £19,173, plus £11,829 brought in, making £31,002. Directors propose dividend on ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. per share (free of tax), carrying forward £14,952. Provision has been made in balance-sheet for fall in values which has taken place, and the company has no further outstanding commitments for raw materials ahead.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**HOUGHTON PRESS.**—The Houghton Press, Ltd., has been registered as a "private" company with a nominal capital of £15,000 in £1 shares. Object: To take over the *Sunday Sportsman*, to adopt an agreement with T. A. Edge and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. First directors: J. F. Sutton, H. A. N. Andrews, C. H. Edge and T. A. Edge. T. A. Edge is manager and editor of company's publications. Registered office: 9a, Houghton-street, Aldwich, W.C.2.

**JOSIAH CLARK AND SON, LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by H. R. Clark as "Josiah Clark and Son," at 51, Chapel-street, Devonport, Plymouth, and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. R. Clark, A. C. Clark and J. P. Heath. Registered by Shaw and Sons, Ltd.

**WYVERN PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £500 in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, stationery, paper agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Barwood and W. J. Pavyer. Registered office: Southampton House, 317, High-street, Holborn, W.C.1.

**GEO. STEWART AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £31,500 in £4,500 preference, 1,500 employees and 25,500 ordinary shares of £1 each; to take over the business carried on by George Stewart and Co., manufacturing stationers, 92, George-street, Edinburgh. Private company. Subscribers: G. D. Stewart, W. H. Imrie, J. S. Clarkson, W. Ritchie, W. G. Walker, Mrs. M. Stewart and Miss B. Stewart. First directors: G. D. Stewart, J. S. Clarkson and W. Ritchie. Registered office: 92, George-street, Edinburgh.

**MANES BOX LIDS, LTD.**—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, publishers, printers, paper and cardboard manufacturers, importers, exporters and manufacturers of and dealers in cardboard, metal and wooden boxes, cases, paper, pulp and pulp products, etc. Subscribers: W. P. Bull, K.C., G. W. Clay, S. J. S. Parker, A. West, Emma Dollin, G. Wishart and A. W. Sparling. First directors: W. P. Bull, K.C., and R. M. F. Robertson. Registered office: Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.2.

**DAVIES, LAZARUS AND CO., LTD.** (London).—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 261, Cambridge-road, E., as Davies, Lazarus and Co., to adopt an agreement with David Dombrowski and to carry on the business of manufacturers of folding and rigid cardboard boxes, paper merchants and manufacturers, printers, manufacturers of and dealers in printing inks, bronze powders, stationery, etc. Private company. Subscribers: David Dombrowski and P. F. Money. First directors: David, Lazarus, Ralph and Joe Dombrowski.

**WITT AND WESTLEY, LTD.**—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares (1,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference); to take over the business carried on by A. E. Westley, as "Witt and Westley," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic mounts, albums, frames, materials and stationery, cardboard articles, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Westley and A. V. Finch. First directors: A. E. Westley and three by subscribers. Registered office: Osda House, 13, Bishop's-court, Old Bailey.

**JOSEPH BRUCE, LTD.**—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a dealer in paper hangings, and oil, paint, varnish and brush merchant carried on by J. Bruce at 26, Ainsworth-street, Blackburn, as the "Regent Wallpaper Warehouse." Private company. First directors: J. Bruce and C. Crabtree. Registered office: 26, Ainsworth-street, Blackburn.

**DOG WORLD, LTD.**—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares (5,000 7 per cent. preference and 10,000 ordinary); printers and publishers of the *Dog World*. Private company. Subscribers: F. Carl and G. R. Jeffs. Registered office: 54, Fetter-lane, E.C.

**LONDON AND PROVINCIAL SPORTING NEWS AGENCY, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. Truman and to carry on the business of a sporting news and press agency. Private company. Subscribers: F. Truman and A. L. Foster. Registered office: 27, Poland-street, W.

**BANNOCK AND CO., LTD.**—Capital £200 in £1 shares; agents, concessionaires and merchants, manufacturers of boxes and cases wholly of card, wood, metal or otherwise, printers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. Ventura and J. B. Austin. First directors: D. Ventura and A. F. Rourke. Registered office: 6, New Compton-street, W.C.2.

**C. E. PLUMMER, LTD.**—Capital £2,500; to take over the business of booksellers, stationers, dealers in toys, etc., carried on by C. E. Plummer and R. H. Plummer, at 57, 57A and 57B, New King's-road, Fulham, and 89, Pimlico-road, S.W., as "C. E. Plummer and Co." Private company. First directors: C. E. Plummer, R. H. Plummer and W. J. Crawley. Registered office: 57A, New King's-road, Fulham, S.W.6.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).

**ANCHOR PRESS, LTD.**—Particulars of £25,000 debentures authorised by resolutions of November 29th and December 1st, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**MATLOCK AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on November 29th, 1921, of mortgage dated August 3rd, 1920, securing £450.

**AVENUE PRESS, LTD.**—Satisfaction in full on November 3rd, 1921 (a) of charge dated March 6th, 1917, securing any moneys owing by company and L. Upcott Gill and Son, Ltd., to bank and (b) of equitable charge dated March 6th, 1917, securing £4,500.

**THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD.**—A trust deed dated November 26th, 1921, has been registered, to secure £1,200,000 8 per cent. mortgage debenture stock, repayable at 105 per cent. Property charged: Freehold and leasehold hereditaments and properties in St. Luke's, E.C., Ash (Surrey), Walthamstow, Enfield, Kensington and Shoreditch, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to a trust deed dated December 21st, 1911. The trustees for the debenture stock holders are the Law Debenture Corporation, Ltd. Six and a half per cent. commission is payable on £800,000, part of the above debenture stock, issued to the public.

**CHARLES GOODDALL AND SON, LTD.**—A trust deed dated November 26th, 1921, has been registered to secure all moneys which

the company may be liable to pay under the joint guarantee with J. A. Weir, Ltd., of £1,200,000 debenture stock of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, ranking after £52,400 first mortgage debentures secured by trust deed dated May 15th, 1907.

**W. HOLMES AND SMITH, LTD.**—Charge on Otto Printing Works, Ulverston, Lancs, and company's undertaking and other assets, present and future, dated December 5th, 1921, to secure all moneys, not exceeding £7,000 which the mortgagees may pay under their guarantees to company's bankers. Holders: J. F. Benyon, 11, Union-street, Ulverston, and others.

**MAGNET PRINTING CO., LTD.**—Land Registry Charge on Victoria Works, Manor-road, Stoke Newington, dated December 5th, 1921, to secure £700. Holders: Mrs. L. Holsworth, Dunelm, Green Lanes, Palmer's Green, N.

**REAY GEARWORKS, LTD.** (manufacturers of and dealers in gear wheels, of metal, paper, fibre, etc., Gateshead).—Issue on November 28th, 1921, of £200 debentures, part of a series already registered.

**GERRARDS, LTD.** (printers, stationers, etc., London, W.).—Particulars of £1,500 debentures authorised November 24th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future.

**THROSTLE CO., LTD.** (manufacturers of paper bags, manufacturing stationers, etc., Walthamstow).—Debenture dated November 16th, 1921, to secure £750, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. H. Irons, 143, Essex-road, Leyton.

**WARBEY'S STORES, LTD.** (stationers, dealers in fancy leather goods, toys, etc.).—First mortgage debenture dated November 23rd, 1921, to secure £1,000. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: E. H. Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C.

**UNITED NEWSPAPERS (1918), LTD.**—Trust deed and Land Registry Charge both dated November 28th, 1921 (supplemental to trust deed dated March 28th, 1919), to secure £140,000, balance outstanding of £220,000 4½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock; also Trust Deed and Land Registry Charge of even date (supplemental to Trust Deed dated March 29th, 1919), securing £200,000 5 per cent. second mortgage debenture stock; charged on 77 and 78, Fleet-street, E.C., and benefit of covenants and stipulations as to building and otherwise, contained in company's banks conveyances. Trustees: F. Lloyd and H. Lloyd, 4-7, Salisbury-court, E.C. Also Land Registry Charge on 8, Salisbury-court, E.C. (ranking in priority to above original deeds) dated November 28th, 1921, to secure £20,000. Holders: H. Lloyd and Col. J. R. Garwood, Coombe Farm, Croydon, Surrey.

**CONTINENTAL A.B.C., LTD.**—Two mortgages dated November 16th, 1921, to secure £259 10s.

and £152 os. 6d., respectively, charged on company's book debts. Holders: Charles Humphries and Co., 36, Basinghall-street, E.C., and D. E. G. Reeve, 22, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W. Also deposit on same date of deeds of 22, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W., to secure £623. Holder: C. Humphries, 36, Basinghall-street, E.C.

**W. AND G. FOYLE, LTD.** (Printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £2,000 debentures authorised September 29th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital subject to prior debentures and mortgage.

**TUCKER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.** (Stampers founders, manufacturers of duplicating apparatus, typewriting accessories, etc., Harlesden).—Particulars of £6,000 debentures authorised November 30th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**HEFFER SCOTT AND CO., LTD.** (Wallpaper merchants, etc., London).—Charge on certain properties in Barnsbury Park, N., and Berners-street, W., dated November 10th, 1921, to secure £5,500. Holders: F. C. Heffer, Inkerman, Shelley-road, Worthing, and others.

**TRUMAN AND KNIGHTLEY, LTD.** (Educational agents, etc., London).—Debenture dated December 1st, 1921, to secure £1,500, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: A. W. Andrews, 113, Mount-street, W.

**WINSOR AND NEWTON, LTD.** (Manufacturers of and dealers in artists' colours, etc.).—Mortgage and Land Registry Charge on certain lands and premises in Kentish Town and St. Pancras, both dated November 29th, 1921, to secure £12,000. Holders: Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

**Re OSCAR WOODBURY ENGLAND** (trading as W. England and Son), printer, 264a, King-street, Hammersmith. This debtor attended at the London Bankruptcy Court on Dec. 15th, before Mr. Registrar Hope for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £1,038 against assets valued at £617. Replying to Mr. E. Parke, official receiver, the debtor stated that while he was in the army the business fell away and had since been carried on with the aid of borrowed money.

We are informed by Messrs. Elliott, Baxter and Co., of Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon-street, E.C.4, that they have been appointed agents for London and the South of England, for Messrs. Wm. Macintyre, jun., and Co., Ltd., of Paisley, whose coated boards, chromo and enamel papers, etc., are well-known. All friends of Mr. Buchanan will be pleased to hear that he is not altogether retiring from London for the next few months, and he will be in close touch with Messrs. Elliott, Baxter and Co., whose telephone number is Central 3729.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Harry Cooper and Francis John Wright, card manufacturers, 4, Lauderdale-buildings, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

Samuel George (trading as Power Book Co.), 44, Harrington-road, South Kensington, author and publisher. December 14th.

## Olive's Heavy Loss.

Accounts of Olive's Paper Mill Co. made up to July 23rd, 1921, including trading carried on by Olive Brothers on behalf of company from January 1st to the July 23rd, 1920, show loss, after charging bank and debenture interest, directors' and trustees' fees, income tax, and allowing £31,091 for depreciation of buildings and plant, of £70,792. Stocks of paper and raw material have been brought in at cost or market price, whichever was lower, and directors feel that, given revival of trade, the company should be able to go forward and make profits. Claim for excess profits duty has been made by the authorities upon profits made between January 1st and July 23rd, 1920. This claim, however, is being resisted, and no provision has been made for this contingency in accounts. The directors have in preparation claim for repayment of excess profits duty.

According to the balance sheet sundry creditors figure £216,359, of which £131,104 is bankers' overdraft, £43,202 bills payable, and £41,720 open accounts. On the other hand sundry debtors figure at £54,429, but there are items connected with formation expenses, among the "assets" for £33,811. Goodwill is £10,812, investments at cost £251, and cash in hand £373. Sanction for additional £100,000 borrowing powers is asked for.

UNDER the failure of Mr. John B. Macnaughton, paper merchant, Glasgow, a meeting of creditors was held on the 9th inst., when it was agreed to wind up the estate under the trust deed in favour of Mr. John Duncan (Messrs. Thomson M'Lintock and Co., chartered accountants, Glasgow. A committee was appointed.

## Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., LIMITED.

### Cinema Film in Sheffield.

The first of a series of lectures organised by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom was held in the Nether School-room, Sheffield, recently. The lecturer was Mr. F. Heckford, chemist to Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., who exhibited a film of their famous paper, board and coating mills. The chairman was Mr. T. Dove, vice-president of the Sheffield Advisory Committee, who, in introducing Mr. Heckford, said the lectures were an innovation. He also spoke of the excellent work which the Joint Industrial Council was doing, and asserted that it was fostering a spirit of comradeship between employer and employee.

There were about 300 members and friends present at the lecture, including master printers, employees, and council officers.

Mr. Heckford, with his lucid and interesting description of how paper is made, held the audience with the simplicity of his method and style of explanation. He first outlined the process and principle of paper manufactured, then showed with racy comment the film mentioned, and afterwards revealed to the audience how many of the papers they used in their daily work were manufactured. He accompanied this by making a tiny sheet of paper, which called forth the comment that it looked like a conjuring trick.

A number of questions were put and answered, and much good humour was shown when the lecturer, confessing his ignorance of the figure size of quad crown and the length in feet of a paper machine, dryly turned to the chairman for information.

The hearty vote of thanks accorded the lecturer was proposed by Mr. W. A. Townsend, and seconded by Mr. J. Swain, joint secretary.

In replying, Mr. Heckford said he appreciated the honour conferred upon him as the first lecturer of the series.

Mr. Edgar J. Northend, of the firm of Messrs. T. Northend, Ltd., and a secretary to the Council who plays a very active part in the work, spoke most ably on the vital necessity of the members taking sufficient interest in making the organisation a successful one.

On asking if those present intended attending the next lecture on Friday, December 9th, the entire audience assented, and a most successful inaugural meeting concluded with an exhibit of beautiful film pictures of Switzerland.

THE death of Mr. Andrew Elliot, Edinburgh's nonagenarian publisher, removes an interesting link with the literary life of Scotland during the middle and latter half of last century. Mr. Elliot was Robert Louis Stevenson's first publisher.



## Lendrum Athletic Club.

### Big Night at the Stationers' Hall.

The Social Committee of the Lendrum Athletic Club carried out their most ambitious programme so far at the Stationers' Hall, on Thursday the 8th instant, when there took place under their auspices a social evening which embraced progressive whist, dancing, and a variety of musical items. It required no small amount of courage to hire the whole of the suite of handsome rooms of the Stationers' Company for such a purpose, but those who were responsible for the arrangements planned and carried them out so well that the function was both a financial and a social success. Close upon 300 members of Lendrum's Club and their friends attended and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent.

Dancing took place in the Hall itself, appropriate music being provided by the Leslie Orchestra. This part of the programme went with a fine swing for the whole of the evening.

In the ornate Card Room the whist drive was held under the direction of Mr. C. Caldwell as M.C., terminating at 9 o'clock, thus enabling the players to share in the other phases of entertainment in the large hall. There were 24 tables and Mr. E. S. Lendrum had generously provided handsome prizes. These were presented by Mrs. A. Nicholson, sister of Mr. Lendrum, to the following winners:—1st lady, Miss G. Tietjen (a case of silver tea knives and forks); and lady, Mrs. R. Brinkworth (a salad bowl and silver servers); 1st gentleman, Mr. G. W. Lamb (silver cake basket); and gentleman, Mr. J. Knopp (silver jam frame and cut glass jars). The hidden number prizes went to Miss White and Miss McConachie, a pendant and chain each. The booby prizes went to Mr. H. Forest and Mr. E. P. Lamb. The spirit of humour which prevailed throughout the evening characterised the selection of the booby prizes, for after undoing a box elaborately filled with paper, the prize, was found to be a miniature pipe and tobacco pouch, intended for the lady, while the gentleman's, which was described as being worth a guinea, took the form of a well known patent medicine.

The musical items presented during the evening were on a high level and formed a pleasant interlude to the dancing. These arrangements, as also the direction of the dance programme, were in charge of Mr. A. P. Jackson, who, together with Mr. W. Cargill and Mr. R. E. Cook, had done so much in the preparation of the details and their carrying out to make the evening such a success. The first musical item, which inaugurated the evening's festivities, appropriately took the form of the Prologue from *Pagliacci*, which was sung by Mr. C. Jackson from the gallery overlooking the grand hall. Others who entertained the company at intervals were Mrs.

A. Nicholson (contralto), Miss Ruby Jenkins (soprano), Miss Frances Nickawa (Cree Indian, an exponent of Pauline Johnson, the Canadian authoress), Miss Peggie Clarke (soubrette), and Mr. H. Nickolds (humorist). The efforts of these artistes, which were of a high order, were warmly appreciated and encores were invariably demanded. A special word should be said about Mr. A. P. Jackson and Mr. R. D. Fiddler, who, with Master J. Brinkworth, were responsible for the final item on the musical programme. This consisted of an original sketch written by Mr. Jackson himself. The sketch was really funny and well done, and it sent the company home with the feeling that a high level of entertainment had been maintained throughout. Among the topical allusions in the sketch was the definition of the paper merchant's favourite flower, viz., "stocks," and the remark that the audience were recognised as paper people because they looked so glum!

During an interval Mr. Jackson took the opportunity of proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Nicholson for presenting the prizes and to Mr. Lendrum for providing them, and the resolution was very warmly carried.

Mr. Lendrum, on coming forward to acknowledge the vote, met with a very enthusiastic greeting from his very large family and made a happy little speech by way of acknowledgment. He expressed his own thanks to the Social Committee of the L.A.C., who had organised that successful gathering and expressed the hope that they would see more of them. He went on to make a few humorous references to the present difficult times through which the country is passing, mentioning the fluctuations of the German mark and the fact that people who bought paper with avidity at £100 a ton sold it with equal avidity for £30. One of the striking incidents of the times, added Mr. Lendrum was the fact that Ireland wished to separate herself from the United Kingdom and the act of severance was acclaimed by the people of this country. In the existing conditions, which sent them home with a fit of the "blues" three times a week, one felt all the better for spending an evening as they had done that night, and he congratulated the Lendrum Athletic Club on the success of their efforts.

The large gathering represented all the departments of Lendrum's Ltd. (offices and wharves), among those present being:—Messrs. J. F. Sutton, T. C. Bailie, G. H. Hoffman, and W. Page (London); Messrs. D. McGowan and A. S. Lowry (Manchester); Messrs. R. Manson and A. B. McDonald (Glasgow and Edinburgh), while the visitors included: Mr. Norville Grahame, Captain F. W. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss M. Lendrum, Miss L. Lendrum, Mr. A. W. Willis and Mr. O. B. Nelson.

In addition to all the pleasures of whist, dancing, and vaudeville, the company were well looked after in regard to refreshments, which were on a generous scale.

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AN Advertisement is always working.

## Indian Tariff.

### Paper and Papermaking Materials.

The first and, from the point of view of the British manufacturer, the most important of the new measures for additional taxation is the increase of Customs duties on imported goods. In a general review recently published of the conditions and prospects of British trade in India, by Mr. Thomas M. Ainscough, O.B.E., Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, there is included the new tariff schedules in force from March to December, 1921, which give the actual rate of duty and also the tariff valuation of the various articles. It is hoped that this may be of practical use to British shippers.

### Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery.

Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post—free.

Paper and articles made of paper and papier maché, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard of all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post—11 per cent. *ad valorem*.

### Printing Materials, etc.

Printing and lithographing material, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, army presses, copper plate printing presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, typesetting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitring machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper—2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Prints, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture cards—20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

MESSRS. RELPH, DARWEN AND PEARCE, of 76, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.2, have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom for the Jacob Oechelhaeuser G.m.b.H. Papierfabrik Siegen i. W., whose specialities comprise cover papers, felt papers, needle papers, etc.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices: "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling and Sixpence for Twenty-One Words and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge One Shilling and Sixpence. Cash to be sent with order.

**ADVERTISERS**, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

## Miscellaneous.

**TECHNICAL WRITERS** on Subjects of Interest to the Printing and Allied Trades are invited to communicate with Box 13870.

**WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE.** By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR.** A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

## Rating of Machinery.

A deputation, introduced by Lord Southwark, was received by Sir Alfred Mond at the Ministry of Health last week, and asked that the law in England and Wales on the rating of machinery should be put on the same basis as the law in Ireland and Scotland. Sir Alfred Mond pointed out that the question, which was an old one, whether machinery which was not attached to the building should be exempted from rating was complicated, and he could not make any definite statement as to what would be done. He promised to give the matter his careful consideration.

It was stated at Shoreditch County Court on Thursday that a tenant sent an advertisement to a newspaper for "Unfurnished rooms wanted," but, wrongly classified, it appeared in the "To let" column. The tenant complained that there was a queue, including policemen, firemen, all sorts of liverymen, men with cycles, and women with perambulators. (Loud laughter.)

PRINTED books exported from Switzerland during the first six months of the present year amounted to 2,329, as against 2,728 last year and 5,555 for the year before. The figures represent 100 kilos.

# British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	NOVEMBER.		JAN.-NOVEMBER.		NOVEMBER		JAN.-NOVEMBER.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	302,394	177,191	3,139,366	2,439,409	888,743	264,271	8,420,323	4,299,206
Packings and Wrappings	173,949	199,306	3,781,008	1,305,798	619,312	292,692	11,142,585	2,725,435
Coated Papers ...	6,490	5,954	122,162	49,292	44,355	34,044	773,795	300,980
Stationery ...	2,936	4,270	29,885	32,879	22,298	18,268	223,915	172,524
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	85,237	52,286	1,574,837	458,591	199,423	64,382	2,976,580	861,937
Strawboard ...	221,566	243,152	3,264,478	1,524,266	220,482	109,035	3,059,095	978,468
Other Sorts ...	29,030	30,144	358,540	236,167	172,065	102,266	1,965,773	1,227,020
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>821,602</b>	<b>712,308</b>	<b>12,270,366</b>	<b>6,046,402</b>	<b>2,166,683</b>	<b>884,958</b>	<b>28,562,066</b>	<b>10,565,570</b>

## Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden ...	33,108	46,069	493,464	525,377	72,257	88,336	1,105,189	924,953
Norway ...	43,145	28,557	579,042	198,882	121,976	46,438	1,461,610	384,248
Germany ...	19,938	17,011	166,954	78,954	62,346	15,144	479,855	133,705
Belgium ...	860	3,183	17,458	63,051	4,170	5,350	76,312	147,445
United States ...	1,531	265	59,651	7,143	8,162	1,646	206,674	31,871
Canada ...	797	—	153,684	5,203	2,192	—	330,028	15,671
Newfoundland ...	166,037	—	955,254	594,160	508,116	—	3,000,301	981,628
Other Countries ...	36,978	82,107	713,859	961,639	109,524	107,351	1,760,354	1,679,685

## Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland ...	21,033	17,975	400,180	159,808	53,190	24,996	931,774	294,665
Sweden ...	65,950	102,556	1,832,625	552,557	230,965	147,672	5,219,719	1,062,001
Norway ...	39,457	27,186	901,386	211,470	138,567	43,299	2,665,275	437,364
Germany ...	17,090	21,171	205,311	143,962	53,851	24,603	668,104	290,007
Belgium ...	7,767	5,154	95,112	68,553	37,396	10,815	410,944	225,071
Canada ...	3,159	2,686	111,909	15,528	8,405	3,381	291,179	32,133
Other Countries ...	19,493	22,578	234,575	153,920	96,938	37,926	955,590	378,194

## Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany ...	1,333	2,430	30,058	10,718	6,985	7,750	145,690	46,887
Belgium ...	2,090	1,414	41,819	13,413	14,369	6,799	269,707	67,672
France ...	269	1,172	13,098	7,778	3,618	10,278	116,871	61,233
United States ...	495	485	9,045	6,475	7,735	6,632	114,756	69,149
Other Countries ...	2,303	453	28,142	10,908	11,648	2,585	126,711	56,039

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD., send us a copy of the "Royal Romance" calendar for 1922, which they have just published in honour of the engagement of H.R.H. Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, D.S.O. A handsome cream bevelled board bears a design comprising portraits of the engaged couple produced by photogravure from a copper plate. The calendar proper hangs by dainty ribbon attachment, and the whole has a very pleasing effect. The published price is 2s.

FLEETWAY PRESS DANCING AND ATHLETIC CLUB.—A dance was held at the Veteran's Club, Hand-court, Holborn, on the 7th inst., under the auspices of the Fleetway Press Social and Athletic Club. During the evening the dances were interspersed by songs rendered by the Misses G. Kingsland, and G. Turner, and Mr. F. Damen. Mr. W. Kingsland very ably acted in the capacity of M.C. The event was the first of the season and was in every way successful.

# Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	NOVEMBER.		JAN.-NOV.		NOVEMBER.		JAN.-NOV.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings ... ..	161,299	66,727	970,073	691,348	792,823	172,506	4,222,254	2,505,406
Writings ... ..	34,384	12,072	224,958	122,601	231,510	49,563	1,380,312	729,486
Packings and Wrappings	17,373	25,294	315,600	144,474	73,460	27,859	755,356	304,925
Tissues ... ..	800	600	11,597	9,407	14,456	6,871	150,555	140,174
Coated Papers, Hangings	9,488	4,144	133,822	39,370	70,693	22,869	786,270	303,573
" Other Sorts	2,283	1,368	31,858	21,586	33,367	19,643	382,065	268,364
Roofing Paper ... ..	260	—	2,652	28	1,895	—	7,975	124
Envelopes ... ..	5,144	1,999	51,770	23,436	50,295	14,236	393,708	225,469
Other Stationery ... ..	19,552	12,602	152,360	124,786	254,675	180,891	1,908,231	1,880,298
Paper Bags ... ..	4,889	1,743	31,733	14,593	23,804	7,211	140,740	76,872
Boxes and Cartons ... ..	1,619	1,509	21,367	17,619	13,990	10,391	154,497	126,531
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	11,696	3,578	82,284	71,238	46,049	13,167	313,887	232,982
Playing Cards ... ..	243	102	1,740	972	5,289	1,983	40,221	22,754
Other Manufactures ...	10,486	3,519	79,390	44,123	97,883	26,925	690,326	406,408
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>279,516</b>	<b>135,257</b>	<b>2,111,204</b>	<b>1,325,641</b>	<b>1,710,189</b>	<b>554,115</b>	<b>11,326,397</b>	<b>7,221,366</b>

## Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	5,130	1,281	75,954	9,144	27,622	5,548	328,059	38,078
United States ... ..	345	447	5,527	6,736	1,693	2,989	58,871	58,985
Other Foreign Countries	35,213	15,733	253,792	141,111	185,904	44,115	1,185,387	523,939
B. South Africa ... ..	20,842	5,334	78,239	68,444	103,273	10,488	360,561	267,650
B. India ... ..	39,485	10,621	262,652	95,272	199,943	26,558	1,095,590	355,283
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,923	1,001	13,537	10,081	11,340	2,312	62,305	41,796
Ceylon ... ..	840	2,790	17,808	15,284	4,832	9,713	77,215	52,683
Australia ... ..	42,940	26,543	162,699	267,637	186,497	60,462	635,072	875,253
New Zealand ... ..	7,227	2,035	42,597	44,525	35,026	5,184	185,196	155,191
Canada ... ..	872	103	2,815	2,142	5,403	406	15,799	11,309
Other British Possessions	6,482	2,639	54,453	30,972	31,250	7,731	218,189	125,239

## Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	1,759	364	24,535	2,810	9,654	2,039	123,626	12,522
United States ... ..	129	66	1,167	728	1,744	811	13,187	9,540
Other Foreign Countries	4,666	2,176	36,999	21,722	39,195	10,073	272,907	152,289
B. South Africa ... ..	2,942	701	9,817	8,088	17,293	3,475	63,950	49,018
B. India ... ..	8,374	3,667	64,789	32,345	60,734	11,790	379,563	172,906
Straits Settlements ... ..	510	318	5,168	2,739	4,178	1,489	39,843	21,276
Ceylon ... ..	155	81	3,802	1,565	1,191	302	23,909	9,209
Australia ... ..	12,379	3,006	50,108	31,043	73,510	12,833	281,616	168,207
New Zealand ... ..	1,204	769	13,680	12,376	8,109	1,895	80,048	65,746
Canada ... ..	288	111	740	1,122	2,193	1,198	5,940	9,032
Other British Possessions	1,888	543	14,153	8,063	13,709	3,658	95,723	59,741

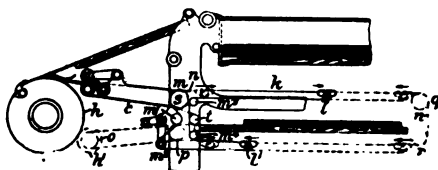
**PUBLIC ARBITRATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES ACT.**—The Board of Trade have been in communication with Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., the referee appointed by the Lord Chancellor under section 1 (5) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, with regard to the admission to arbitrations, and it has been decided that the hearings shall be open to the public except when, in the referee's opinion, special circumstances require their exclusion.

The composing-room staff of the *Star* held their annual dinner the other day at the London Tavern. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Howard, Father of the Chapel, and among the guests of the Companionship were Mr. B. F. Crosfield, director; Mr. Murch, the superintendent of staff; and the editor of the *Star*. A very pleasant evening was spent, with a minimum of oratory and a great deal of good music.

# New Inventions.

## Delivering Printed Sheets.

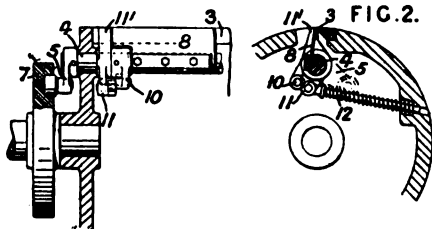
A sheet-delivery apparatus, invented by Mr. C. Winkler, consists of the combination with sheet receiving tapes driven periodically at two different speeds as described in Specification 102,122 of a drop-sheet delivery apparatus of the kind in which endless tapes are carried by a pair of shafts adapted to be reciprocated in planes one above and one be-



low the delivery table, the tapes having an independent movement round the shafts to deliver the sheet. As shown, the tapes *c* receive the sheets from the impression cylinder at the surface speed of that cylinder and transfer them at a reduced speed to endless tapes *k* passing round guide rollers *m*, *m*<sup>1</sup>, *m*<sup>2</sup>, *m*<sup>3</sup>, *m*<sup>4</sup> and shafts *l*, *l*<sup>1</sup> which are secured to endless chains *n* which are oscillated by the spur-wheel *h* on the oscillating impression cylinder, spur-wheel *h*<sup>1</sup>, and sprocket-wheels *o*, *p*. The chains *n* are guided by rollers *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*.

## Folding Paper.

In an invention by the Vogtlandische Maschinen Fabrik the gripper blade of a rotary folding cylinder is formed of three independently movable parts so arranged as to grip the fold at substantially equal pressure

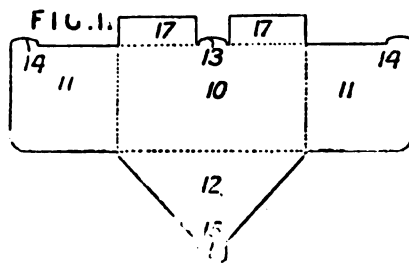


along its length irrespective of varying thickness of the product along the fold line. The construction is particularly for use in transversely folding sheets which have been folded longitudinally. In one construction, a rock-

shaft 4, operated by an arm 5 and grooved cam 7, carries the central part 8 of the gripping blade and has loosely mounted upon it at each end a two-armed lever 11, the ends 11<sup>1</sup> of which coact with the blade 8 to grip the fold against the edge 3 of the cylinder wall. The arms 11 are connected to spring rods 12 which hold the parts 11<sup>1</sup> in gripping position and allow them to adapt themselves to the thickness of the fold. Arms 10 fixed to the shaft 4 act on the arms 11 to open the parts 11<sup>1</sup> when the blade 8 is opened. In a modification, the spring rods 12, instead of being supported in the wall of the cylinder as shown, are supported in a member fixed to the shaft 4 so that the ordinary opening movement of the parts 11<sup>1</sup> is effected freely.

## Envelope Making.

Mr. R. Hargreaves has patented an envelope blank which is formed with projections 13, 14, 15 on the body 10, side flaps 11, and centre flap 12 respectively, so that, when the blank



is folded on the dotted lines, these parts coincide and project from the body of the envelope and may be secured by a staple. Flaps 17 on the body portion 10 are provided to hold the contents in place. To open, the overlapping portions are torn away.

## Dust-Proof Cloth.

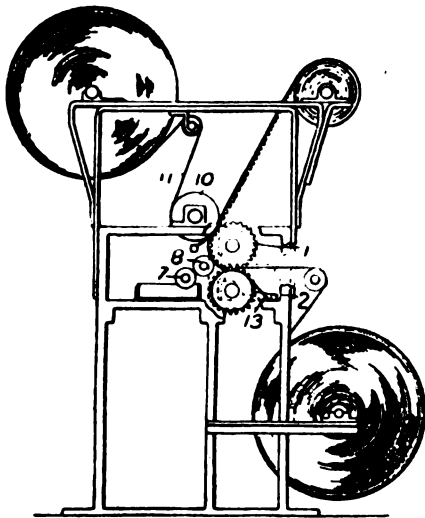
A German patent has been granted to Albert Stanger, of Schweighausen in Alsace, for a process of making cloth dust-proof by felting the cloth with mechanical wood pulp or chemical pulp. If the paper stuff is simply formed on the surface of the cloth it is easily pulled off, therefore the fibres must have their ends stuck into the cloth. The inventor utilises the Fourdrinier wire part of a paper machine, the cloth to be treated taking the place of the wire, the stuff is dammed back im-



mediately it reaches the web and the wire part is given a strong vertical vibration whereby the water falls through the cloth carrying the fibres vertically into it. On its further journey the fibres are laid along the cloth surface and the passage over the suction boxes completes a thorough felting.

### Corrugated Paper.

Mr. A. Aviss has patented a method whereby in the manufacture of backed corrugated paper, cardboard, etc., fixed parallel wires 13, which pass between the corrugated rollers and are secured at their extremities, bear



against the corrugated paper and retain it in engagement with the corrugated roller 1 during the application of adhesive by rollers 7, 8 and until it reaches the nip of the plain roller 10 by which the backing 11 is applied.

### Blotting Paper.

In an appreciation of German-made blottings appearing in No. 82 of the *Papier Zeitung* one reads that "it is not so long since in Germany, if one would have something really good, one demanded English blotting paper. Only with difficulty could the home mills specialising in this sort of paper get a footing in their own land. For long they had to wrap their goods in imitation of the English makes, as the public had no faith in German blotting paper. The mill traveller must have smiled when he saw how eagerly the good German paper was bought as English and retailed by the dealer as 'real English.'"

The writer thinks that the hankering after foreign goods had much to do with the difficulty, but doubtless the good service rendered by the English goods was the determining factor, and unfortunately this country has had to suffer from the same methods as above indicated.—M.A.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Crowley, J. H. Egg boxes. 32,144.  
 Cullen, J. Platen machines for manufacture of cardboard, etc., boxes. 32,073.  
 Finzi, T. Toy figures made of paper by means of cuttings and foldings. 31,830.  
 Fraser, E. A. Folding boxes. 32,014.  
 Gilbert, A. Loose-leaf binders. 32,457.  
 Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 31,752.  
 Hunt, J. H. Method of making folding cardboard, etc., boxes. 31,978.  
 Larsson, P. W. Printing presses. 32,003.  
 Laurens, J. A. L. Folding boxes. 32,339.  
 Ward, E. J. Machine for simultaneously printing words and figures. 31,826.  
 Wilkinson, W. T. Apparatus for production of negatives for photo-mechanical processes. 31,779.

### Specifications Published.

1920.

- Bennett, R. C. Loose-leaf binder. 171,713.  
 "Freese's Patent" Eisenschutz und Schraubenwellenbekleidung für Schiffe Ges. Coating composition for the preservation of wood, pasteboard, masonry, leather, sheet iron, and the like. 153,293.  
 Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Type moulds. 171,903.  
 Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Creary, R. W. Moulds of typographical line-casting machines. 171,817.  
 McKenna, T. (Smithe Machine Co., Inc. F. L.). Machines for making envelopes. 171,831.  
 Milford, H. S., and Geer, J. Manufacture and production of ornamented book covers and the like. 171,852.  
 Stevenson, A. H. Paper, cardboard and like receptacles or containers. 171,783.  
 Terrey, A. Printing presses. 171,790.

1921.

- Oakley, D. T. Envelope. 156,624.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1921.

- Finzi, T. Mode of construction of figurines made of paper, generally of one piece only, by means of cuttings and foldings. 172,031.

**IMPROVED PRINTING.**—Newly-issued Christmas numbers of the various periodicals illustrate the great developments that have taken place in this form of journalism in the last 25 years. The Christmas numbers of the past were generally esteemed because they contained two or three plates reproducing famous pictures of the day, but the latest ones are ablaze with the triumphs of modern colour printing.—*Daily News*.

## Paper Prices and Prospects.

It must be obvious to the most pessimistic that a universal state of trade stagnation cannot continue indefinitely. Trade may be bad in part of the world all the time, or in the whole world part of the time, but it cannot be bad in the whole world for the whole time. This is a sad reflection for the man who loves a gloomy outlook, but let us be thankful the majority of us prefer to look upon the brighter side.

Undoubtedly, depression of trade is still with us, says *Paper and Progress*, but as the weeks pass signs of recovery become more apparent. The improvement is still slow, but we believe sure, and the general impression is that it will gather speed with the opening of the New Year. Orders, though increasing in number, are still small, probably due to the reluctance of buyers to order in large quantities, hoping that prices will fall still lower, coupled with the fact that the end of the year is approaching, and many of those whose financial year terminates on December 31st are conducting their business with one eye on their stocks and the other on the till. Enquiries on a large scale are coming in, and in many cases are for repeats of orders that have ceased since 1914. This is a most cheerful and healthy sign.

One most interesting and pleasing feature is the improved quality of the papers being made to-day. The unsurpassed excellence attained by British papermakers in pre-war days is again making a most welcome appearance. The inferior, badly-made sheets have, we hope, vanished for good, and the excellence of the present makes should encourage buyers to place their orders with confidence. In a recent issue we intimated that although prices in some directions were still falling, hardening and even increases were almost certain. This view we still hold, for when demand overtakes supply, a corresponding upward turn in price is bound to come, for nobody, even a papermaker, can continue indefinitely to sell at less than the cost of production. This hardening in price is already taking place with certain prominent makers of krafts and wrappings, and is causing many large users of these qualities to look ahead regarding their supplies. Our advice to all is, do not leave yourselves with empty stock-rooms.

There are still certain parcels on the market at absurd figures, but what the vendors hope to achieve by their methods we are at a loss to understand. It certainly will not help to steady the market, but rather have a reverse effect, and gives an entirely wrong impression and retards the return of confidence in market values.

Taking a broad view of the paper trade, there is nothing to boast about, but the slight improvement has been fully maintained, and we are in full agreement with those who believe that normal conditions are not so far ahead as some would have us imagine.

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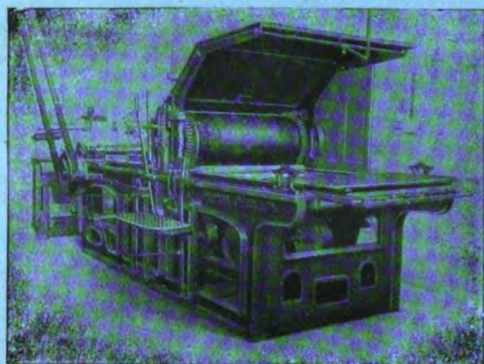
**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 26

LONDON: DECEMBER 29, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

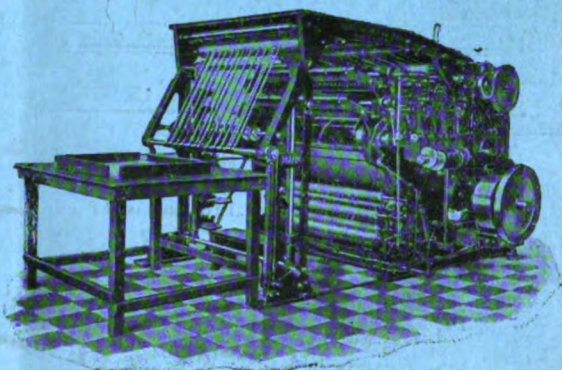
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**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

# Apprenticeship in the Future.

By W. C. WARREN

*(General Secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers).*

The subject of apprenticeship is one of the most important—if not indeed the most important question—with which the crafts of the printing industry, and in fact skilled crafts in general, are faced. On the attitude now adopted depends largely the prosperity of business in the years to come. The lads in training and to be trained are the craftsmen of the future, and if the best is to be got from the trade for all concerned—the employer, the manager or overseer, the craftsman and the customer—it is essential that old-fashioned views on apprenticeship should be scrapped, and a better method evolved with the co-operation of all parties concerned.

## Haphazard Methods Out of Date.

In the past, boys have been brought into the trade with often no thought or care as to their suitability or their fitness; they have been bound for seven years, and it has been no one's business to really supervise their training; no provision has been made to deal with those boys who do not trouble to learn their trade but who simply regard apprenticeship as a fixed and certain job for seven years. The old system stands condemned.

In place of this haphazard method there should be joint responsibility and joint control, for craftsmanship is a matter of mutual interest. No one, whether he be employer, manager or workman, can get more out of any business than all concerned mutually put into it—the employer by his initiative, energy and business methods, and the workman by his craftsmanship. It is a mutual duty and

responsibility to exercise that pride of craft which alone can enable real advancement to be made.

It would be a good thing if joint apprenticeship committees were set up consisting of equal number of employers, and representatives of the craftsmen, such committees to have direct responsibility for seeing that only suitable lads are introduced, that efficient training is given in the workshop, and that compulsory attendance at technical training schools is made a definite condition in all indentures. These joint committees should also have the definite right to intervene, in the interests of the trade, if a lad was not being given a fair opportunity of learning his craft, and also of considering any case reported by an employer where a lad turned out a "waster," with the power given them in the indenture (as it is in the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Trade House Indenture) of cancelling the indenture as a final resort in such cases.

Then there is another matter deserving of serious consideration, and one that peculiarly affects our own trade in particular: that is the many varying methods of production. There is scarcely a foundry in this country where it is possible for an apprentice to learn all the different methods; for instance, some firms only produce stereotypes, in many cases at that only by the paper method, and the boy knows nothing of production by the plaster process, while electrotyping he never sees. Other firms produce electrotypes by the wax moulding method only, and the most efficient and perfect method that is known, of lead moulding, is something the boy can never learn in such a foundry. Obviously if the apprentice never sees these things he is not

Abstract of an address given at the December meeting of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association.



being given the education in the trade that enables him in after years to become that greatest asset to a trade—a completely skilled tradesman from start to finish in his business—it restricts his sphere of usefulness and possible scope of employment, and I would favour an interchange of apprentices from firm to firm during the seven years' apprenticeship, to enable every boy to get the widest knowledge that can be given him, employers would ultimately reap the advantage in the class of mechanics they would get, and the trade union need not object as an interchange of this description would not affect the ratio of apprentices to journeymen in any firm.

### Tests of Fitness.

No boy should be bound until he has served at least a three-months' probation, to prove his suitability. The joint committee should consider his physical fitness for the trade, his scholastic record, his moral, mental and temperamental qualities before he is bound, and later there should be periodical reports as to his progress, especially from the technical school, with certificates and encouragement given for merit shown.

With regard to the technical school, while the major part of the time spent at the school would be that of the employer, I believe in at least one evening attendance per week in the lad's own time. The small sacrifice would make the boy appreciate that something was due from him, for his own good and for the good of the trade to which he has been bound.

Of course there are difficulties. Employers in the past have considered the selection and training of apprentices their prerogative; some have regarded apprenticeship as a provision for cheap labour. Many trade unions on the other hand have not advanced beyond the consideration of wages, hours, working conditions, and certain benefit payments. If, however, we really desire to make progress, a larger vision is essential and a different atmosphere (and I gladly recognise that a better atmosphere does exist than formerly). Employers must recognise the need for mutual help, and must see that better results are more important than "prerogative." The trade unions must realise that only by assisting to secure the best craftsmen and the best results, can permanent prosperity be assured. After all, employers are not philanthropists, and trade unions are not charitable institutions; both are business propositions. I believe the view here put forward on apprenticeship is also a business proposition, and of mutual interest to both.

### The New Spirit in Industry.

A new spirit is certainly being evinced in the fact that both employers and trade unions are subscribing to the new Technical Institute which it is intended to open in London next year. I hope for much from that Institute. But the plant and methods to be installed must be the best that can be obtained; nothing obsolete will do; and I also hope the manufacturers will rise to the occasion, and loan plant to this Institute. It will be a good

advertisement for them to have their machinery accepted by the management committee (who, I hope, will be critical enough to reject any but the best). If the opportunity which now presents itself to the industry is grasped and enthusiastically supported by every section interested, then a splendid insurance will have been effected for the future prosperity of all concerned. Every unsuitable lad introduced is a mutual loss; every efficient craftsman produced is a mutual asset. It is true to say, the better the craftsman, the better the quality and the greater the output; and these lead to lower prices to customers, and thus to greater demand, which in turn leads to more prosperity in general, better wages and conditions for the workmen, and fair profits and return to the employers. As craftsmen and citizens we owe it to ourselves, to our trade and to our country to urge, not only in our own trade but in all trades, the imperative necessity of finding better methods of apprenticeship and training, which shall lead to universally efficient craftsmanship. This implies that the old system must be altered. To do this we need the help of everyone concerned to make the new system as nearly perfect as is possible.

## Paper Ware.

Have you tried papier-mâché ware? asks a writer in the London *Evening News*, who goes on to say: It is of the most cheerful colours, and of a most satisfactory lightness in weight. House pails, toilet sets, finger-bowls, powder-boxes, candlesticks, flower-pots, and the shallow flower-bowls now so fashionable are some of the goods made of it.

Papier-mâché, being pulped paper, can be moulded into any shape. When dried it can be japanned any colour; therefore matching one's scheme of decoration is an easy matter. Scarlet, black, blue, pink, mauve, and orange are some of the colours it assumes. The manufacture of the goods is a British industry which occupies many men and women in Norfolk.

The cost with respect to china is worth noting. A big washing-up bowl is just 3s. 6d., while a china bowl of the same size would be 12s. 6d. A whole toilet set—with basin, ewer, soap-dish and sponge-dish, can be had for 23s., and a pin-tray for 1s. 3d.

Papier-mâché is exceedingly light, a very important factor, since the heaviness of household appliances is a big item in producing fatigue and impairing efficiency. Where an ordinary washing basin weighs anything over 4lb., a whole toilet set of papier-mâché weighs but 5lb.

Yet the material is so hard that bridges and houses can be made of it, and even churches have been built out of it in Norway and Canada. Breakages are impossible. The substance may chip and the edge become pulpy, but it remains for long years absolutely impermeable to water.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers AUXILIARY CONCERT.

### Special War Orphan Fund Appeal.

Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, was the venue of a very successful bohemian concert held on the 20th inst., under the auspices of the above Auxiliary, and at which Mr. W. Bullett, of Walbrook and Co., Whitefriars-street, occupied the chair. The large attendance and the splendid financial support given to the chairman gave every satisfaction to the Auxiliary Committee.

The lengthy programme, under the musical direction of Mr. Condy and arranged by Mr. George J. Harrison, was well sustained throughout by many talented artistes. Among these were: the Misses Alice Morrell (ballad vocalist), Fifi Hallam (elocutionist), Jessie Wood (soprano), Peggy Rhodes, Elsie Beaumont, Ethel Bullett (contraltos), Christine Hawkes (concertina), and Messrs. Emile Clare, Fred Wildon, E. Thornley-Dodge, Harry Speller, Norman Long (humorists), Albert Frisby, Chas. Ross (baritones), and the Southern Quartette.

Mr. W. C. Warren, general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Bullett, expressed admiration for the hard work he had put into his efforts in raising money for the War Orphans' Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation. He had raised a sum of no less than £275, towards a fund which they would agree was one of the most worthy that could be aided. He said they were in honour bound to look after the war orphans of the men in their branch of the trade who had been killed in the war. A suggestion had come from a prominent "chapel" that they should take over from the Corporation the direct responsibility for the care of the orphans, and he would see that the suggestion was put in the proper place.

Mr. C. S. Yeates, a member of the Council of the Corporation, in seconding, congratulated Mr. Bullett on his successful effort, and said on behalf of the Council that it would be a source of great pleasure for it to know that there was a likelihood of their taking over responsibility of the war orphans, and thus lightening the heavy burden of the Corporation.

The toast of "The Chairman" was given with the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Bullett, in replying, said what he had been able to accomplish was largely due to the ready assistance of the president, Mr. A. Chadwell and Mr. W. C. Warren, also to many friends. Among those he mentioned as having helped him with donations were: Viscount Burnham, Lord Astor, the Overseers' Association, the *Daily Sketch* Chapel, and Messrs. W. H. Walbrook, John Fry, S. W. Senior, G. Cox, Hugh Dixon and T. H. Middleton.

## St. Bride Printing School.

### Annual Staff Dinner.

From time to time we publish reports of St. Bride's educational and social activities, but there is no more pleasing occasion than when the members of the staff, old students and their friends meet for their annual social gathering. On Saturday, December 17th, a hundred sat down to dinner at Holborn Restaurant, after which the evening was spent in listening to a good musical programme and interesting speeches of a high order.

The Principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard Hazell, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Naylor, The Rev. A. Taylor and Miss Taylor, Geo. Eaton Hart, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. McAra, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jarvis, and Mr. F. Colebrook and other well-known men in the printing industry. Owing to a previous engagement, Sir Robert Blair and Mr. J. C. Smail, O.B.E., were unable to be present.

The evening will long be a memorable one to those who were privileged to be present for it showed in an unmistakable manner the good fellowship which exists at St. Bride.

The chairman in calling upon Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., J.P., to propose the toast of "The School," said he was sure that those present would wish him to convey to Mr. Naylor their congratulations on his election to Parliament. Those who know Mr. Naylor best, he said, recognise that he possesses qualifications of a statesmanlike character which if given an opportunity would soon convince the members of the House of Commons that they had an acquisition in their latest member. Mr. Naylor received a great ovation when rising to speak, at this, his first public meeting since his election to Parliament.

As may be expected, many of the comments centred around the transition of St. Bride School from the City to Southwark where, as Mr. Hazell stated, it was hoped to have a printing technical institute equipped to meet the demands of every section of the industry and worthy of the world's greatest printing centre.

The following toasts were heartily responded to:—"The King," by the Chairman; "Saint Bride School," proposed by T. E. Naylor, M.P., J.P., reply by W. Howard Hazell, J.P.; "Our Guests," proposed and replied to respectively by A. H. De La Rue, and T. W. McAra, J.P.; "The Staff," by Rev. A. Taylor, M.A. and G. A. Sayers; "The Ladies," by R. H. Watkins and Miss Taylor; "The Old Boys," by C. Harrup and C. Harvey; "The Stewards," by Geo. Eaton Hart and J. H. Burton.

All the speakers were in exceptionally good form, adding to the success of the evening—there was not a dull moment. The evening concluded by the audience joining in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

## Mr. A. W. Foster, B.A.

Mr. A. W. Foster, secretary of the Paper-makers' Association and of the Technical Section, had a very successful educational and professional career before he entered the service of the Papermakers' Association in 1913 in succession to Mr. T. H. Edwards, at that time secretary of the Association. A Derbyshire man by birth, Mr. Foster comes of Nonconformist stock, his father having been a well-known minister in the Congregational Church. He was educated at the Central School, Sheffield, and at Firth College, which afterwards became University College, Sheffield. Proceeding to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a Scholar of the College, he graduated as Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1898. He also won the University Exhibition of the London University and took



MR. A. W. FOSTER, B.A.

his Intermediate B.A., London, with first-class honours in English history and literature. On the incorporation of the Sheffield University he had the honorary degree of B.A. conferred upon him. He was an honours man in the Solicitor's Final, 1903.

On the completion of his studies Mr. Foster practised as a solicitor in the Derbyshire County Court Circuit, but subsequently gave up this calling on his appointment as secretary to the Papermakers' Association. To the service of papermakers he has brought to bear an alert mind, sound judgment and untiring energy, together with unflinching courtesy and consummate tact. The work of the secretary has grown enormously in recent years and covers a wide field of intricate detail.

During the period of the war Mr. Foster rendered conspicuous service alike to the Government and to the paper trade. He was called upon to administer the first Waste Paper Order in 1917 at Central House, Kingsway, and was afterwards transferred to the Ministry of Munitions. When the Department of the Paper Control was established he became the first secretary, and after organising the Department, which was under the control of Mr. H. A. Vernet, he assumed the position of Director of Supply until the Armistice.

A gentleman of broad sympathies and refinement, Mr. Foster finds comfort and relaxation from his arduous labours in the solution of papermaking problems in the solace provided by music. His taste in literature is also wide and deep and he makes a special study of social and political questions. Then he is an authority on chess. While at Cambridge he was president of the University Chess Club and played against Oxford in 1898, besides which he was joint editor of the "Chess Year Book" in 1919 and is joint author of a useful brochure entitled "Chess: An Easy Game."

Mr. Foster is a ready and eloquent speaker whose mental alertness and legal training render him a keen debater, with the happy faculty of seizing upon vital points. These gifts were developed as a member of the Committee of the Union Society at Cambridge, at whose meetings he took an active part in the discussions, and the experience thus gained has proved of great value in his position as secretary of the Papermakers' Association.

## American News-Print.

The 44 companies in the United States and Canada reporting to the News Print Service Bureau produced 156,844 tons and shipped 156,365 tons of news-print paper during October. Shipments exceeded production by 8,521 tons. Production figures include 1,713 tons of hanging paper, of which 567 tons was produced in Canada.

The average daily production of news-print paper by the mills reporting for October 77.5 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1920, allowing for new machines recently started.

Production during October was 13,372 tons, or 9 per cent., and shipments 22,972 tons, or 16 per cent. more than in September. There was one more working day in October than in September.

Production by the reporting United States mills during the first ten months of 1921 was 252,151 tons, or 24 per cent. less than in the first ten months of 1920, and production by Canadian mills decreased 79,447 tons, or 11 per cent. during the same period, making a total decrease of 331,598 tons, or 18.5 per cent. by the 44 reporting companies.

Total stocks at reporting mills on October 31st amounted to 31,990 tons, or 8,640 tons less than on September 30th, and were equivalent to about four days maximum production.

## "Natsopa" Ballot Litigation.

### Inaccurate Reports of the Decision.

In the Chancery Division on Wednesday of last week Mr. Justice Sargant dismissed a motion for an injunction to restrain the plaintiffs in the recent action against the Executive of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants from distributing a circular which the defendants said contained an unfair report of the proceedings in Court.

Mr. Justice Sargant stated the facts and said that he had decided that the ballots were invalid but he had absolved the defendants from any charge of fraud. It had become necessary for the society to have a fresh ballot, but that ballot had not been in any way directed by the Court to be held. During the ballot which was now proceeding the Executive Committee sent out a circular letter to the members stating the result of the trial in terms which, though quite *bona fide*, were not in all respects accurate. As a kind of counterblast the plaintiffs issued the circular which was now complained of and which contained rather more serious inaccuracies.

His Lordship then read the plaintiffs' circular, and said that the defendants asked him to treat that circular as a contempt of Court and to punish the plaintiffs by granting an injunction against them. In his judgment he ought to do nothing of the kind. The law on the subject was well settled. He felt strongly that if the Court were to be troubled with examining statements of this kind between rival parties as to what took place in actions which were at an end, the Court would add to its burdens considerably without any good result. This was somewhat of a storm in a teacup. The motion must be dismissed with costs.

## Papermaking in South Africa.

A company is being formed in Natal to undertake the manufacture of wrapping paper from wattle wood and spent bark from the wattle extract mills, states the *South African Journal of Industries*. A process is reported to have been discovered by which excellent wrapping paper can be made from these materials. It is proposed to make newsprint from wattle bark combined with tambuki grass later on, and also cardboard for the manufacture of fruit and egg boxes from spent bark.

THE death occurred at Windsor last week of Mr. H. F. W. Deane, librarian to the Dean and Canons of St. George's, Windsor Castle, and chairman of Messrs. H. F. W. Deane and Sons, Year Book Press, Ltd., Museum-street, W.C.1.

## Mr. A. H. Munday's Lectures.

At the well-attended December meeting of the Liverpool Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, under the presidency of Mr. H. R. Caldwell, Mr. A. H. Munday, London Manager of Fry's Metal Foundry, delivered a lecture on "Printing Metals." By means of photo-micrographs the structure of the various alloys used for printing purposes was made clear, and the effect of using sufficient tin in the alloy and of mixing the various constituents of the alloy at the correct temperature and by scientific methods was demonstrated. Other slides were shown, illustrating modern methods of temperature control in the printing office, notably that employed in the works of Messrs. Turner and Dunnett, Ltd., of Liverpool. The processes of manufacture of printing metals in Fry's Metal Foundry's works, with special melting pots, etc., were graphically illustrated and described. A very interesting discussion and series of questions and answers followed, the lecturer dealing with the various matters in a conversational and informal way. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Munday on the motion of Mr. W. Shepherd, seconded by Mr. Jas. N. Poole. This was suitably responded to.

On December 13th Mr. Munday also gave a lecture to the members of the Metallurgical Society of Manchester, Dr. Barclay, president of the Society, being in the chair. The subject of the lecture was "White Metals" and was illustrated by lantern slides giving photo-micrographs of many of the usual white metal alloys, including printing metals; and physical tests on a whole range of white metal alloys were given, much of this information being presented for the first time, the result of considerable experimental investigation, extending over a period. After the lecture a general discussion followed, amongst the speakers being Mr. S. Evans, and Mr. J. Cartland, M.C., M.Sc., the manager of the Manchester branch of Fry's Metal Foundry.

**A NEWSPAPER'S COSTS.**—The *Daily Herald* explains to its readers the costs of its production. Of paper, it says, the great rotary presses gobble up no less than eighty miles of news-print every night. Local correspondents throughout the country, paid at union rates in every case, account for over £150 a week between them, in addition to which the foreign news service costs an average of £75 weekly. Add to those another £125 for the services of the great news agencies. In addition, special articles, illustrations, and so on, swallow up another £60 weekly. There is yet to be added the salaries of the inside staff—reporters, sub-editors, typists, messengers, and so forth. "Add to that the cost of setting, printing and distribution," says the paper to its readers, "and you will realise roughly what it takes to get the *Daily Herald* to your breakfast table every morning for twopenny."

## New Paper Micrometer.

### Demonstrated to Papermakers.

Papermakers of the Aberdeen Division of the Technical Section met in Robert Gordon's College recently and Col. T. Davidson (Messrs. C. Davidson and Sons) presided over a record attendance, which included the following:—Messrs. W. Alison (director, Messrs. A. Pirie and Sons), C. M. Patullo (director, The Donside Paper Co., Ltd.), G. H. Gemmell, F.I.C. (Edinburgh), A. Smith (Glasgow), A. Caruth, A.R.C.Sc. (Paisley), and Dr. Maitland (Professor of Chemistry, R.G.C.).

### The Piezo Micrometer.

Mr. James Strachan, F. Inst. P. (Donside Paper Co., Ltd.), then exhibited and demonstrated the use of his new micrometer (already referred to briefly in his paper on "Some Notes on Paper-Testing" read at the first Manchester conference). He had christened this instrument the "Piezo Micrometer" because it measured accurately the pressure applied during the measurements. Although simple in design and easy to manipulate, the present instrument represented a considerable amount of experiment and research. It was sensitive to a twenty-thousandth part of an inch, and was constructed to stand pressures up to 45 lbs. per square inch, which he had ascertained by experiment was sufficient for all practical purposes. It would do what no other micrometer was capable of, viz., indicate very accurately the thickness of a sheet of paper under various measured pressures. It was not intended that this instrument should replace the micrometers already in use in the paper trade, but rather to supply a standard laboratory which would indicate the limits of accuracy in the ordinary micrometers. But this was not its only application. As a laboratory instrument it opened up a new field for investigation. The Piezo Micrometer could be used for the following purposes:—

1. Accurate expression of the thickness of paper in units of thickness under units of pressure.
2. The compressibility of paper expressed as interstitial air-space, as differentiated from porosity air-space in fibre and mineral. (The papermaker may vary the former very much, but the latter very little indeed).
3. The compressibility of papers of similar composition as a comparative measure of finish and closeness of texture.
4. The compressibility of paper, permanent and temporary, as a measure of elasticity; an important point in connection with the action of paper on type-face.
5. The permanent compressibility as a measure of the loss of bulk in bookbinding operations.
6. The determination of the influence of mineral matter and loading on the properties of paper ascertained from compressibility.

7. The determination of the connection between degree of finish and the actual pressure applied to the paper in calendering.

A full description of the Piezo Micrometer and its uses will be published later.

Mr. Strachan said that the fine workmanship displayed in the instrument had been admired by all who had seen it, and he considered that they were fortunate in having skilled scientific instrument makers in Aberdeen.

The meeting closed with the usual gossip half-hour, during which light refreshments were served.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Duerden, S., Robertson, J. K., and Strachan and Henshaw, Ltd. Paper bag making, etc., machines. 32,737.  
 Garner, J. W. Piercing printing plates and mounting blocks, etc. 32,699.  
 Hunter, E. K. Printing. 33,188.  
 Lanston Monotype Corporation Ltd., and Nash, W. E. Leading mechanisms for type composing machines. 32,945.  
 Mann, A. Loose-leaf binders. 32,745.  
 Mann, A. Locking and tensioning mechanism for loose-leaf binders, etc. 32,746.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1920.

- Arkell Safety Bag Co. Process and mechanism for making crinkled paper. 150,325.  
 Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., (Cochrane, C. H.). Heating attachments for use in printing presses, sheet feeding, stacking, folding and like machines. 172,108.  
 McKenna, T. (Smithe Machine Co., Inc., F. L.). Machines for cutting blanks from a web of paper or the like. 172,158.  
 Radcliffe, W., and Wallace, H. Lithographic printing machine. 172,095.  
 Weckbaugh, J. B. Mechanism for manufacturing paper cups. 172,209.  
 White, Tompkins and Courage, Ltd., and Dring, J. B. Folding boxes or the like. 172,194.

#### 1921.

- Soc. Gaut, Blancan et Cie. Apparatus for drying envelopes when treated with varnish for rendering portions thereof transparent. 169,967.  
 Trussell, C. D. Loose-leaf binders. 172,244.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1921.

- Intertype Corporation, Line stop for typographical machines. 172,290.  
 Larssen, P. W. Printing presses for the adjustment of the form rollers. 172,304.  
 Laurens, J. A. L. Folding boxes. 172,311.



## Trade Notes.

A CHEQUE for £7,023 os. 2d., the proceeds of Fleet-street Week in aid of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was presented last week by Mr. M. Blythe, president of the Committee of the Fleet-street Club, to Sir William Lawrence.

A CONFERENCE is arranged for the 30th inst. between the labour committee of the London Master Printers' Association and representatives of the London Society of Compositors with regard to a dispute which has arisen out of the operation of the new lino-type piece scale.

MR. HENRY STEAD, eldest surviving son of the late Mr. W. T. Stead, and proprietor and editor of *Stead's Review*, Melbourne, Australia, died on the 10th inst. on board the ss. "Marama." He attended the Press Conference in Honolulu and was on his way to the conference at Washington.

THE negotiations regarding wages of the Danish printers with the employers are proceeding, but with little hope of a peaceful settlement. The Copenhagen newspapers have arranged to produce a single composite sheet in the event of a strike, in the absence of a settlement on January 1st.

THE Southport Fire Brigade was employed for about two hours on Tuesday of last week in extinguishing a fire at the printing works of the *Southport Visiter* newspaper. All the workpeople had left for the night when the outbreak was discovered. A considerable amount of damage to wood, fittings, and machinery was done by the fire itself, apart from the unavoidable effects of the water used in its extinction.

**WAGE REDUCTION.**—The London Master Printers' Association has drawn the attention of its members to the fact that the remaining 2s. 6d. of the 7s. 6d. wage reduction is due to take effect on the first pay-day in January. With regard to the London Society of Compositors, we understand there was a conference last week between the L.M.P.A. labour committee and the Society's representatives, as a result of which the latter agreed to submit to their executive the employers' proposal of a half-crown reduction.

**L.M.P.A. BENEVOLENT FUND.**—For some years past a fund has been raised for the benefit of members of the London Master Printers' Association, who through age or other circumstances have fallen on evil times. This fund has already proved of great service, and several old members have derived great benefit from it. Owing to various circumstances fresh claims are being made and grants to beneficiaries have had to be increased, so an appeal to the charitable for help for these necessitous cases is now being issued from 24, Holborn, the signatories being Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Alfred F. Blades, W. Howard Hazell, Edward Unwin and J. H. Williams.

LIMITED liability companies in the printing and publishing trades increased their nominal capital during November to the extent of £1,397,200.

THE late Mr. Benjamin Dodsworth, of Messrs. J. and B. Dodsworth, Ltd., wholesale and export stationers, St. George-street, Shadwell, E., who died November 12th, aged 72, left £9,432.

MR. R. B. SIMNETT, managing director of Messrs. Sanders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., will give an address on "Costing" to the S.W. London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday, January 3rd, at 7 p.m., at the Chelsea Town Hall.

A GRATIFYING response has been made to the appeal sent out by the London Master Printers' Association on behalf of disabled ex-service men, a number of London printers having promised to give these men the benefit of vacancies occurring.

THE Association of Austrian Newspaper Proprietors publishes a statement describing the disastrous condition of the publishing trade owing to the enormously high price of paper, and threatening the suspension of all newspapers unless the Government intervenes to lessen the demands of the paper manufacturers.

THE December number of the "Print Collector's Quarterly" (J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.), contains generously illustrated articles on "Dutch Woodcuts—1480-1500," by Dr. M. J. Schretlen; "The Etchings of William Strang," by Laurence Binyon; "Notes on the History of Soft-Ground Etching," by A. M. Hind; and "The Etchings of Jacquemart," by Louis R. Metcalfe.

**REMOVAL.**—Mr. C. L. Richmond, upon terminating his representation of Messrs. Busbridge and Co., Ltd., has removed to Ludgate Chambers, 30-32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and asks his clients to communicate to that address. He represents Messrs. Y. Trotter and Co., Ltd., and other mills, and is making arrangements to still include among his specialities tub-sized papers.

**MESSRS. JUBB'S CALENDARS.**—We have received from Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, the well-known printing metals manufacturers of Leeds, three useful calendars for 1922. Two are in the form of hanging cards carrying daily pads with every day's date in bold red figures, while the third bears a pad of twelve monthly sheets mounted on a card adorned with an excellent reproduction in colours of the picture "The Fisherman" by H. S. Tuke, A.R.A.

"FORM" in its November-December issue (No. 2 of Vol. 1), whilst doubtless open to criticism in some respects, is an interesting experiment in the graphic arts, particularly as only autographic or facsimile methods of production are employed. The art of the wood-cut is particularly exploited and the present issue has interesting features of colour prints from wood and lino cuts. It is produced by the Morland Press of 190, Ebury-street, S.W.1.



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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Facing Toward Better Times.

THOUGH the end of 1921 has brought but little amelioration of the severe slump in trade which has been the outstanding feature of the whole year, there are nevertheless some indications that the bottom arc of the curve of depression has at last been rounded, and that the months to come must bring a sure, if gradual, return to more healthy trading conditions. If the best is to be made of the opportunities that lie ahead, the future must be faced not with suspicion and apprehension, but with all the faith that can be mustered. It is with this thought in mind that the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is about to take a step forward in the direction of increasing the usefulness of its services to the printing and allied trades. With the present issue this journal appears for the last time in the reduced format which has been familiar to our readers since the early years of the War. With next week's issue, the first of 1922, we resume our crown folio size. By this change we shall gain not only a somewhat

increased amount of space for literary matter, but also improved opportunities for the effective display both of articles and of advertisements. Though the step is being taken without any tangible promise of what the future has in store, we feel that the move is at any rate in the right direction. The coming new year, more than most new years, seems to mark the opening of a different era. The times call upon all in the printing and allied trades to take our courage in both hands and to enter the new year with big hopes which we intend to see fulfilled, and therefore making every effort to break down our customary limitations and to enter more generous fields of effort. Confidence begets confidence. By expecting and going out to meet a brighter future we shall at any rate be doing our part towards turning hope into realisation.

### Paper Trade Customs.

THE Paper Trade Customs which have just been adopted by the four organisations primarily concerned have now been printed in a handy brochure form, an improvement upon the former double foolscap sheet. This is the first revision that has taken place since 1906, and during the intervening years many new points have arisen which required to be provided for. For the first time an attempt is made at classification, so that in this as in other directions important departures have been made. This result of the prolonged deliberations of the four associations is regarded as an equitable adjustment of the customs of the trade, even-handed justice being meted out to all parties. It was high time, of course, that the regulations were brought up to date. The war was the cause of the delay, there being special and extraordinary regulations in force during that period. Moreover, everybody was too busy to attend to such a peace-time matter. Now that the paper trade has set its house in order, business can be conducted in conditions which bear closer relation to post-war times, and let us hope that the coming into force of the revised Customs in January next presages better times for the industry as a whole.

### New Zealand Preference.

THE New Zealand Government seems to be following the excellent example set by the Australian Commonwealth in giving preference to British goods. At all events this is the outstanding feature of the alterations embodied in the new Customs Tariff Schedules which were recently adopted by the New

Zealand Government. At the present time when British papermakers require all the encouragement they can get in export markets, the news from Oceania is extremely welcome. Thus we learn that new preference items in the schedules include playing cards, paper-hangings and writing paper. This is all right so far as it goes, but there is no mention of print paper, or of news-print in particular, and it is in this direction that the Australian Commonwealth has adopted such a patriotic attitude towards the Mother Country.

\* \* \*

### Germany's Opportunity.

STATISTICS concerning the imports of paper into certain Continental countries go to show to what extent the German paper industry is recovering its lost trade. Not only with her near neighbours, but further afield, she is finding profitable markets for her papers and boards. In the case of Italy, she has done better in the first six months of this year than during the whole of 1920. It is a sad reflection for British papermakers that in a period which has been the blackest that they have ever known, their rivals should be gaining ground so unmistakably. In Spain German paper products also hold an enviable position, and unless some lucky chance befalls the British manufacturer, even in the Imperial markets he may meet with grave competition. Already there is talk of legislation in Australia to sanction the admission of German goods. They cannot be kept out for ever. All these factors point to a stern necessity on the part of the home industry to push forward its advantages anywhere and everywhere, and it is the duty of the Government to see that no shackles are placed upon the industry in these efforts.

## American Printers' Greeting.

The Federation of Master Printers last week received the following cablegram:—

"Because the period of the year marks the anniversary of the first arrival in England of Benjamin Franklin, American Printerdom's Patron Saint, and also the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and because this period culminates in the anniversary of the Man of Galilee, we wish to felicitate you upon the present state of peace, and to express the hope that nothing could ever destroy this relationship.—BEN FRANKLIN CLUB OF ST. LOUIS."

A cordial message reciprocating the greeting was sent by the Federation.

## Personal.

DR. W. W. YEN, acting Prime Minister for the Chinese Republic, following the resignation of the old Cabinet, was in 1906 English editor of the Chinese Commercial Press, when, among other things, he edited the Standard Chinese-English Dictionary, a work of 3,000 pages.

SIR CHARLES F. HIGHAM, M.P., is to be honoured at a complimentary dinner which is being arranged for January 27th at the Hotel Cecil by the various organisations and clubs of which he is a member. Those who desire to attend should write to Mr. Carl Hentschel, acting hon. secretary, at 106-7, Shoe-lane, E.C.

ALDERMAN MEREDITH T. WHITAKER, ex-Mayor of Scarborough, a well-known newspaper proprietor, has been presented with the freedom of Scarborough, which was voted to him unanimously by the Town Council, of which he is "father," in recognition of his long and valuable public services. Alderman Whitaker was born in London in August, 1841.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, returning to London after a meeting in Newcastle, was a passenger in the Aberdeen-Penzance express which crashed into a stationary passenger train near Darlington last week. Fortunately he escaped from the alarming accident unhurt.

MR. ARTHUR PETERS, C.B.E., who has a life-time experience of the printing craft, has been appointed by the London Master Printers' Association to co-operate with Mr. Johnson in organising the London area. He takes up his duties on January 2nd.

MR. A. E. DENT has been appointed whole-time secretary of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, to take office at the end of January.

MR. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, M.P., ceases to edit *John Bull* with this week's issue. It is explained that he finds it necessary at present to devote his whole attention to his personal and political affairs, and to the conduct of his two Sunday journals, the *Sunday Illustrated* and *Sunday Sports Telegram*.

MR. W. CHARLES PILLEY, who for many years past has been actively identified with *John Bull*, is to succeed Mr. Bottomley as editor.

MR. WILLIAM ROSS, paper mills manager, has retired from the service of Messrs. Robert Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie, after 34 years' service—three years at Newbattle Mills, Dalkeith (which were closed a number of years ago), 15 years at Moffat Mills, Airdrie, and 16 years at Caldercruix Mill.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5½, 5½½, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Argus Printing, 8s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s.; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 90s., 92s. 6d.; Thomas De la Rue, 8p.c. Conv. 1st Mt. Deb. Stock, 99½, 98½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 64½, 65½; International Linotype, 47, 50; Kelly's Directories, 24s., 23s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 16s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 6½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s.; Linotype A Deb., 50½, B Deb., 49½; George Newnes, 13s. 3d., Pref., 13s.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs 98½; Odham's Press, 10s. 3d., 8p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, 11s. 10½d., 12s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 104½.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

**RONEO.**—For the year ended June 30th last a profit is shown, after allowing for depreciation, of £71,888 against £101,020 for the previous year. The amount brought in was £34,769, from which £23,000 has been reserved to meet the E.P.D., leaving £11,769 to be added, making a total of £83,658. Of this, sum there has been appropriated to meet the difference between cost price and market value of stocks the sum of £25,244, and £12,101 for interest on advances. It is now proposed to pay a dividend on ordinary shares of 10 per cent., against 25 per cent. for 1919-20, carrying forward £11,182.

**NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP (1920), LTD.**—Accounts for period ended June 30th, 1921, show balance at debit of profit and loss of £27,901.

**CHARLES MARSDEN AND SONS, LTD.**—Charles Marsden and Sons announce dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares for year; £24,998 to write off promotion charges; £4,147 for depreciation; £105,055 forward.

**HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS.**—Accounts of Hugh Stevenson and Sons for year to September 30th, 1921, show net loss of £97,891 on trading after writing down stocks and after deducting proportion of profit from date of incorporation to September 30th, 1920. Directors point out that business has had a successful career for period of 62 years, and is still under same management and direction

as for past 20 years, and they believe that, given normal conditions, it will again show successful results. Directors are advised that contingent liabilities, mentioned in the balance-sheet, are not likely to materialise, and that total will in no event exceed £49,000. Balance-sheet shows loan from bankers £134,327 and sundry creditors £140,989. Stock, as written down, figures at £103,024 and sundry debtors £70,846.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**REGENT CARLTON CO., LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, proprietors, vendors and distributors of newspapers, journals, periodicals, magazines, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Maitland, A. T. Davies, M.P., H. Aspden, C.B.E., J.P. and C. Nickson. Registered office: 8, Temple-avenue, E.C.

**KITTYBREWSTER PAPER SPECIALTIES, LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in 5,000 7½ per cent. preference and 5,000 ordinary shares, all of £1 each; to acquire the Kittybrewster Paper Specialty Works, Aberdeen, and to carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of paper products, stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Ogilvie and J. Black. First directors: A. Ogilvie, F. E. R. Becker and C. M. Pattullo. Registered office: 106, Great Northern-road, Aberdeen.

**RED LION PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with E. G. Perman, trading as the "Red Lion Press," and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, lithographers, electrotypers, engravers, typefounders, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. G. Perman and L. A. Dugdale. Permanent and joint managing directors are E. G. Perman and a person to be nominated by the Rolls House Publishing Co., Ltd. Registered: 3, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, E.C.4.

**BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS, LTD. (London).**—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; booksellers, printers, publishers, trade experts and advisers, advertisement contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. M. Hawkins and Edith Ford.

**BESTWORTH, LTD.**—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to acquire from R. C. Everett the rights for the use and sale of the advertising

machine known as the "Stereomotorgraph" in the counties of Sussex and Suffolk, and to adopt an agreement between Mitchells Pictures, Ltd., Automatic Advertising, Ltd., H. Smith and R. C. Everett. Private company. First directors: R. C. Everett, O.B.E., and A. E. Heming. Registered office: 156, Western-road, Brighton.

**THOMAS BURNLEY AND SONS (1921), LTD.**—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with W. A. Holker, and to carry on the business of cardboard box manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in leather and fibre suit cases, and travelling requisites, handbags, letter files, portmanteaux, pocket books, fibre leather, raw hide or rubber, mechanical appliances and mill furnishings, makers of and dealers in games and toys, etc. Private company. First directors: W. T. Holker, W. A. Holker, T. Livesey, J. Livesey, H. H. Jackson and J. Molyneux. Registered office: Phoenix Works, Platt Bridge, Wigan.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

*Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory).*

**L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.** (printers, London).—Satisfaction in full on December 15th, of second mortgage debenture, dated May 13th, 1920, securing £4,700. (Notified December 13th, 1921). Also satisfaction in full on December 15th, 1920, of first mortgage debentures, dated April 16th, 1912, securing £12,500. (Notified December 14th, 1921).

**"WESTERN MAIL," LTD.**—Satisfaction in full (a) to the extent of £1,000 on October 6th, 1911, and (b) to the extent of £6,000 on October 4th, 1921, of mortgage dated March 31st, 1896, securing £7,000.

**HAYWARD AND MARTIN, LTD.** (paper merchants, wholesale stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on October 1st, 1921, of debentures dated December 6th, 1918, securing £1,000.

## Trade in Printing Type.

**EXPORTS.**—The exports of printing type during Jan.—Nov. amounted to 278 tons (of the value of £101,215) as against 259 tons (£78,212) in the corresponding period of 1920, and 496 tons (£83,800), the amount exported in the eleven months of 1913.

**IMPORTS.**—In the eleven months ended November of the present year printing type imported into this country amounted to 26 tons (of the value of £12,734) compared with 24 tons (£9,345) during a similar period last year and 64 tons (£10,775) in the eleven months of 1913.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

Smith, D., and Sons (a firm), 19-20, Rupert-street, Leman-street, London, cardboard box manufacturers. December 15th. Public examination, February 28th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

##### PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

George, Samuel (trading as Power Book Co.), 44, Harrington-road, South Kensington, author, March 10th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

## Amalgamated Press.

At the meeting of Amalgamated Press, Ltd., held on the 22nd inst., Sir George A. Sutton, Bart. (the chairman) referred to the new printing works on the Sumner-street site, which was acquired prior to the war. The new building, he said, is now making noticeable headway. The printing of the firm's various magazines and periodicals is at present carried on in no fewer than eight different factories, large and small, situated in London and Gravesend. These new premises will be very extensive, and it is proposed to concentrate the periodical and magazine production in three large factories—Sumner-street, Lavington-street, S.E., and Gravesend, Kent—and thus close down the smaller works which it is no longer easy to run economically.

The printing works, when fully effective and complete with new buildings and plant, which has mostly been provided for already, will be quite the largest organisation of the kind in Great Britain, probably in the world, and will be able to deal with every demand that may be made upon it in every department of printing.

Mr. William Blackwood, who has been in the services of the company for nine years, for six of which he has been the editor of *Answers*, was appointed a director.

The death has taken place in the Edinburgh district of Mr. Lachlan Sinclair, at the age of 91. He was for sixty-eight years in the employment of Messrs. Nelson and Co., publishers, and was one of the pioneers of the three-colour process.



## Paper Standardisation.

### Present Position of the Movement.

At the recent conference of the American Paper and Pulp Association, Mr. Thomas E. Donnelley delivered a comprehensive address on "The Paper Industry as seen by a Printer." Part of his discourse related to the question of standardisation, which is making rather more headway in America than in this country.

Mr. Donnelley's observations under this heading were as follows: The greatest thing in standardisation in the paper industry was accomplished by the paper manufacturers themselves when they went to the substance number. I don't think any standardisation can ever accomplish what that has accomplished for the industry. Standardisation is only useful if it accomplishes a purpose, and it is dangerous if it takes out the initiative that is always inherent in a man who is trying to make progress. In other words, if we standardise things so that it is almost impossible for a man with invention or initiative to break over that standard, really we are putting a noose around our own necks.

There is the question of standardisation of sizes. Of course, you have accomplished through the Typothetæ a most remarkable case of that in standardisation of sizes of covers. I noticed some reports the other day, showing that two years ago it took a certain manufacturer eight different sizes to market 66 per cent. of his product, while recently, through these two new sizes, he is marketing 85 per cent. That must have meant very much better manufacturing conditions.

The question of reducing the number of sizes in stock and the number of weights is a question that cannot be handled arbitrarily; it must be done after a great deal of study.

The committees of the three organisations, at least of the merchants and the printers, must get together and get data from all the principal merchants in the country and from all the principal printers, and find out what sizes and what weights they use, and in what quantities, to see if we cannot reduce the number of sizes carried in stock.

### The Hypotenuse Oblong.

In connection with the question of sizes, I would just like to interject a few remarks upon a new size which is being promulgated very enthusiastically, called the hypotenuse oblong. Some German savant conceived the idea that he would make the proportions of a sheet of paper such that every time it was folded these proportions would always be retained and the whole question of sizes would be solved. That proportion is 706 to 1,000. The whole argument is that if you have a page one size and you fold it again, you get the same proportions. I realise the Germans are great scientists, but when it comes to art they are rotten, because it is exactly what they don't want when they reduce sizes to keep the same proportions. Now

a 9 by 12 is a handsome size for a quarter, but if you fold it to 6 by 9 where the proportions instead of being three to four are two to three, the 6 by 9 is a very much better size than if it had been  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by 9.

There are various tastes in the printing business just as there are in art and architecture. For 500 years the best minds in the printing business, even before the invention of printing the best minds in the bookmaking business, have studied over the question of proportions of sizes, and anybody who has any knowledge of or is familiar with printing realises that the small book you want long and narrow, and as you increase the size you want it wider. It is just as ridiculous for some German geometrician to say that the sizes of all printing should conform to some formula that he works out as to say that the magnificent and beautiful proportions of the girth in columns should all be changed because some engineer has some mathematical theory that they should be different.

I just made this remark because I am afraid that somebody at some time will approach one of your associations and you will adopt the hypotenuse oblong basis without giving it thorough study. I am not saying it is not correct, but I think it is a question that deserves a good deal of further consideration.

### Standardising Weights.

The question of weights is something which I think should be standardised. Of course, there is no reason in the world why we should retain the ream. I think everybody is agreed on that. In England they are trying to adopt the metric system. They are going to sell paper in thousand sheets, and the substance numbers there are to be the number of grammes in a square metre of paper. I can readily realise why England is so interested in the metric system, because a large proportion of England's product has to be marketed abroad and they are constantly coming in competition with the papers from Sweden and Germany. But the trouble about the English system is that the substance number has no designation, it has no connection with the weights in pounds of the paper which they sell. I am not sure that the decimal system is correct. Certainly if we are going to stay in domestic business (and I don't see much chance of foreign business out of the United States for some time) it would be much simpler than any other system I know of. But that is another thing on which we want co-operation between the manufacturers and the dealers and ourselves.

In the statement of affairs of Harry Taylor of 2, Guthlaxton-street, Leicester, and 56 Burrow-road, Finchley-road, London, paper merchant, gross liabilities are put down at £565 12s. 6d., of which £404 9s. is expected to rank for dividend. The assets are estimated to produce £292 14s. 8d., leaving a deficiency of £111 13s. 4d. The causes of failure as alleged by debtor are lack of capital, slump in general trade and difficulty in getting outstanding book debts.

## Tub-Sized, Loft-Dried Paper.

Many buyers of paper have heard their printer say, "This sheet is tub sized, loft-dried paper." There are also many who do not understand what the words really mean.

In the first place, paper is sized with a glue solution made from hides. This process gives to the paper a writing surface, and also holds the fibres more firmly together, thus making the paper stronger.

There are two ways of sizing paper. The size in the cheaper papers is mixed with the pulp before it goes over the papermaking machine, and, in many cases, dries in hard lumps in the paper when going over the drying rolls. The tub sized sheet passes through a tub of size after the paper is made, and, consequently, receives an even coating of the size on the top and bottom surfaces. This process insures a better surface and a stronger sheet.

There are also different ways of drying paper. The cheaper papers are dried as they are made on the machine. Others are air dried, passing on festoons until dry. The loft-dried sheet is hung up in lofts for weeks until thoroughly matured. This latter operation also makes the sheet stronger and gives it the crackle so pronounced in high grade bond and ledger paper.

## Paper Materials at the Imperial INSTITUTE.

A special correspondent of *The Times* who has been visiting the Imperial Institute thus refers to the activities of that institution in investigating papermaking material from various parts of the Empire: In a large room furnished with glazed cupboards and cabinets the Institute preserves many material records of its successes in this branch of its work. They form a remarkable demonstration of the almost romantic interest that lies in science strictly applied to the cause of commerce. Here are, for instance, pieces of timber from New Zealand, bamboo from East Africa, elephant grass from Uganda, and other grasses from West and South Africa. They are relics and results of experiments in papermaking. New Zealand—to indicate the history of one of them—has a good deal of waste wood, which, the Institute suggested, might be turned into paper pulp or employed in distillation. Experiments on a small scale were made with the samples sent from New Zealand, and a report was made to the New Zealand Government stating that the yield of pulp and paper was quite promising, and pointing out the different factors to be considered before the manufacture could be taken up commercially. Into these points the Forestry Department in the Dominion is now looking; and meanwhile the paper made in the laboratories can be examined in the Institute's very modern museum.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

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**W. B. HALLET, FOX & WHITE,**

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## Miscellaneous.

**T**ECHNICAL WRITERS on Subjects of Interest to the Printing and Allied Trades are invited to communicate with Box 13870.

**W**ANTED, SIX-DRAWER TYPE CABINET, each drawer capable of holding complete Fount of Type; for use with Gammeter Multigraph. —R. H. Longbotham and Co., 41, Station-road, Doncaster. 13876

**W**ASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d. —Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**B**UCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s. —Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

## THE WORLD'S

## Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT  
58, Shoe Lane, London.

# The Paper and Board User.

Paper Boxes.  
Cartons, Etc.

Paper Bags.  
Envelopes, Etc.

## Price of Coloured Flints.

Only a few weeks ago the lowest available price of coloured flints was in the close region of 25s. per ream, 20 in. by 30 in. The chief Belgian manufacturer has decided to cut to rock-bottom level, and the English agents are now offering at 20s. 3d. per ream, free delivered, and 5 per cent. discount. The reduction will be welcomed in the box-making trade, where the high costs of material have turned the attention of box-users to other and cheaper substitutes. Boxes of a very high standard were being used in every branch of trade just prior to the war, whereas post-war conditions have either stopped the use of boxes altogether or have lowered the standard.

## Wood Pulp Board Dispute.

An important paper trade dispute was ventilated in the King's Bench Division recently, before Mr. Justice Sankey. The plaintiff, Arthur Howe, a dealer in paper and cardboard, trading at 60, Paddington-street, London, made serious allegations against the defendants, Messrs. Relph, Darwen and Pearce, importers, of 76, Finsbury-pavement, in connection with contracts for the supply by the defendants of wood pulp boards, and claimed damages for conversion, detention, fraudulent misrepresentation and breach of contract.

According to the case for the plaintiff the defendants, on March 12th, 1915, agreed to supply during that year 200 tons of wood pulp boards manufactured by the Forssa Bruks Aktiebolag, of Nasviken, at £7 10s. per ton f.o.b. Gothenburg. In February, 1916, defendants represented to the plaintiffs that the Forssa Bruks would be unable to make any further deliveries except with an increase of 40s. in the price, and requested the plaintiff to agree to pay the extra in future. In August, 1916, defendants sent an invoice for 346 bales, and represented that they had paid the increased price. In reliance on this, the plaintiff took delivery, and paid £500 on account. These representations were, it was alleged, false. The defendants, though they invoiced various amounts to the plaintiff, failed to deliver them, and so repudiated their obliga-

tions. In September, 1916, the defendants shipped on the ss. "Atle," at Gothenburg, 538 bales, consigned to the plaintiff. The ship was captured by the enemy, and as the defendant refused all information as to the goods or the insurance which they had effected for the plaintiff, the latter was unable to say whether the insurance had been recovered. The goods should have been insured for £1,962, instead of which the defendants insured them for £1,000, and thus there was a loss of £980. Plaintiff further alleged that defendants had refused to carry out a contract of April, 1916, to supply 376 tons.

The defendants, in their reply, denied many of the plaintiff's allegations, and asserted that no representations of theirs were false or fraudulent. Even if they were untrue, they were made in the belief that they were true. Defendants counter-claimed £204 as the balance of the price of the 200 tons, and damages for repudiation by the plaintiff of a contract to take 538 bales, and also under other heads.

The hearing of this case was to have been resumed on Thursday, but at the opening of the Court counsel intimated that a settlement might be effected if a few minutes were allowed for consultation.

Counsel having consulted privately,

Mr. McKinnon said: I am glad to say we have agreed to terms in this case. There will be judgment for the plaintiffs for £1,200, each party to pay their own costs. My friend Mr. Stenham desires it to be said that his client withdraws the charge of fraud. I think I ought to say, further, that the money in court will be paid to plaintiffs in part satisfaction of the £1,200.

Mr. Justice Sankey acceded to the terms of settlement.

## Cardboard and the Tariff.

Among the recent rulings on Customs at New York was one which concerned cardboard. A protest of the International Forwarding Co. in regard to certain articles composed of cardboard covered with surface-coated or surface-decorated paper, was overruled by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Duty on the merchandise in question was levied at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem* under Paragraph 324 of the Act of

1913 as articles composed in chief value of surface-coated or surface-decorated paper. The importers contended that cardboard was the more valuable component of the merchandise, and that the articles should have been assessed accordingly at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under Paragraph 332 of the said Act, as manufacturers composed in chief value of paper not specially provided for. The protestants, however, were unable to show in their testimony that the cardboard was actually the more valuable component of the goods, and protest was overruled.

## Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during November were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Bristol	Finland	1,063	786
London	Germany	295	275
"	Netherlands	60	26
"	Finland	88	87
"	Sweden	439	958
Grangemouth	Norway	10	10
Preston	"	100	115
Manchester	Finland	2,336	2,329
"	Germany	580	124
Hull	Norway	80	70
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,051</b>	<b>4,788</b>

## Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during November were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	989	3,028
"	Netherlands	235	330
"	France	23	65
"	Sweden	160	292
"	United States	12	75
Harwich	Belgium	1	6
Goole	France	8	58
Liverpool	Germany	51	397
"	Sweden	29	38
"	Germany	116	351
"	Canada	57	150
"	United States	45	112
Leith	Sweden	113	254
"	Germany	40	177
"	Netherlands	80	45
"	Belgium	3	9
Newhaven	France	15	186
"	Switzerland	10	56
Dublin	Sweden	61	74
Grangemouth	Norway	287	855
"	Germany	11	14
Glasgow	Canada	649	876
Manchester	Finland	346	269
"	Germany	148	146
Hull	"	40	95
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,869</b>	<b>7,456</b>

## Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during November were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Bristol	Germany	428	229
"	Netherlands	14,321	11,475
Goole	"	80,975	12,620
Liverpool	"	2,665	2,218
Leith	"	5,712	5,181
"	Germany	127	89
Grimsby	Netherlands	350	160
London	"	132,200	50,637
Dublin	"	873	1,088
Grangemouth	"	870	869
Stockton	"	846	122
King's Lynn	"	500	200
Middlesbrough	"	247	87
Southampton	"	2,020	760
Newcastle	"	1,593	1,114
Belfast	"	2,775	1,468
Manchester	"	26,183	12,894
Hull	Sweden	200	100
"	Netherlands	20,772	7,329
<b>Total</b>		<b>248,152</b>	<b>109,035</b>

## British Imports of Millboards.

During November the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Bristol	Germany	89	58
London	"	2,825*	888
"	Finland	10,518	10,011
"	Sweden	4,011	4,878
"	Norway	1,297	1,686
"	Canada	874	1,729
"	United States	1,218	1,897
Liverpool	Sweden	72	172
"	Norway	476	502
"	Lithuania	290*	198
"	Canada	1,842	2,812
"	United States	180	170
Leith	Sweden	95	282
"	Germany	500*	287
Cork	United States	25	39
"	Canada	794	1,335
Dublin	"	2,000	2,949
Newcastle	Norway	15	28
Glasgow	Sweden	658	1,092
Belfast	"	12	36
"	Canada	457	980
Dundee	Sweden	21	23
Manchester	"	2,404	2,252
"	Finland	624	562
"	Germany	28	18
"	Belgium	118	90
"	Canada	440	960
Hull	Finland	8,903	11,545
"	Sweden	3,192	4,877
"	Germany	170	41
"	Austria	280	250
		<b>44,373</b>	<b>52,547</b>
Deduct to amend, September:—			
Hull	Norway	275	289
Deduct to amend August:—			
Hull	Netherlands	282	115
<b>Total</b>		<b>43,866</b>	<b>52,143</b>

\* Under Query. Subject to amendment.

## Corrugated Fibre Board.

### Effect of Age on the Bursting Strength.

The effect of age on ordinary papers has been fairly well established by a number of careful investigations extending over long periods of time. This has never been done in the case of fibre containers, however, owing to the comparatively recent development of this industry. During this development, there has been considerable speculation as to whether age would have different effects on this material than on ordinary papers. Such a difference might reasonably be expected because of the use of various chemicals such as silicate of soda and those used in the sizing. In addition, container board, and especially corrugated board, is made up of a variety of fibrous substances, such as straw, waste papers, kraft pulp, etc., any of which might have some effect on the future strength of the board.

The Milton Laboratory, Pittsburg, says Mr. J. D. Malcolmson, recently had occasion to re-test some seventy different samples of corrugated boards which were secured in 1916. Most of these boards were made in 1915 and 1916, although some dated back to 1910. At the same time these samples were obtained, over four years ago, they were carefully tested with the Mullen Tester, ten punctures being made in each board to secure an average. The original samples and data were all preserved, and the tests repeated in 1920, using, in each case, the same manipulation, namely, a wheel speed of 120 R.P.M. and the so-called "constant level clamp."

The results of these two series of tests indicate:—

1. That the average of 71 samples showed a decrease in Mullen test of only one per cent. in four years.
2. That chemicals, such as silicate of soda and sizing, had no noticeable effect on the final strength of the boards.
3. That deterioration is roughly proportional to the amount of ground-wood present, which has also been found true in the case of ordinary papers.
4. That boards containing a large amount of new kraft or sulphite fibres very often show an actual increase in strength. Thus nearly every sample made by "Mfr. No. 5" increased in strength. These particular boards all contained a large percentage of new chemical wood fibres.

Microscopical analyses showed that these samples containing a large proportion of ground-wood suffered most and became extremely brittle. The kraft liners, on the other hand, showed no loss in bending value.

It was noticed that very few of the boards showed the "washboard effect" when wetted. Where this occurs, it is probably due to the silicate of soda "striking through" the board, saponifying the rosin sizing. This usually indicates an inefficient application of either adhesive or of sizing, since many corrugated

boards but a few weeks old will show this effect when wetted. In other words, this investigation also tends to show that silicate of soda, properly applied, has no ill effects on the waterproofing of corrugated fibre boards.

## Oat Hulls and Paper Board.

Summarising experiments carried out with oat hulls as a material for the manufacture of paper board, Mr. S. D. Wells, engineer at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., states that the results of the semi-commercial and mill runs on oat hulls indicate that they are capable of utilisation in the manufacture of board, using digestion with lime in the same manner that straw is treated. The yields obtained and character of the stock indicate that the cost of converting oat hulls to board would not exceed the cost of converting straw, and in the yard and rotary-room labour savings of approximately 50 cents per ton of product are possible. Savings in steam required for drying are also possible. The bursting strength of sheets made from oat hulls is not as high as from strawboard, but very satisfactory results may be secured, using oat hulls mixed with straw in equal proportions, and tougher sheets than are possible from either oat hulls or straw are obtained by cooking small amount of cotton linters together with the hulls in the rotaries. Raw cotton linters are a very cheap source of fibre and grades not very satisfactory for fine papers on account of dirt, although possessing excellent fibre, are entirely satisfactory. The possibilities of using even larger proportions of linters in the manufacture of other grades of paper than were used in the lime cooks of these experiments warrant investigation, and in the opinion of the president of a large board manufacturing organisation who witnessed the mill trials, seem capable of considerable application.

The facility with which straw was replaced by oat hulls in the trials would indicate that paper and board manufacturers using straw as a raw material could readily try out oat hulls in their plants under their particular conditions and ascertain the feasibility of the material for their particular product.

The runs on mixtures of oat hulls mixed with either cotton linters or cotton hull fibre, using the sulphate process, are very interesting and the excellent colour of the pulps, together with the high yields, indicate that a promising source of pulp for the manufacture of book, high grade magazine, common writing and similar grades might be developed. The experiments indicate that a mill fitted with rotary boilers and washing and bleaching equipment could handle the stock.

THE address of the Royal Literary Fund is now Stationers' Hall, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.4.



## Paper Trade Statistics.

### Overseas Countries' Imports and Exports of Paper.

A return issued by the Board of Trade for the month of October gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

**NORWAY.**—During the eight months ended July, 1921, printing paper was exported to the extent of 40,337 tonnes (1 tonne=2,204 lbs.), as against 83,231 in the previous eight months and 34,354 in the corresponding period of 1919. Packing paper exported during the eight months this year amounted to 10,504, last year to 48,670, and in the 1919 period to 26,320.

**SWEDEN.**—Paper of all kinds exported during the first eight months of this year represent 94,819 tonnes, compared with 186,578 and 70,228 in the corresponding periods of 1920 and 1919 respectively.

**DENMARK.**—Paper and paper manufactures were imported into Denmark during the eight months ended August of the present year to the value (in 1,000 kroner) of 17,128, compared with 29,054 last year, and 16,787 in the corresponding period of 1919. (Krone=1-1½d.).

**NETHERLANDS.**—Paper (including printing, writing and news-print) was imported into the Netherlands during the first nine months of the present year to the extent of 17,208 tonnes, compared with 25,156 in the corresponding period of last year and 6,279 during the nine months of 1919. With regard to exports of news-print, writing and printing paper, a big increase is shown for the nine months this year compared with the 1920 and 1919 periods, viz., 22,475 (1921), 11,293 (1920), and 10,552 (1919).

**BELGIUM.**—During Jan. June of the present year Belgium imported paper and cardboard (in tonnes) to the extent of 8,948, compared with 16,510 in the corresponding period of last year and 10,232 in the six months of 1919. Regarding her exports of the same class of merchandise, these reached 12,894 tonnes during Jan.-June of the present year, compared with 9,332 a year before, and only 442 in the six months of 1919.

**FRANCE.**—Paper and manufactures, including books, were imported into France to the extent (in 100 kilos) of 544,368 during the eight months ended August this year, compared with 1,003,480 for the corresponding period of 1920 and 618,617 for the eight months of 1919. Exports of paper for the respective periods were: 211,040 (1921), 234,763 (1920) and 129,935 (1919).

**SWITZERLAND.**—During the six months ended June last year printed books imported into Switzerland amounted (in 100 kilos.) to 10,722, against 20,329 in the six months of 1920 and 12,066 in the corresponding period of 1919. The amount of printed books exported over the same periods, reached 2,329 in 1921, 2,728 in 1920 and 5,555 in 1919. Printing paper ex-

ported in the six months of the present year amounted to 26,400, compared with 60,179 last year and 4,128 the year before.

**SPAIN.**—Spanish exports of cigarette paper aggregated 2,172 tonnes for the first seven months of this year, as against 1,833 last year and 1,704 for the corresponding period of 1919.

**ITALY.**—Paper, white or dyed in the pulp (given in 100 kilos.) exported from Italy during the first five months of the present year totalled 16,862, as against 19,180 for the five months of 1920 and 16,610 for the corresponding five months of 1919.

**GREECE.**—During the month of January, 1921, 218 tonnes of printing paper were imported into Greece, compared with 647 for January, 1920, and 83 in January, 1919. The imports of writing paper in January for the respective years amounted to 346 (1921), 121 (1920) and 50 (1919). During the twelve months of 1920 printing paper imported reached 4,579 tonnes, compared with 2,276 for the twelve months of 1919. Writing paper imported amounted to 1,099 during the twelve months of last year, as against 1,113 in the twelve previous months.

**SIAM.**—Unprinted paper imported into Siam during January-August of the present year amounted to 1,374 tonnes, as against 959 for the corresponding period of last year and 750 for the eight months of 1919.

**JAPAN.**—During the seven months of the present year, packing paper was imported into Japan—the figures representing 1,000 kin (kin=13228 lbs. avoirdupois)—to the extent of 3,885, as compared with 11,292 last year and 6,289 for the corresponding period of 1919. Printing paper imported during the seven months of the three years amounted to 5,954 (1921), 9,740 (1920) and 1,516 (1919). The quantities of paper and paper manufactures exported during the three periods are not given, but in values the exports were: 1921, 14,610,000 yen; 1920, 20,139,000; and 1919, 18,800,000 yen.

**BRAZIL.**—Brazilian imports of paper and paper manufactures, represented 47,817 tonnes during the twelve months of 1920, compared with 51,979 in 1919 and 28,255 in 1918.

**BRITISH INDIA.**—Paper imported into British India during the five months ended August of the present year amounted in value to 86, 61,000 rupees, compared with 2,154,100 rupees in the corresponding period of 1920, and 83,98,000 rupees during the five months ended August, 1919. (100,000 rupees=a lac; 10,000,000 rupees=a crore).

**CEYLON.**—During the six months ended June, 1921, 18,247 reams of printing paper were imported into Ceylon, as against 35,572 and 12,207 in the corresponding periods of 1920 and 1919 respectively. The imports of writing paper during the six months of the three years were: 24,750 reams in 1921, 35,902 in 1920 and 19,662 in 1919.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Paper to the extent of 249,795 cwts. (£828,000) was imported into New Zealand during the seven months ended July, 1921, as against 138,172 cwts. (£271,000) last year, and 174,912 cwts. (£396,000) for the corresponding seven months of 1919.

**BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**—Printing paper im-

ported into British South Africa during the seven months ended July of the present year amounted to 173,000 cwts. (£561,000), compared with 106,650 cwts. (£272,000) in the corresponding period of last year. Wrapping paper was imported to the extent of 48,728 cwts. (£174,000) during the seven months of this year, an advance on the 31,884 cwts. (£116,000) of the previous year.

**EGYPT.**—Given in kilos. the imports of cardboard into Egypt amounted to 2,210,415 during the eight months ended August as against 5,886,152 last year; cigarette paper, 245,008 this year and 600,420 last; printing paper, 1,615,465 this year and 3,542,566 last year; wrapping paper, 5,188,810 this year and 5,108,393 last; writing paper and envelopes, 771,807 this year as against 1,113,458 last year. Exports of cigarette paper during January-August, 1921, amounted to 63 tonnes compared with 193 in 1920 and 319 in 1919.

**CANADA.**—News-print was exported from Canada during the five months ended August, 1921, to the extent of 5,133,221 cwts. (£35,774,000) compared with 6,325,216 cwts. (£29,218,000) exported in the corresponding five months of 1920 and 5,425,567 cwts. (£19,177,000) in the 1919 period. Wrapping paper exported over the five months' periods amounted to 25,529 cwts. (£230,000) this year, 159,777 cwts. (£1,656,000) last year and 117,336 cwts. (£898,000) in 1919.

## Canadian Export Paper Co.

The Canadian Export Paper Co., Montreal, has officially announced a price of \$75 a ton for news-print sold under contract for the first quarter of 1922, a reduction of \$5 a ton from the current price.

The company further announces that its re-organisation plans, recently undertaken, are now complete and that Mr. E. L. Crooker, of the Laurentide Co., is in charge of the company's affairs, assisted by a permanent board of management representing Price Bros. and Co. and the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. The re-organisation was brought about by a desire to bring the mills which export products through the company's agency into closer relationship with their customers.

The company now controls for export purposes some 800 tons of news-print a day, the output of three of the largest and best equipped mills in Canada. This enormous tonnage enables them to undertake the entire requirements of even the largest consumers of news-print without inconvenience or risk of disappointment, while the company's extensive operations also make possible the economical handling of its products and the prompt solution of any emergencies that may arise.

Mr. Crooker, the manager in charge, has long been associated with the paper business, and for several years past as sales manager for the Laurentide Co., Ltd., in which capacity he has represented the company both in the United States and Great Britain, as well as in Canada. He has an extensive acquaintance with newspaper publishers in all three countries.

## The Waste Trade Board.

### Protest Meeting of Employers.

An important matter of principle was considered on the 9th inst. at a mass meeting for the waste trade held at St. Pancras Hotel, Mr. Walter Hyman presiding. There was a representative gathering, in which those who handle papermaking materials were conspicuous, and considerable feeling was shown over the recent action of the Trade Board for the Waste Trade in regard to fixing wages. It is held to be the function of the Board only to fix minimum rates, whereas, it is stated, the Board has decided rates of wages all round, thus adding to the cost of handling waste, which in these days is a matter of grave concern.

While in favour of trade boards on the general principle, it was urged at the meeting that the form in which wages had been fixed should be withheld pending the finding of Lord Cave's Committee, which has been sitting.

A copy of a letter sent to Dr. Macnamara was read, and a resolution, moved by Mr. H. Baker (West of England and South Wales), seconded by Mr. J. Crossingham (London), was passed, endorsing the protest conveyed in the letter, and it was decided that a copy of the resolution, as showing the feeling of the meeting, should be sent to the Minister of Labour.

The meeting took the opportunity of passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashley Ward for the able manner in which he had put the case of the waste trade before Lord Cave's Committee, and to Mr. Hyman for the assistance he had rendered in that connection.

## Russia and the Paper Situation.

One of the causes of the critical condition of the world's market is the small consumption of paper in the Soviet Republic. Before the war Russia imported large quantities of paper from Germany, Finland and Scandinavia. The Soviet Government has been making large purchases of foreign paper.

Russian mills are almost completely shut down, and all stocks have been requisitioned by the Government, only leaving a small amount for the people.

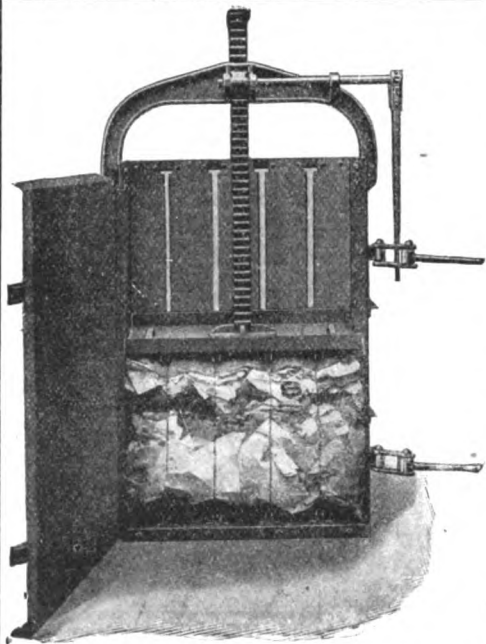
Newspapers regulate the number and size of the copies by the amount of paper allowed them by the Government, deducting what is required for propaganda books. There are only ten newspapers published in all Russia—five in Moscow and five in Petrograd, all belonging to Government.

Large quantities of German paper are consumed in Moscow, both reels and reams. Prices are favourable, and the Soviets have sent an agent to Berlin to make large purchases. In normal times Russia can consume all the Finnish and German exports.

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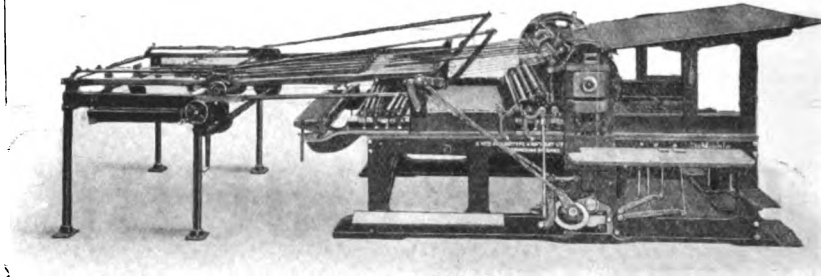
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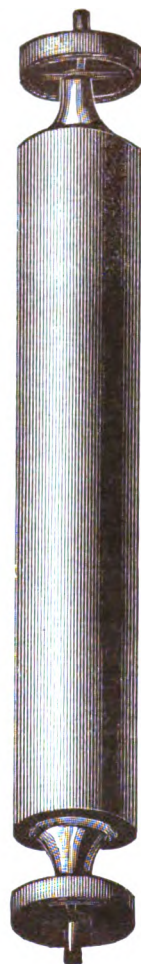
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